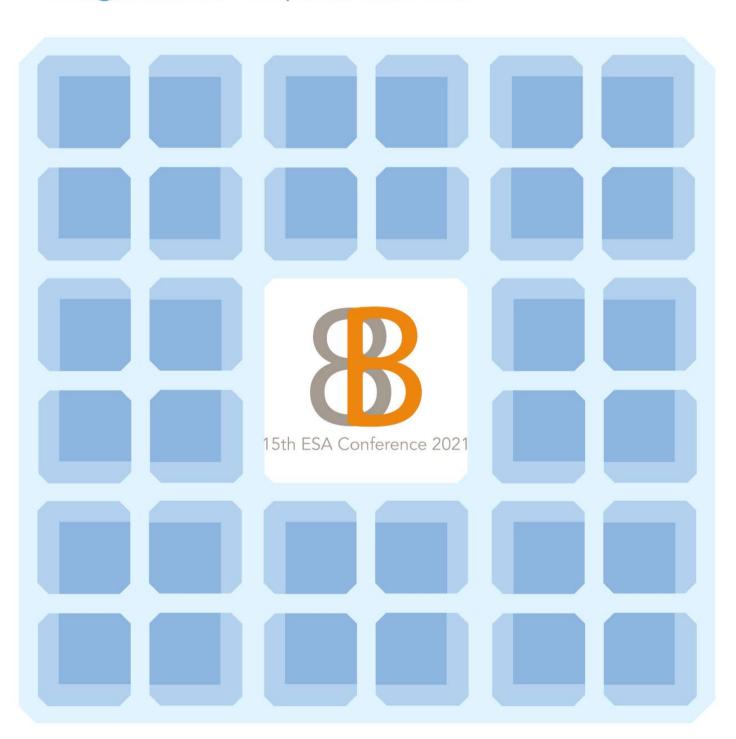# Sociological Knowledges for Alternative Futures

Barcelona (online)

August 31st - September 3rd

15th ESA Conference 2021

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Research Networks Coordinators

RN01 | *Ageing in Europe*
Edward Tolhurst, Staffordshire University, UK;
Lucie Galčanová, Masaryk University, Czech Republic.
RN02 | *Sociology of the Arts*
Sari Karttunen, University of the Arts Helsinki & Centre for Cultural Policy Research, CUPORE, Finland;
Christopher Mathieu, University of Lund, Sweden,
RN03 | *Biographical Perspectives on European Societies*
Lyudmila Nurse, Oxford XXI, UK;
Katarzyna Waniek, University of Łodż, Poland.
RN04 | *Sociology of Children and Childhood*
Cath Larkins, University of Central Lancashire, UK;
Daniel Stoecklin, University of Geneva, Switzerland;
Lucia del Moral Espin, University of Cadiz, Spain.
RN05 | *Sociology of Consumption*
Stefan Wahlen, University of Giessen, Germany;
Arne Dulsrud, Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway;
Marlyne Sahakian, University of Geneva, Switzerland
RN06 | *Critical Political Economy*
David Bailey, University of Birmingham, UK;
Yuliya Yurchenko, University of Greenwich, UK

RN07 | *Sociology of Culture*
Anna-Mari Almila, London College of Fashion - University of the Arts London, UK;
Simon Stewart, University of Portsmouth, UK

RN08 | *Disaster, Conflict and Social Crisis*
Antti Silvast, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway;
Eugenia Petropoulou, University of Crete, Greece.

RN09 | *Economic Sociology*
Andrea Maurer, University of Trier, Germany;
Sebastian Nessel, University of Graz, Austria;
Alberto Veira Ramos, University Carlos III de Madrid, Spain.

RN10 | *Sociology of Education*
Bernadette Brereton, Dundalk Institute of Technology, Ireland;
Adriana Aubert, University of Barcelona, Spain

RN11 | *Sociology of Emotions*
Yvonne Albrecht, Humboldt-University of Berlin,Germany;
Alberto Martin Perez, University of Barcelona, Spain;
Natàlia Cantó-Milà, University Oberta de Catalunya, Spain;
Nina Margies, Humboldt-University of Berlin, Germany

RN12 | *Environment & Society*
Audronė Telešienė, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania;
Çigdem Adem, Ankara Rivers Study Group, Turkey

RN13 | *Sociology of Families and Intimate Lives*
Jacques-Antoine Gauthier, University of Lausanne, Switzerland;
Vida Česnuitytė, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania.

RN14 | *Gender Relations in the Labour Market and the Welfare State*
Orly Benjamin, Bar-Ilan University, Israel;
Ana Lopes, Newcastle University, UK

RN15 | *Global, Transnational and Cosmopolitan Sociology*
Marco Caselli, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan, Italy;
Marjaana Rautalin, Tampere University, Finland

RN16 | *Sociology of Health and Illness*
Ellen Annandale, University of York, UK;
Ana Patricia Hilário, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

RN17 | *Work, Employment and Industrial Relations*
Valeria Pulignano, University of Leuven, Belgium;
Guglielmo Meardi, Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy

RN18 | *Sociology of Communications and Media Research*
Marisol Sandoval, City University London, UK;
Thomas Allmer, University of Innsbruck, Austria;
Paško Bilić, Institute for Development and International Relations, Croatia

RN19 | *Sociology of Professions*

Christiane Schnell, Goethe-University Frankfurt, Germany;
Helena Hirvonen, University of Eastern Finland, Finland

RN20 | *Qualitative Methods*
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Ulrike T. Kissmann, University of Kassel, Germany

RN21 | *Quantitative Methods*
Jochen Mayerl, Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany;
Kathrin Komp-Leukkunen, University of Helsinki, Finland

RN22 | *Sociology of Risk and Uncertainty*
Patrick Brown, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands;
Maria Grazia Galantino, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

RN23 | *Sexuality*
Isabel Crowhurst, University of Essex, UK;
Sebastian Mohr, Karlstads University, Sweden

RN24 | *Science and Technology*
Ana Delicado, Institute of Social Sciences of the University of Lisbon, Portugal;
Bernhard Wieser, Graz University of Technology, Austria

RN25 | *Social Movements*
Katerina Vrablikova, University of Bath, UK;
Mattias Wahlström, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

RN26 | *Sociology of Social Policy and Social Welfare*
Hannu Turba, University of Kassel, Germany;
Volkan Yilmaz, Bogazici University, Turkey

RN27 | *Regional Network Southern European Societies*
Manuel Fernández-Esquinas, CSIC, Spain;
Teresa Consoli, University of Catania, Italy;
Julie Jarty, University of Toulouse, France;
Inês Vieira, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

RN28 | *Society and Sports*
Alessandro Porrovecchio, University of the Littoral Opal Coast, France;
Nico Bortoletto, Università degli Studi di Teramo, Italy

RN29 | *Social Theory*
Hubert Knoblauch, Technical University of Berlin, Germany;
Mikael Carleheden, University of Copenhagen

RN30 | *Youth & Generation*
Carlo Genova, University of Torino, Italy;
Magda Nico, CIES-IUL, Portugal

RN31 | *Ethnic Relations, Racism and Antisemitism*
Karin Stögner, University of Passau, Germany;
David Seymour, City University London, UK

RN32 | *Political Sociology*
Pauline Cullen, Maynooth University, Ireland;
Alberta Giorgi, University of Bergamo, Italy

RN33 | *Women's and Gender Studies*
Lise Widding Isaksen, University of Bergen, Norway;
Elisabetta Ruspini, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

RN34 | *Sociology of Religion*
Siniša Zrinščak, University of Zagreb, Croatia;

Julia Martínez-Ariño, University of Groningen, the Netherlands

RN35 | *Sociology of Migration*

Kenneth Horvath, University of Lucerne, Switzerland;

Margit Fauser, University of Applied Sciences Darmstadt, Germany;

Fiammetta Fanizza, University of Foggia, Italy

RN36 | *Sociology of Transformations: East and West*

Coordinators:

Elena Danilova, Russian Academy of Science, FCTAS, Russia;

Agnieszka Kolasa-Nowak, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Poland;

Matej Makarovic, School of Advanced Social Studies and Faculty of Information Studies, Slovenia

RN37 | *Urban Sociology*

Marta Smagacz-Poziemska, Jagiellonian University, Poland;

M. Victoria Gómez, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain;

Patrícia Pereira, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

Research Streams Coordinators

RS01 - After Weber: Making Alternative Ethical Rationalities 'Knowable' | Pedro Jorge Caetano, Maria Manuela Mendes, Stefania Toma

RS02 - A New Normality For a New Europe? - ¿Una nueva normalidad para una nueva Europa? | Carmen Elboj, Luis Baptista

RS03 - Current Sociologies of Architecture | Eveline Althaus, Marilena Prisco, Tino Schlinzig

RS04 - Institutional Ethnography | May-Linda Magnussen, Morena Tartari

RS05 - Maritime Sociology | Agnieszka Kołodziej-Durnaś, Frank Sowa, Marie C. Grasmeier

RS06 - Politics of Engagement | Eeva Luhtakallio, Veikko Eranti, Anders Blok

RS07 - Precariousness in a Post-Covid-19 World: Labour, Daily Life and Subjectivities | Mireia Bolibar, Renato Miguel do Carmo, Annalisa Murgia

RS08 - Researching Social Futures | Giuliana Mandich, Daniel Welch

RS09 - "Second-Generation" Youth: Acts and Lived Experiences of Citizenship | Veronica Riniolo, Mari Toivanen, Giulia Mezzetti

RS10 - Sociology of Celebration | Ismo Kantola, Ozana Cucu-Oancea, Sabina Hadzibulic

RS11 - Sociology of Knowledge: Ways of Knowing the Future in Action | Silke Steets, Honorata Jakubowska, René Tuma

RS12 - Sociology of Law: Law in Action in the Covid-19 Crisis | Eleni Nina-Pazarzi, Jacek Kurczewski, Mavis Maclean

RS13 - Sociology of Spatial Mobilities | Knut Petzold, Heiko Rüger, Gil Viry

RS14 - Sociology of the Commons: Refiguring Social Life Through Education | Yannis Pechtelidis, Carles Feixa

RS15 - Teaching, Learning and Training under Covid-19 Lockdown Conditions | Vasiliki Kantzara, Martina Loos, Birgit Behrensen

RS16 - Theorising Men and Masculinities: European Insights | Katarzyna Suwada, Katarzyna Wojnicka

RS17 - The Role of Co-Creation in Current Societies | Fidel Molina Luque, Mar Joanpere Foraster

RS18 - The State, Organisations, and Established-Outsider Relations | John Connolly, Paddy Dolan, Stephen Vertigans

RS19 - Transformative Rural-Urban Connections | Maria Jesus Rivera, Apostolos G. Papadopoulos

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Sociological Knowledges For Alternative Futures

We live in a globalised world where emergencies and hybridities arise from several challenges posed by climate change, sustainable development, violent conflicts, forced mass migration, and now also new health threats. Social inequalities (gender, class, age, ethnic, racialised, religion, territorial, embodied, etc.) are constantly reshaped by those challenges. Sociological research is analysing them as well as the actions designed to overcome such inequalities. Younger generations especially mobilise and develop solidarities, engaging in social movements focused around topics such as climate change and human rights. Those social movements are being studied and reflected upon in sociological research, contributing to other ways of seeing and building society. In a context of pandemic due to the new Coronavirus, discussion about alternative futures is especially relevant. Across Europe we witness an array of actions, that range from utilitarian to humanistic approaches, which have made many people rethink solidarity, democracy and the search for more egalitarian, just and better environments which can sustain satisfactory and flourishing lives. Fighting social inequalities and protecting natural environments are seen not as contradictory but mutually reinforcing. Citizens want to decide which paths to take to achieve such goals, and sociological knowledge provides key analyses about which actions might contribute to practical accomplishments and which will not. In pandemic times of global crisis, closing borders, restricted mobilities, and growing unemployment, sociological knowledge can help to develop institutions able to cope with different risks and practical issues. We believe that the sociological imagination has a big role to play in rethinking alternatives for the future, starting from solid scientific knowledge and working outwards from it.

How can we build sociological knowledge to face so many challenges? This is a pertinent question at a time of "fake news" and "post-truth", when scientific expertise is frequently brought into question. The distinction between knowledge and opinion becomes blurred. Therefore now is the time to discuss how sociology offers better understanding and relevant knowledge to improve society. Populist and authoritarian politics gain even more power and attention, undermining democracy in multiple parts of the globe. The complex relations between centres and peripheries, understood in a global perspective, must be explored, and the social implications of the use of technological tools in a digital era must be identified and applied, so as to imagine and create *other* futures.

We know that gatekeepers do not always recognise the relevance of sociological knowledge for society, postponing dedicated funding programmes and not providing enough resources to generate bridges between the contexts of knowledge production and application. However, today citizens are demanding to see how research in all scientific fields is contributing to the improvement of their lives, and the social sciences are well positioned to account for those contributions.

In a moment of emergency, when we should join up all our various efforts, we invite colleagues to share and discuss recent research concerning all areas of society, with a view to building alternative futures together in the ESA 2021 conference in the vibrant city of Barcelona. We encourage sociologists, and social scientists more generally, from Europe and beyond, to feed the scientific discussion with fresh data, thoughts and ideas, and to contribute sociological knowledge which envisions and builds alternative futures. Approaches to these problems from different methodological frameworks (qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods, experimental, etc.) will be most welcome. Barcelona will be a place for joint work, dialogue and networking, focusing on multiple future possibilities.

The construction of new epistemic communities is a crucial step towards creating alternative futures. We count on you to think about and practice new ways of overcoming the complex social challenges of our time!

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Types of Sessions

During the 15th ESA conference, different talks or debates will take place in which, depending on its characteristics, we have called it by other names in order to organize and simplify. While Research Network and Research Stream sessions cover the immense variety of sociological inquiry, Plenary, Semi-Plenary, Midday and Evening specials and Fringe Events offer the opportunity to engage in core debates. All session formats will include time for open discussion. Coming up next, we will make a brief explanation about the variety of sessions:

Plenaries (P) address the main conference theme. They take place in the evenings (Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday).

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 and the Executive Committee. This time, two of them were open for abstract submission.

Midday / Evening (MD / EV) specials cover topics which are relevant for sociology as a discipline and/or for the day-to-day work of sociologists. They are offered at lunchtime (on Wednesday) and in the evening (on Thursday).

Research Network (RN) sessions feature research papers submitted in response to the Call for Papers. The majority of sessions are organised by ESA's 37 Research Networks. RNs are open to all ESA members. All RNs hold a business meeting at the conference (this time on Thursday, Sep 02, in the evening after the last regular session). New members are cordially invited to join one or several RNs of their choice. Note that many RNs organise **Joint Sessions** (JS), which are the union between two RN.

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 regularly organise sessions at ESA conferences, others offer adhoc 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 RS19).

Numbers after the underline character indicate in which timeslot the session took place:
_01 Wednesday 1 Sep 2021 10:45-12:15
_02 Wednesday 1 Sep 2021 12:30-14:00
_03 Wednesday 1 Sep 2021 15:30-17:00
_04 Wednesday 1 Sep 2021 17:15-18:45
_05 Thursday 2 Sep 2021 9:00-10:30
_06 Thursday 2 Sep 2021 10:45-12:15
_07 Thursday 2 Sep 2021 13:45-15:15
_08 Thursday 2 Sep 2021 17:15-18:45
_09 Friday 3 Sep 2021 10:45-12:15
_10 Friday 3 Sep 2021 12:30-14:00
_11 Friday 3 Sep 2021 16:00-17:30

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Plenary 1

Chaired by Marta Soler-Gallart, ESA President

Science, Technology, and 21st Century Democracy

Nelson, Alondra

White House Office of Science and Technology Policy; Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, USA

Biography

Dr. Alondra Nelson serves as the inaugural Deputy Director for Science and Society in the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. In this role, she brings social science expertise, including attention to issues of social inequality, explicitly into the work of Federal science and technology strategy and policy.

Dr. Nelson is also Harold F. Linder Chair and Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study, an independent research center in Princeton, NJ. She was president of the Social Science Research Council, an international research nonprofit from 2017-2021. She was previously professor of sociology at Columbia University, where she also served as the inaugural Dean of Social Science.

Dr. Nelson's research contributions are situated at the intersection of political and social citizenship, on the one hand, and emerging science and technology, on the other. Dr. Nelson connects these dimensions in a range of widely acclaimed publications, including, most recently, *The Social Life of DNA*.

Dr. Nelson is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Philosophical Society, and the National Academy of Medicine.

Inventing the Future

Mayor Zaragoza, Federico

President of the European Center for Peace and Development Council of the United Nations and former Director-General of UNESCO

Biography

Federico Mayor Zaragoza is President of the European Center for Peace and Development Council of the United Nations. He is the founder and President of the Foundation for a Culture of Peace and has served as Director-General of UNESCO for twelve years. Mayor Zaragoza is a renowned scientist, scholar, politician, diplomat, and poet. He has been a professor at different Spanish universities, rector of the University of Granada, Chair of the European Research Council Expert Group (ERCEG), and Co-founder of the Spanish High Council for Scientific Research. He also holds an extensive career as a diplomat and politician. He was Co- chair of the High-Level Group for the "Alliance of Civilizations" and served as Spanish Minister of Education and Science. He is an honorary member of several scientific societies and a member of different academies, among them the World Academy of Art and Science.

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Plenary 2

Chaired by Chair of the Conference
Ferro, Lígia

Time And Liminality In Migratory Contexts

El Harras, Mokhtar

Mohammed V University, Morocco

In this paper, we approach time as a central variable in migrants' lives. We intend to show how migration provides the possibility to be involved in multiple time cultures, to experiment a diversity of temporal rhythms, and discordant temporalities which do have disruptive effects on migrants who increasingly face the challenge of transiting from one time to another, and experience the tension and difficulties of temporal coordination.

As marginalized beings from mainstream societies, they confront temporal disjuncture and disharmony between their expectations and reality. If we add to that the work instability, mobility uncertainty as to the duration of residence and next destination, we may then understand their feeling of not controlling their own time as well as their decreasing power in planning their future.

Mostly, migration implies a liminal period of waiting in border posts, at embassies and migratory offices in order to legally regulate the duration of stay, or to transit to another country. At this level, the concept of rite de passage seems suitable, because everyone involved is in liminal phase, between his actual situation and an objective to attain.

Moreover, the in-between state is characterized by indeterminacy, ambiguity and hybridity. In face of the Unknown and in a situation of weak 'time sovereignty', migrants try to establish new temporal routines, adopt strategies to mitigate risks, discover new opportunities and make new plans to adjust to unstable temporalities.

Biography

Mokhtar El Harras is a professor of Sociology at Mohammed V University in Rabat. He was a scientific committee member of the program "50 years of Human Development in Morocco". Currently he is a member of the *Hespéris Tamuda* review board. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Arab Council for the Social Sciences. He also assumes the co-coordination of the Fatema Mernissi Chair. He was an active member in many national and international research projects and programs. He is the author of numerous articles and book chapters on rural development, rural women, youth, family, international and transnational migration, qualitative methods in social sciences, media Sociology, public space, and the image of the "other". Among the books published are: *Tribe and Power in Northern Morocco* (1989, Rabat, CNCPRST), *Fertility and Culture* (1996, Beirut, Dar Attalia, in collaboration with D. Bensaid), *Women in decision-taking positions* (2008, Tunis, KAWTAR), *Youth and Media in Morocco* (2011, Rabat, Éditions Maghrébines).

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Unfolding Human Agency: The Case Of Grassroots Romani Women

Kostic Cisneros, Rosamaria Elisabeth

Coventry University, United Kingdom

The EU recognizes that Roma is the most marginalized cultural community in Europe. The Roma issues are also marginalized even in the scientific studies about cultural groups. Furthermore, Romani women are marginalized even in women and gender studies. The result are opaque lenses that prevent science and society from seeing the deep transformations that the Roma feminist movements are creating in their community and in society. The worst consequence is that science and society are full of racist and sexist stereotypes about us. Romani feminism is one of the most important forces of transformation that has taken place in Europe in the last three decades. After centuries of being double or triple silenced, Roma women have been raising their voice, their concerns and creating their own spaces and discourses challenging long standing prejudices and stereotypes. Grassroots associations like the Drom Kotar Mestipen (Barcelona, Spain) are just examples of how non-academic Romani women are getting organized, unfolding the full potential of human agency and transforming many oppressive structures, for instance, through deeply Roma women revolutionary international congresses. Amidst this context, new masculinities are also an emerging field of study and action led by many Roma men who are walking side by side with women to fight against any type of violence or subordination. Taking these analyses into consideration, I will argue how the advancement of sociological theory, and more particularly, sociology of gender could be much beneficial acknowledging these new and nearly not explored real utopias.

Biography

Rosamaria Cisneros is a Roma sociologist, curator, dance historian and critic, Romani scholar, and peace activist. She graduated from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and got a Master's degree in dance history and criticism. She also has a minor in Curriculum and Instruction from the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. She earned her doctorate in Sociology from the University of Barcelona. The PhD entitled "Transferability of Successful Educational Actions of the Roma Women to the plural European Contexts" placed the Romani Women's Association Drom Kotar Mestipen at the centre of this academic investigation.

Cisneros was and is involved in various EU-funded projects from Framework Programmes of Research. Related to them, she spoke in the Headquarters of the European Parliament. She sits on several boards such as the Roma Coventry Project, GRT Police Association (UK), Drom Kotar Mestipen-Romani Association of Women (Spain). She is also a Research Fellow at Coventry University in the UK.

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Plenary 2

Exit: The New Social Question

Faist, Thomas

Bielefeld University, Germany

The opening of The Communist Manifesto (1848) by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels reads: *"A specter is haunting Europe—the specter of communism"* . Communism and the proletariat were held to be the gravediggers of the capitalist system. About 150 years later, Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri claimed in their monumental study, Empire (2000): "*A specter haunts the world and it is the specter of migration*". Have we moved from the social question, the conflict between capital and labour around unsustainable inequalities, to a cultural question, with migration and migrants as the utopian agents of our time? Has exit in the form of migration trumped the voice of class-based social movements? Has politics around the social question—the politicization of social inequalities—moved from exploitation to exclusion, from class to culture, from redistribution to recognition? This lecture addresses the implications of migration for political cleavages in emigration and immigration contexts. The argument is that exit complements voice in two ways. First, the social question changed its shape over the past 200 years with the advent of welfare states, sophisticated migration controls, the growing relevance of class intersecting other heterogeneities, such as ethnicity, race (racialization), religion, gender, or citizenship, and the growing pluralization of theories guiding political action. Second, the dynamics driving migration politics can be discerned in the politics around the economic and the cultural dimensions in both immigration contexts (welfare paradox and liberal paradox) and emigration contexts (development paradox and national paradox).

Biography

Thomas Faist (PhD, New School for Social Research) is Professor of Transnational, Migration and Development Sociology at Bielefeld University in Germany. He directs the Center on Migration, Citizenship and Development (COMCAD). Thomas Faist has contributed to ongoing debates about citizenship, transnationality, migration and social policy in Europe and beyond. He has authored and co-authored numerous books including *The Transnationalized Social Question: Migration and the Politics of Social Inequalities in the Twenty-First Century* (2019), *Disentangling Migration and Climate Change* (2016), *Transnational Migration* (2013), as well as *Citizenship: Discourse, Theory and Transnational Prospects* (2007), and *Dual Citizenship in Europe* (2007). Thomas Faist is a member of the North Rhine-Westphalian Academy of Sciences, Humanities and the Arts.

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Plenary 2

Plenary 3: Sociological knowledges for sustainable futures

Chaired by Chair of the LOC
Sordé, Teresa

Connecting Practices: Large Topics In Society And Social Theory

Shove, Elizabeth

Lancaster University, United Kingdom

The text outlining the theme of the ESA 2021 conference 'Sociological Knowledges for Alternative Futures' promises to engage with pressing challenges including sustainable development, migration and threats to health. It also makes claims about the importance of Sociological knowledge for understanding and improving society.

In this talk I resist some of these assumptions. Rather than supposing that Sociology provides 'analyses' to inform the 'actions' that citizens and policy makers might take, and from which 'alternative futures' might spring, I restate the claim that social practices, and combinations of them, can and should be the focus of Sociological conceptualization and analysis.

This changes the agenda. If we view contemporary global problems as aspects and outcomes of relations and connections between social practices, new and different questions arise. How do practices extend across space and time? How do forms of connectivity develop and change and how do these dynamics produce uneven textures of advantage? In working through the implications of these ideas and in doing so with reference to a selection of empirical examples (trends in obesity, carbon emissions, plastic particles, the accumulation of wealth) I hope to provoke some debate about what Sociology has to offer and where its contribution lies.

Biography

Elizabeth Shove is Professor of Sociology at Lancaster University. She is best known for her work on social theories of practice, including The Dynamics of Social Practice with Matt Watson and Mika Pantzar (2012) and for bringing a distinctive approach to bear on questions of consumption and demand. Elizabeth led the DEMAND (Dynamics of Energy, Mobility and Demand) Research centre from 2013-2018. The core proposition that energy is used not for its own sake but in the course of accomplishing social practices at home, at work and in moving around underpinned the Centre's research, and helped generate new and sometimes challenging ways of thinking about these topics. Books arising from that work include The Nexus of Practices (2017); Infrastructures in Practice (2018); Energy Fables (2019) and Conceptualising Demand (2020).

Elizabeth is part of a group working on Practice Theory at Lancaster, thinking about how social practices connect and change together, and about the relevance of these ideas for debates about health and wellbeing, economic sociology and social inequality. Elizabeth has a visiting position at the University of Helsinki at the Centre for Consumer Society Research.

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Forms Of Sustainability/ Sustainability Of Forms. Sociology, Critique And Form(s) Of Life

Pellizzoni, Luigi

University of Pisa, Italy

The ecological crisis, understood as a broad recognition of a systemic problem with the relationship between (western/industrial) society and its biophysical milieu, is about fifty years old. Three master narratives have marked this time span, implying different understandings of sustainability. The 'limits to growth' was the first. Sustainability meant stopping growth and turning to a stationary economy. The second emerged in the 1980s, as 'growth of limits', in the sense of receding into the horizon thanks to the ever-increasing eco-efficiency of the economy. Sustainability took then its official formulation. The third has arisen in the 2000s, as 'internalization of limits'. The blurring of distinctions like nature/technology, real/virtual, language/matter, control/resilience, makes sustainability to effectively coincide with the progress of techno-capitalism, as confirmed by the emergent response to (and the very origin of) the Covid-19 pandemic. In these circumstances, to exert a role as knowledge that matters, sociology should address a methodological and a substantive issue. First, against claims about the exhaustion of critique, it should clarify to which account of critique it subscribes. I'll make a case for a specific one, as suited to the challenge of the present. Second, it should focus on current enactments of such critique as a radical reframing of sustainability. To this purpose, I'll argue that a key analytical lens is offered by a likewise specific account of the concept of 'form(s) of life' – a notion recently witnessing a resurgence in interest. Such an account may help detect most promising expressions of social effervescence and directions for institutional change.

Biography

Luigi Pellizzoni is professor of Sociology of the environment at the University of Pisa, Italy. He has taught at the Universities of Trieste, IUAV Venice and the International School for Advanced Studies (ISAS). Recent visits include the Centre for the Study of Environmental Change (CSEC), Lancaster University, UK. Appointments comprise a two-term service in the ESA Executive Committee ESA (2011-2015). He has an extensive record of research at international level and authored about 140 publications. His theoretical and empirical interests are located at the intersection of environmental challenges, techno-science advancement and the transformation of governance. In the last years he has been developing a research program on the reciprocal affections of novel takes on materiality and the governmental rationality of late capitalism, results of which are accounted for in articles, book chapters and the book *Ontological Politics in a Disposable World: The New Mastery of Nature* (Routledge, 2016). He is presently working on new social mobilizations, post-work, anticipatory governance and alternative ways of relating with the world. He is the coordinator of the research group and community of discussion "Politics Ontologies Ecologies".

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SP01 | Yes Means Yes Only With Freedom To Consent

Organised & Chaired by ESA President
Soler-Gallart, Marta

Sociology related to areas such as gender, language, and violence has provided scientific knowledge that contributes to reducing coercive relationships and to increasing freedom in sexual-affective relationships. Nowadays, and especially after the "me too" aftermath, society faces new challenges that require additional developments for alternative futures. In the area of consent, professionals from different fields, such as law, gender, communication are debating on human interaction that produces consent while defining which are the conditions that coerce.

So far, debates about consent have been focused on verbal language, for example, "no means no," or "anything less than yes is no". However, the "no means no" statement is quite erroneous because it is incomplete. "Only yes means yes" is also insufficient because "yes", is actually "no" when it is not said under conditions of freedom. We need to move towards removing coercive discourse from the "yes" so that it be said in full freedom. This semi-plenary contributes knowledge to advance towards enabling "yes" in full freedom. For that, three conditions are needed: 1) to approach speech acts, power interactions and coercive speech; 2) to address revictimization, which limits consent; 3) to analyse the need to legislate Second Order of Sexual Harassment (SOSH). There is no consent if there are no spaces free of any violence.

The speakers will present most recent results of a new line of research, which places the problem and the solution in communicative acts, rather than only speech acts. They will also tackle institutional power and interactive power, which determine coercive relationships in different spaces, such as companies, artistic career, or academia.

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Legal Advances Towards Free Relationships: A View On The Pioneer Legislation Of The Second Order Violence (SOV)

Miller, Katharina

European Women Lawyers Association (EWLA), Belgium

Sexual assault is a problem affecting everyone in different contexts, across countries and cultures.
Research in a variety of areas connect sexual violence with the lack of properly addressing consent in intimate relatioplnships. Facing this reality, much consideration has been raised along with the debate on approaching sexual violence also from the legal world. In fact, there are situations that evidence this reality. Gang rapes occurred in different parts of the world and placed the issue of consent on an unprecedented media and social scale. The challenge consisting on articulating sexual abuse, aggression and rape on the basis of consent, requires the analysis of current legislations while increasing the effort to comprehend victim's willing on engaging in any sexual encounter.
Drawing on this, the first speaker of this semi-plenary contributes knowledge to advance towards enabling an affirmative consent in conditions of full freedom, from addressing the legal understanding of sexual consent while considering overcoming revictimization and second order violence, which restrict freedom and consent. In this line, Professor Miller will provide a comparative overview of how different EU member states handle second order violence. In fact, the Catalan Parliament recently approved the inclusion in current legislation of the Second Order Violence (SOV) as "the violence, backlash, humiliations and persecutions against the people who support the direct victims of gender violence". As there is not SOV legislation on EU level, she will emphasize from a legal perspective about the importance of legislating consent and SOV to prevent both sexual harassment and revictimization.

Biography

Katharina Miller is the President of the European Women Lawyers Association (EWLA) and a member of the Commission on European Union Law and International Law of the German Association of Women Jurists (DJB). She holds a degree in Economics and Law (University of Greifswald, 2004 and 2006) and a master's degree in European Union Law (Universities of Luxembourg and Strasbourg, 2007). She is a Non-Executive Member of various corporate boards with extensive legal experience and with expertise in Compliance & Ethics and Women Rights, being a qualified lawyer in Germany and Spain. She is known by the Boards of Directors of the IBEX35 for her impulse in the management of gender diversity in the boards of directors and the economic and social empowerment of women. She is Delegate for Spain and the EU to the W20 and Advisory Board Member for the Berkeley Center on Comparative Equality and Anti-Discrimination Law.

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'Only Yes Means Yes'. From Speech Acts To Communicative Acts In Consent

Puigvert, Lídia

Universidad de Barcelona, Spain

Despite strong efforts to address violence against women and the progress achieved so far, gender violence and sexual harassment are still huge challenges of our current society. Facing this reality, some aspects have to be deepen approached. At the basis of consent it raises the analysis of communicative acts (those including non-verbal communication in addition to the verbal speech acts) from the type of language used on people interactions. As language takes place through interactions and gender violence may happen in everyday contexts, specific communicative acts may permit or avoid such situations of violence. The theoretical background, based on women's studies and sociology, departs from Puigvert's conceptual framework on language and gender violence in order to analyse concrete factors which base consent on the intention of the act, while giving voices to survivors and contributing to prevent harassment and abuse.

In this line, Dr. Puigvert will provide insights from the sociological perspective by presenting the most recent results of a new line of research, which places the problem and the solution in communicative acts, rather than only speech acts. Under this framework, this conference also deepens on the analysis of communicative acts for ensuring consent, focusing on sexual freedom and the context under which consent can neither be asked for nor conceived. Lidia will also tackle institutional power and interactive power, which determine coercive relationships in different spaces, such as companies or academia, while emphasizing on the need to create awareness on the urgent need of achieving free consent without coercion.

Biography

Lídia Puigvert is professor of Sociology at the University of Barcelona, and Affiliated member of the Centre for Community, Gender and Social Justice at the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge. She is a feminist author internationally known for her theoretical contribution to dialogic feminism and to the prevention of gender based violence. She is co-author of the book "Women and social transformation" with Judith Butler and Elisabeth Beck-Gernsheim, besides many publications in top-ranked journals such as *Violence Against Women* or *Journal of Mixed Methods Research.* She has participated in research funded under the *European* Commission Framework Programme (FP5, FP6, and FP7) and most recently in the H2020 project PROTON on preventing organized crime and terrorist networks. She is currently leading a competitive study, funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science, about Sexual Consent in different space.

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SP02 | Alternative Futures Beyond Neoliberalism: Inside and Outside of the European Union

Organised by RN06 - Critical Political Economy & RN32 - Political Sociology

Chaired by David J. Bailey, University of Birmingham; Pauline Cullen, Maynooth University

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The global pandemic has revealed the inherent structural, material and embodied violence of neoliberal capitalism. We need alternative futures. The EU and its member states have responded with a form of crisis management that may have delivered reprieve for some, but has also exacerbated inequalities. This requires not only scholarly scrutiny but also alternative solutions able to attract political support from various constituencies. This semi-plenary focuses especially on the EU in order to consider how its role as an internal and external actor affords, or prevents, an alternative future.

1) Inside the EU

The political economy of the EU has systematically (re)produced a debt-driven model of neoliberal growth. The recent EU industrial policy, the Covid-19 rescue package, and the massive liquidity injections of the ECB into financial markets are each a case in point. These initiatives have reinforced class, gender, racial, and geographic inequalities across the EU. They are creating a potential for further contestation of the process and institutions of the EU, forcing progressives to think of alternatives to supranational integration without a retreat to nationalism.

2) Outside the EU

Through its colonial history, and contemporary external relations, the institutions and processes of European integration are implicated in global racialized and gendered hierarchies which underpin deep-rooted global inequalities. Analysing the EU's foreign, security and development policy in a period of crises raises questions about the EU's efforts to resolve its own credibility crisis and the ambiguities, tensions and contradictions that characterise its role as a global actor.

Re-Narrating Africa-EU Relations In A Time Of Crises

Haastrup, Toni

University of Stirling, United Kingdom

In the wake of multiple crises, including a global pandemic, and new social movements that call into question global power hierarchies, reflecting on the unequal relationship between African and the European Union merits considered attention now. It is still the case that so-called EU-Africa relations are steeped in the colonial patterns of interactions. Yet even the critiques of EU practices as found in the literature on "EU-Africa relations" have tended to reproduce this hierarchy for a variety of reasons. Consequently, so-called EU-Africa relations is also manifested in the insistence on certain 'patterns of knowledge production and meaning'.

Invariably then, both the study and practice of Africa's relations with the EU have had a detrimental impact on both the exercise of African agency and how we know Africa in the interregional relationship. The co-constitutive nature of the study and practice of Africa's relationship with the EU is one that this discussion aims to explore. I am motivated by the desire to re-narrate the so-called 'EU-Africa relations' through decolonial lenses in order to claim back African and as a way to challenge the dominant ways of knowing and doing EU External Relations. In doing so, I want to contribute to transforming the relationship between the EU and African actors, specifically, while offering a broader critique on the EU's external relations practices.

Biography

Toni Haastrup is a Senior Lecturer in International Politics at the University of Stirling, Scotland, UK. Her research interests are broadly in the area of Global Governance of Security, particularly the practices of the African and European Unions. Her research uses critical feminist lenses to understand the foreign policy practices of both institutions, and she has published widely in this area. Additionally, Haastrup teaches on themes of European security, contemporary global security challenges, crisis in Europe and feminist international politics. She is currently joint Editor in Chief of JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies, and an occasional media commentator.

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SP02 | Alternative Futures Beyond Neoliberalism: Inside and Outside of the European Union

Zombification Of The Economy In Pandemic Times

Wigger, Angela

Radboud University, The Netherlands

A World Awash With Cash And The

Political responses to the C-19 pandemic in the European Union (EU) but also beyond have consisted of various corporate rescue packages and massive state aid as part of a broader revival of industrial policy, as well as unseen levels of quantitative easing by central banks. The talk will embed these measures into the context of the 'Wall of Money' searching for yield and the continued debt-led accumulation patterns that have prevailed during more than thirty years of neoliberal capitalism.

The crisis responses at EU-level have so far not led to investments in the production sphere. Instead, corporations are building up debt to finance share buy backs, make dividend payments to shareholders, or conduct mergers and acquisitions. In many industrial sectors, such activities exceed greenfield investments or investments in R&D. We seem to find ourselves in a phase of capitalism that Karl Marx described almost 170 years ago as a phase where everybody is seized with a sort of craze for making profit without producing. What will be identified as 'the zombification of the economy' is reinforcing class, gender, racial, and geographic divisions not only in Europe but also beyond. In this context, the invocation of the 2017 'White Paper on the Future of Europe' that the hard-earned human dignity, freedom and democracy in Europe can never be relinquished, appears as a mere platitude. The talk will not only discredit, de-legitimize and politicize the crisis management from a critical political economy perspective, but also sketch the contours of a progressive alternative.

Biography

Angela Wigger is Associate Professor Global Political Economy at Radboud University, the Netherlands. Her research is theoretically anchored in historical materialism and anarchism, and focuses on debt-led accumulation in capitalist crises, shadow banking, crises responses in the field of competition and industrial policy, and prefigurative forms of resistance. She has co-authored The Politics of European Competition Regulation: A Critical Political Economy Perspective (Routledge, 2011), and published widely in New Political Economy, New Political Science, Review of International Political Economy, Journal of Common Market Studies, Economy and Society, Globalizations, and Capital & Class, Journal of International Relations and Development, or Geoforum. She has been a board member of the Critical Political Economy Research Network (RN06), where she acted as chair from 2017-2019. She forms part of the supervisory board of the Research Centre on Multinational Corporations (SOMO), the EuromemoGroup, and the journals Capital & Class and Structural Change and Economic Dynamics.

SP02 | Alternative Futures Beyond Neoliberalism: Inside and Outside of the European Union

SP03 | Social Research and Social Justice in the Study of Migration Towards Southern Europe

Organised by RN27 - Regional Network Southern European Societies & RN35 - Sociology of Migration

Chaired by M. Teresa Consoli, University of Catania; Fiammetta Fanizza, University of Foggia

The semi-plenary aims to offer a critical update on recent trends and research developments related to migration towards southern Europe. The focus on this strategic geographical and socioeconomic region of Europe remains important due to the fact that it enables researchers and policymakers understand and reflect upon the needs and claims of the newly arriving populations, while also exemplify and discuss research findings and governance issues that articulate social justice and moral obligations towards these populations.

Against the domination of the human security approach that points towards the alleged threats and risks attached to migration that seems to be preferred by most of politicians, social scientists are obliged to deconstruct the suggested narratives and misconceptions and bring to the fore evidence that supports a sober scientific approach to migration along with the condemnation of an emerging "sociology of racism". Moreover, this semi-plenary seeks to unveil and denounce the links between the narratives of migratory events and media languages and national legislations used in the attempt to govern integration processes in the name of sustaining different market economies.

The basic intention of the organizers is to re-introduce the scientific and policy discussions aiming at prioritizing migrant integration, in response to new public discourses connected to securitizing migration, by reconnecting migration and social justice in European countries. It seems that the major challenge implied by this topic is to allow for different identities and cultural backgrounds be represented in the performance of the European social construction.

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Intra-EU Mobility and Welfare: The European North-South Divide Revisited (again)

Finotelli, Claudia

Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

The rhetoric on a North-South divide has been present in a good deal of the European recent migration history. The idea that many asylum seekers in Northern European countries proceed from less attractive (and generous) Southern European countries or that regularisations in Southern Europe trigger new flows of unwanted migrants towards Northern Europe came up every so often in the political debate. Since the 1990s, Southern European countries have certainly improved their regulation frameworks and migration control capacity over time whereas only few would deny that irregular migration is a reality in both Southern and Northern European countries.

This notwithstanding, the recent 'migration crisis' has shown that Southern European countries still have troubles in shaking off their reputation as 'transit countries' with porous borders and unattractive asylum systems. Moreover, the post-recession intra-EU mobility from Southern Europe to Northern European countries has revived the idea of a welfare-migration nexus between Southern and Northern Europe where Southern European workers started to be perceived as a welfare burden in some EU countries. But what about the non-labour-motivated mobility from Northern European countries in Southern Europe? To what extent can it represent a welfare burden for Southern European countries? I will answer these questions by discussing to what extent the idea of a North-South divide still seems to bias the public perception of Southern European migration countries and how it can be further reviewed by reversing the traditional North-South perspective on the welfare impact of intra-EU mobility.

Biography

Claudia Finotelli holds a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Münster (Germany) and is currently Associate Professor at the Department of Applied Sociology of the Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Her research interests cover the areas of migration control and citizenship with a special focus on Southern Europe. With MariaCaterina La Barbera, she is PI of the Research Project "The subjective dimension of citizenship: conceptions, juridical practice and individual strategies in Italy and in Spain" (CIVITES) funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (2020-2023). She is currently editing together with Irene Ponzo a book for Springer on migration control logics and strategies in Europe.

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A Paradigm Of Siege. External And Internal Bordering In The Manufacture Of Cultural And "Racial" Difference

Maneri, Marcello

University of Milano Bicocca, Italy

The many policies and activities for the contrast of "illegal immigration" seem inspired by a "paradigm of siege". This metaphor – sustained by powerful iconic representations – conveys the idea of an ongoing external threat to the stability of the European economic and social system. The daily management of the European Southern border based on the securitisation of territorial sovereignty is a social ordering practice based on associations and dis-associations. This boundary-making process involves the formation of identities and the definition of in-groups and out-groups. So, European security policies at the external borders, and their regime of visibility, create the lenses we use to think and talk about differences.

What kind of difference is being produced and reproduced by these bordering practices? The discourse that makes sense of the post-national, pan-European belonging, made possible by the Schengen bordering, often puts at the centre the concepts of integration and cultural compatibility as conditions to preserve European civilisation and identity. However, this discourse on culture, customs, and values is what we can see on the surface. Still, other less confessable boundaries—inherited from the colonial past and revolving around an implicit idea of whiteness—are being renovated as well. An analysis of images accompanying news about the "refugee crisis" shows Europe's unconfessed racial views.

Biography

Marcello Maneri is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Milano Bicocca where he teaches Media and Cultural sociology. His research focuses on the media and power, especially on news about migration, on racism, public discourse on crime and security, and moral panics. With Ann Morning, he is currently publishing a book for Russell-Sage on the notions of cultural and biological difference of descent-based groups in Italy and the United States.

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SP04 | The Future of Gender Equality in Post-Pandemic Societies

Organised by RN33 - Women's and Gender Studies

Chaired by Maria Carmela Agodi, University of Naples Federico II

Covid-19 is a new disease and still too poorly understood to allow us to assess its ultimate impact on gendered structures and practices. The pandemic is revealing and widening gaps between rich and poor, black and white, men and women. Gendered perspectives, theories and empirical analysis are in high demand in order to develop a comprehensive understanding of the impact the pandemic has on individuals and its complex consequences on social reproduction, labour markets, new private/public dynamics and quality of life in general. This semi-plenary will encourage debates about consequences and risks the epidemic has on women's lives: gendered divisions of care and housework, how 'lockdowns' intensify private domestic and care responsibilities, risks for frontline healthcare workers in the Covid-19 response. Will contemporary patterns that have worked in favour of improving gender equality be reversed? What kind of sociology, feminist research and gender studies will be valuable in crafting a response to new risks related to the progress towards gender equality, especially in health, education, and gender-based violence?

Fighting the virus requires cooperation, sociological imagination and a forward-looking perspective. We must look beyond the current crisis and re-image our future in the post-Covid-19 world. Gender-specific knowledge can help develop institutions able to cope with different risks, implement a gender-sensitive approach in the responses to the pandemic and in the recovery phase, and increase society's resilience.

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Centered On Care. Dispatches From Domestic Workers During The Pandemic

Rosińska, Anna Maria

University of Venice Ca' Foscari

The pandemic has exacerbated and exposed many of the problems that have troubled societies before – from gender to class inequalities to racism. This paper offers a lesson from the perspective of a predominantly female labor sector that has been at the heart of COVID-19 response: care and domestic work. Domestic workers, most of whom are women and working-class, oftentimes of color and/or migrants, found themselves again at the intersection of multiple exclusions from both the everyday and emergency safety nets. Moreover, domestic workers experience the paradox of essential work: being frontline and fundamental yet unprotected and, in the end, 'disposable' (Chang 2000).

Domestic and care work during the pandemic offers an important lesson in the ethics of care — interdependencies become even more visible; however, they very often lack the principle of care necessary to build the caring democracy: 'justice, equality, and freedom for all' (Tronto 2011), and, above all, reciprocity.

Yet, given the prominence that care has recently gained (Fine, Tronto 2020), in a way, the pandemic offers a chance to reinterpret the established order. In the United States, social movements have incessantly navigated the paradoxes of 'essential work' in order to gain recognition, acquire necessary protections, access the vaccines, while avoiding the pitfalls of 'disposable workers' framing (Rosińska, Pellerito 2021). This paper shares the findings from the research study of domestic workers and their movements in the US and Europe to reimagine a more just and equitable society centered on care.

Biography

Anna Rosinska is a sociologist of care and domestic work. She is a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellow at the Ca' Foscari University of Venice. She has studied paid domestic and care work in Italy, Poland, and the United States, working at the University of Warsaw and as a visiting scholar at the University of Massachusetts Lowell (2018-2020). Author of the book '(U)sługi domowe' about domestic work in post-war Poland (2016, Wydawnictwo UMK, under Anna Kordasiewicz). With A.Radziwinowiczówna and W.Kloc-Nowak she co-authored the book „Ethnomorality of care. Migrants and their aging parents" (2018, Routledge). Her current project is 'Intersections of class and ethnicity in paid domestic and care work in Italy and in the USA' (2018-2022). She runs a Facebook page about domestic work. She is interested in social relationships, reproducing, perpetuating and constructing inequalities, the intersectional perspective and workers' activism of marginalized groups on the job market.

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"I am Lucky, Because my Husband Helps me a Lot": Gender (In)equality in Home Office

Nagy, Beáta[1]; Geambașu, Réka[2]; Gergely, Orsolya[3]; Somogyi, Nikolett[4]

[1]Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary; [2]Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies - Eötvös Loránd Research Network, Budapest, Hungary; [3]Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania, Romania; [4]University of Antwerp

The quarantine, confined upon us by the COVID-19 outbreak, created a unique, three-month-long, laboratory-like situation in which we could investigate gender roles. Full-time working parents who switched to home office, were in a unique position to renegotiate the division of housework, childcare, or the supervision of school-related tasks. This paper intends to explore what happened to the gendered division of unpaid work, when all kinds of productive and reproductive tasks were moved inside the home. To answer this question, we interviewed 52 mothers in two countries, Hungary and Romania, who lived in dual-earner families with children under the age 14, and worked full-time. Results show that despite the unusual situation, most parents followed the usual pattern. Even though they were unhappy with the workload, most women did not mind the division itself. During the quarantine, they suffered from permanent tiredness, as well as felt limited to carry out their paid work satisfactorily. Despite the significant similarities among mothers, some country-specific differences have also been detected. Research findings deliver evidence for the deeply rooted gender beliefs regarding the division of unpaid work, particularly if these duties are connected to childcare and education. Results contain implications for the post-pandemic gender relations and also for the preconditions of the fair gender division of labour.

Biography

Beáta Nagy, PhD is professor at the Institute of Communication and Sociology at Corvinus University of Budapest. Her main research field is gender and work. She is the co-director of the Gender and Cultural Centre at her university, and board member of the *European Consortium for Sociological Research* (ECSR).

She has published articles in both Hungarian and English journals, such as *Gender in Management: An International Journal; Gender, Work and Organization*. Beáta published a book on the lack of female students in IT and technology in 2015. She has recently co-edited a special issue on 'Work-life balance/imbalance: individual, organizational and social experiences' for the journal *Intersections. East European Journal of Society and Politics,* and a special issue on *'Leveraging cooperation for gender equality in management'* for the journal *European Management Review.*

Her latest research dealt with the work-life balance, and also with the time teenagers and their parents spend together with special attention to digital technology. The present qualitative research investigated the situation of mothers during the COVID-19 quarantine In Hungary and in Romania in cooperation with Réka Geambasu, Orsolya Gergely and Nikolett Somogyi.

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SP05 | Covid-19, European Solidarity and the Future of Europe

Organized by Kaja Gadowska, Sebastian Koos & Irina Tartakovskaja

Chaired by Sebastian Koos, University of Konstanz

The COVID-19 pandemic presents enormous challenges to the European Union (EU). The combination of a health crisis and a dramatic economic crisis exacerbates existing inequalities within the EU. The centrifugal forces released by this trend jeopardize the future of the European community. Contrary to initial expectations that the COVID-19 would be a symmetrical crisis subjecting all countries and citizens to the same risk, the asymmetrical effects of the crisis become increasingly evident—both in the medical and in the economic domain. In some countries, hit by high numbers of infections and hospitalizations, the virus brought national health systems to the brink of collapse, while other countries severely suffered from the economic impacts of the pandemic and ensuing lockdown measures. After an initial paralysis and uncoordinated closing of borders throughout Europe, the EU member states have intensified their joint actions to fight the pandemic and its devastating economic repercussions. To relieve overburdened health systems, for instance, in early summer 2020 French COVID-19 patients were transported to and treated by neighboring EU countries. In July 2020, the heads of state and government agreed on a 750 billion Euro recovery fund (NextGenerationEU). The coordinated vaccination-purchasing program of the EU has further shown that there is hope for European solidarity. In this semi-plenary we will discuss what we have learned from past crisis and the still ingoing Covid-19 pandemic about European Solidarity.

Conditioned Solidarity: EU Citizens' Attitudes Towards Economic And Social Austerities For Crisis Countries Receiving Financial Aid

Lengfeld, Holger & Kley, Florian

Institute of Sociology at Leipzig University, Germany

During the European debt crisis, there has been a massive political debate between the EU institutions and the governments of crisis countries on the kind of austerity measures these countries have to accept in order to receive financial assistance from rescue funds established by EU and IMF. Based on a Weberian approach regarding solidarity as an act of mutual help, we interpret austerity measures as particular conditions of solidarity Alter has to agree to in order to receive assistance from Ego. In this paper, we ask to what extent citizens of EU countries agree on the notion of conditioned solidarity, and to which extent they are divided by socio-structural or cultural conflict lines, or by country particularities. Using unique data from the 2016 13 country 'Transnational European Solidarity Survey', findings show that the majority of respondents reject the idea of conditionality. Logistic regressions reveal rather weak attitudinal differences between respondents at the individual level, while at the country level respondents from countries with growing unemployment, higher unemployment rates, government debt, and poverty rates are in tendency more likely to reject the measures. We conclude that paying attention to the idea of conditionality is an important aspect of assistance measures in the future, if political actors look to avoid a lack of legitimacy among European citizens.

Biography

Holger Lengfeld is Professor of Sociology at the Institute of Sociology at Leipzig University, Germany, and Research Fellow at the German Institute of Economic Research Berlin. His research focuses on social stratification, inequality, and European social integration. Among his publications are 'Modernization Losers' Revenge? Income Mobility and Support for Right- and Left-Wing Populist Parties in Germany' (European Sociological Review, 2021, with J. Hartmann and K. Kurz); 'Contemplating the Eurozone crisis: are European citizens willing to pay for a European solidarity tax? Evidence from Germany and Portugal' (European Societies, 2020, with F. K. Kley and J. Häuberer); 'European Solidarity in Times of Crisis. Insights from a Thirteen-Country Survey' (Routledge, 2019, with J. Gerhards, Z. S. Ignácz, F. K. Kley, and M. Priem).

Florian K. Kley is a researcher at the Institute of Sociology at Leipzig University, Germany, and currently working as a researcher in the DFG-Project Changing middle class: A comparison of Germany and the US. Previously, he was a researcher in the HORIZON 2020-Project, Solidarity in European Societies: Empowerment, Social Justice and Citizenship (SOLIDUS). His main research fields are European social integration, social stratification research, and quantitative data analysis. Among his publications are 'Contemplating the Eurozone crisis: are European citizens willing to pay for a European solidarity tax? Evidence from Germany and Portugal' (European Societies, 2020, with H. Lengfeld and J. Häuberer); 'European Solidarity in Times of Crisis. Insights from a Thirteen-Country Survey' (Routledge, 2019, with J. Gerhards, H. Lengfeld, Z. S. Ignácz, and M. Priem).

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Viral Solidarity? Support for European Fiscal Integration in the COVID-19 Crisis

Kuhn, Theresa

University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Although fiscal integration is seen as necessary to ensure the stability of the European monetary union, concerns about a Euroskeptic backlash constrained national governments' ability to pursue further fiscal integration in the euro crisis. During the COVID-19 pandemic, however, European governments agreed on an ambitious recovery fund, which established an unprecedented fiscal stabilization capacity. This development challenges the assumption that public opinion constrains EU governments and begs the question of whether, and under which conditions, citizens are supportive of European solidarity measures in the COVID-19 crisis. Theresa Kuhn presents the results of an original survey experiment on public support for a European pandemic recovery fund in five European countries (France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain) in July 2020. She shows that there is remarkably high support for a joint European fiscal instrument, and that the design of such an instrument influences support. While cross-country differences reflect perceptions of collective self-interest, there is considerable support for the pandemic recovery fund across all countries. Citizens' left-right orientations, their pro-anti EU positions, and to a lesser extent, their perceived economic risk from COVID-19 structure differences within countries. The findings suggest that public support for fiscal integration is higher than commonly assumed. The research has been conducted jointly with Björn Bremer, Maurits Meijers and Francesco Nicoli.

Theresa Kuhn is Associate Professor in Political Science at the University of Amsterdam where she is also co-director of the faculty research priority area Amsterdam Center for European Studies and leader of the programme group Challenges to democratic representation. After obtaining her PhD from the European University institute in Florence, she was a Postdoc Fellow at Nuffield College, University of Oxford and at the chair of macro sociology, Freie Universität Berlin. She works on questions of European integration and solidarity, using comparative survey and experimental methods. Her research has been published in numerous renowned international journals. In 2015 she published an award winning monograph on "Experiencing European Integration. Transnational Lives and European Identity" at Oxford University Press. Together with other colleagues, she just received a large research grant by the Volkswagen foundation to study the effect of COVID19 on Euroscepticism, solidarity and vote choice.

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Biography

SP05 | Covid-19, European Solidarity and the Future of Europe

SP06 | Sociology Transforming Science and Society

Organised by the LOC members Teresa Sordé & Luis Recuenco

Chaired by Teresa Sordé Martí, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

During the Covid-19 pandemic, citizens know to what extent their lives fully depend on scientific advancements. Amidst democratic revolutions, people's will to self-govern themselves lead to the Social Sciences (SS) foundation with the main purpose of making all human lives more flourishing. Sociology played a key role to address the core problems affecting citizens. However, throughout the years, Sociology has been to some extent deeply affected by a bureaucratization process, deviating its original purpose to respond to citizens' claims to provide scientific evidence to better support societies' self-management. Frequently the word Sociology has been used as a resource to reinforce ideological or political standpoints, instead for contributing with the sociological developments to the objectives of the humanity. Consequently, Sociology does not play a central role in the key issues affecting humanity, even when it could have done so. Taking the recent pandemic example, most of the prevention measures or key debates are located within the core issues of Sociology, however, sociologists' voices or contributions are not perceived as being crucial. There is an urgent need to decolonize the Sociology domain from being a battlefield between political forces, and to restore its independence and universal nature, providing the needed expert knowledge to satisfy citizens' claims. This way, it will be possible for Sociology to recover the initial purpose and regain our central role in society, without depending on who is in power to be fully considered and heard.

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Sociological Responses to The Pandemic And Their Takeaways For A Post-COVID19 Society

Aiello, Emilia

Harvard Kennedy School, United States of America

Societal challenges across Europe such as access to social protection, adequate working conditions or food security for those at risk have worsened by the crises unleashed by COVID-19, evidencing the cracks of our system but also offering a unique opportunity to act. In record-time, the presence of science in lay people's daily life gained unprecedented importance. Health sciences have been at the forefront of the crisis, contributing to a way out of the health emergency. However, a mid-term and long-term way out of the economic, societal and political crises will require a broader approach and collaboration between all societal and political actors, namely policy-makers, scientists, and civil society. Amid this context, sociologists in Europe can play a key role, offering theoretical and methodological tools to capture, analyse and work with the public to offer transformative alternatives. Although part of the expert knowledge from sociological research is still trapped at the Ivory Tower, others have proven to have great social impact, and serve as the basis to inform policy and actions welcomed by both policy-makers and end-users. In this sense, knowledge co-creation is not solely a criterion posed by research programmes such as Horizon Europe to democratise knowledge, but also claimed by end-users. Examples of successful collaborations between sociologists and those working at the grassroots can be identified. I will discuss how European Sociology is already serving as a forum where accurate societal analyses are developed and ambitious ideas co-created and implemented, thus helping those in positions of leadership and decision-making.

Biography

Emilia Aiello, PhD, is EU Marie Sklodowska-Curie Post-doctoral fellow at the Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation, at the Harvard Kennedy School, and at the Department of Sociology at Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB). She is also research affiliate of the UAB Group of Ethnic Studies and Migration (GEDIME), and member of the Community of Researchers on Excellence for All (CREA). Emilia's research interests are focused on how the most vulnerable social groups organize at the grassroots level to overcome inequalities and gain social and political power. Her scientific and personal concern also focuses on uncovering the ways to maximize the social impact of all types of scientific research, better connecting scientific interests and outputs to societal needs. She collaborates with the Spanish organization "Ciencia en el Parlamento", and with the Drom Kotar Mestipen Roma Association of Women.

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Sociology as a Vocation. Weber Against Weber

Hanafi, Sari

AUB, Lebanon (Lebanese Republic)

Max Weber has two famous lectures about the academic field in its relationship to the other field: one on science as a vocation in 1917 and the other ''Politics as a Vocation'' in January 1919. Even with a span of two years one cannot understand the former without connecting it to the second. I will show that Max Weber contradicts his own sociology and his descriptive science guided by Wertfreiheit contains within it "smuggled in" prescriptions about how institutional matters ought to be arranged and about how one ought to confront the realities described. Also I will use Bruno Latour to show that Science and politics have the same vocation. In this talk I have proceed as following:
- What are the major messages of Weber "Science as a vocation"?
- What are Institutional, political and cultural circumstances that bore upon Weber to write his piece?
- If his position is justified at that time, is it still valid for 21st c.?
- If his lecture is about sociology of vocation, what about sociology as a vocation?

Biography

Sari Hanafi is currently a Professor of Sociology, Director of Center for Arab and Middle Eastern Studies and Chair of the Islamic Studies program at the American University of Beirut. 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 was the Vice President of the board of the Arab Council of Social Science. He is as well editor of Idafat: the Arab Journal of Sociology (Arabic) Among his recent books are: The Oxford Handbook of the Sociology of the Middle East, Knowledge Production in the Arab World: The Impossible Promise. (with R. Arvanitis). He is the winner of 2014 Abdelhamid Shouman Award and 2015 Kuwait Award for social science. In 2019, he was awarded an Honorary Doctorate (Doctor Honoris Causa) of the National University of San Marcos (the first and the leading university in Lima- Peru – established in 1551). (His website: https://sites.aub.edu.lb/sarihanafi/).

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The Failure Of Academic Social Science On Both Sides Of The North Atlantic In Explaining And Helping To Change The World

Navarro, Vicenç

Public Policy, Johns Hopkins University, United States of America

The Academic Social Science has a major crisis of credibility on both sides of the North Atlantic that parallels and accompanies the crisis of legitimacy of representative democratic institutions in both continents (also in multinational European Institutions such as the European Union, whose popularity has been in decline considerably). Academic Social Science has been unable to explain, predict, and contribute to resolve those political crises. At most, they have been able to analyse some specific protest and liberation movements (based on different forms of exploitation), but without relating them to the overall crisis of legitimacy of political regimes dominant in both sides of the Atlantic since the 80s.

This explains the lack of proposals for alternative political regimes that could enable different movements of liberation to construct political spaces with a common strategy to change those regimes. A country could have many social movements in defence of minorities, women, better environment, among many others, and still have very few political, social, and labour rights for each group, as it happens in the United States, where each social group competes with others for political and media attention. A major deficit of dominant social science is the limited attention paid to the elements of transversality that can relate to different forms of exploitation helping to establish joint strategy that could facilitate the change of those regimes. The big atomisation among the different protest movements explains the weakness of each one. Diversity is not the problem. The absence of transversality is the problem.

Biography

Dr Vicente Navarro is professor of Public Policy at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore and is also Emeritus Professor of Political and Social Sciences at the Pompeu Fabra University in Barcelona, he is also the Founding Director of the JHU-UPF Public Policy Center. He has published more than 40 books, translated into different languages, as well as having published more than 400 articles in peer reviewed scientific journals. He is one of the most frequently cited scholars in the Scientific International Literature. He has been an advisor to many international agencies such as the UN, ILO and many governments in developed and developing countries. His area of work is on political economy and social science, focusing very much on the economic, political, and social determinants of quality of life on both sides of the North Atlantic.

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SP07 | Public Spaces after Covid-19: Building Alternative Knowledges for the Future

Organised & Chaired by ESA Vice-President & Chair of the Conference Committee Ferro, Lígia

Evaluation On Spatial, Socio-cultural And Economic Concerns Across Europe

Bravo, Luisa

City Space Architecture, Italy

The COVID-19 pandemic has made clear the fundamental role of public space in our cities, not just for social life but also in regards of the functioning of the economic urban system. The imposed lockdown, to prevent the widespread of the contagion at the global level, combined with physical distancing and health restrictions, significantly impacted on public urban life while reinforcing existing inequalities, at many different levels, accelerating the process of social exclusion of minorities and disadvantaged and marginalized groups. Youth, older persons and persons with disabilities experienced isolation, frustration and loneliness, with a significant raise of helplessness and fear. Women were hit harder than men and many lost their jobs. From being a health emergency, the pandemic soon became an economic crisis.

We are now aware that in the 'next normal' the shared civic space will no longer be as we know it: the pandemic has put at the forefront some urban models, such as the car-free city or the 15-minute city, aimed at re-organizing priorities around the human scale, and it has established the 1,5 meter society as a new form of safe physical co-existence, while moving many social interactions on the cyberspace and on multiple virtual platforms. This health and economic crisis will permanently change the way humans will interact in the public domain in the post-COVID 19 city.

Biography

Luisa Bravo is Adjunct Professor in Urban Design at the University of Florence in Italy and Guest Researcher at KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Centre for the Future of Places in Sweden. She has more than 15-years experience in the professional field as urban planner and designer with a specific focus on public space. Her expertise is grounded in extensive academic postdoctoral research and teaching in Italy and Europe, the United States, Middle East, Asia and Australia.

With her non-profit organization City Space Architecture, that she founded in 2013 she has organized and curated international conferences, seminars, workshops and exhibitions aimed at promoting public space culture, through an interdisciplinary approach, involving art and architecture. Luisa is the Founder and Editor in Chief of 'The Journal of Public Space', the first, international, interdisciplinary, academic, open access journal entirely dedicated to public space, that she established through City Space Architecture in 2015, in partnership with UN-Habitat.

In 2020 Luisa launched the online initiative '2020: A Year without Public Space under the COVID-19 Pandemic', in cooperation with the School of Architecture at The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and organized 20 webinars across five months, engaging more than 100 speakers globally, and a final two-day symposium in November.

Social Interactions On The Streets During The Covid-19 Pandemic: Counterpoints Between European And Brazilian Cities

Frúgoli Jr., Heitor

University of São Paulo, Brazil

I intend to address urban dynamics characterized by the interchange between social isolation and lockdown ending, resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic. This analysis will be based on counterpoints between certain European Mediterranean metropolises and the Brazilian ones, mainly São Paulo – the latter located in a national context marked by a longstanding confluence of health, political and economic crises. The most comprehensive ethnographic focus of the analysis, due to the impacts on the possibilities of face-to-face interaction, has as its starting point the mapping and reading of diaries written from the pandemic decree by the World Health Organization (March 2020), especially regarding the narrative of experiences of interaction in public spaces.

It is important to review meanings of the notion of urban utopia. This is especially relevant in a period marked by a series of criticisms to agglomerations in public spaces, due to the transmission of the virus, or new criticisms of the idea of urban growth, due to the harmful effects on the environment. At the same time, it is necessary to understand, as in the case of the Brazilian urban context, that social isolation has not been a choice for a large contingent of city dwellers, on account of housing precariousness and employment options, with their sociability forms to be better understood in these dramatic times.

Biography

Heitor Frúgoli Jr. is Associate Professor of the Department of Anthropology of the University of São Paulo, (USP) (currently Head of Department) and coordinator of Anthropology of the City Study Group (GEAC-USP). He was visiting professor at University of Leiden (2010) and directeur d'études at École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (Paris, 2013). He is CNPq (National Council for Scientific and Technological Development) researcher since 2005. Educational background: Visiting Scholar, University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL) (2011); Ph. D., University of São Paulo, USP (Sociology) (1998); Visiting Scholar, University of California, San Diego (1995-1996); M. A., University of São Paulo, USP (Anthropology) (1990). He is the author, among other books, of Sociabilidade urbana (Zahar, 2007), Centralidade em São Paulo (Edusp, 2000) and São Paulo: espaços públicos e interação social (Marco Zero, 1995).

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Invisible Voices In The Public Space: From Unknown Realities To Evidence Of Transformations

Redondo-Sama, Gisela

University of Deusto, Spain

The pandemic has raised major concerns about how the public space is conceptualized and used by citizens, including the most vulnerable. In this vein, sociology has analyzed the ways society re-builds the understanding of public spaces in very diverse contexts, in urban and rural areas. However, less is known about how to include the voices of citizens into public space research in effective ways during pandemics, in particular the voices of the most vulnerable that tend to be invisible in the public discourses. The advancements in sociological research about the creation, development and sustainability of alternatives in the COVID-19 context, implies bottom-up approaches that place the voices of the most vulnerable at the core of the transformations. Furthermore, research with social impact shows the evidence that citizens use to improve their cities, villages and territories. In this vein, Dr. Redondo-Sama will approach the most recent contributions in sociology that, in collaboration with other disciplines, are presenting evidence of transformations in the public space that include the voices of the most vulnerable, among others. Gisela will also include some of the insights developed at the international level on social impact of research that can inspire further investigations in the field of public space.

Biography

Gisela Redondo-Sama is Ramón y Cajal Fellow and has been Marie Curie Fellow at the University of Cambridge. She has research experience acquired at CREA, Community of Research on Excellence for All. Among others, she has participated in the INCLUD-ED project, the only project in socioeconomic sciences and humanities in the list of the 10 success stories of European Research published by the EC. Her research interests are focused on dialogic leadership, community participation, social impact, homeless and gender. Her academic works have been published in ranked journals such as PLoS ONE, International Sociology, Qualitative Inquiry or Sustainability. She is the editor of the eSymposium publication of the ISA and topic editor of the Special Issue "Information on Pandemic for Socially Vulnerable Groups" in the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health.

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SP08 | Covid-19 in the City: Building Positive Futures

Organised by RN16 - Sociology of Health and Illness & RN37 - Urban Sociology

Chaired by Ellen Carol Annandale, University of York; Maria Victoria Gómez, University Carlos III

The Covid-19 pandemic is unprecedented in the last century and has been acutely felt in many cities all over the world. Covid-19 is showing us in a dramatic way our vulnerability as human beings and the importance of our urban contexts, in particular its schisms for mental and physical health, challenging our sense of responsibility towards matters that transcend the private sphere, towards our neighbours and other people and the affairs and values of city, community and society.

Whenever a trend and explanation for the spread of the infection emerges, Covid-19 challenges it: shifting our knowledge of the most affected ages, genders, ethnic groups, countries and territories. However, it seems clear that the virus is not "democratic" at all: the inequalities of our cities are exacerbated by the pandemic, and many people disadvantaged by lack of resources and skills are unable to defend themselves.

The pandemic has brought an increase in social and political awareness of the need for change in European cities where people's care and their health can be – but presently often are not – at the centre of its design. Thinking about health and care means placing the sustainability of life, urban mobility, spatial segregation, public space and people's daily experiences at the centre of political decisions.

While the pandemic has reinforced urban and health inequalities, it also provides a window of opportunity for us as sociologists to rethink issues concerning this matter. RN16 and RN37 would like to invite colleagues to discuss these topics, with a view to building alternative futures.

From Sociographical Disruption To Medicalized Futures: Integrating Covid-19 Into Everyday Life In The City.

Maturo, Antonio

Bologna University, Italy

"Biographical disruption" is a key concept in medical sociology. This expression refers to the rupture in the fabric of everyday life and the upheaval in cognitive categories after the diagnosis of a chronic disease. It is not reductive to state that what we have experienced due to Covid-19 has been, and still is, a biographical disruption at a large scale: a "sociographical disruption". During the major lockdown in the early months of the pandemic, our homes were a refuge but also a prison, a place of rest but also of work. Outside the home, a surreal silence reigned, broken only by ambulance sirens. We thus had to reinvent a domestic life marked by hybridization, ambiguity, and the uncanny (Unheimlichkeit). We also experienced a peculiar form of medicalization of everyday life characterized by new objects; new hygienic practices; and new forms of interaction in the city.
Will all these new normalities fade away thanks to the vaccine? Will we then go back to our old, pre-Covid normalcy? Probably not. The virus has proven our vulnerability. The events of 9/11 gave rise to huge changes in the security systems of airports and other crowded places; Covid-19 will give rise, on a much larger scale, to changes in every part of our lives. Life in the cities will be characterized by molecular surveillance (Endopticon) and several risk-reduction practices. Some of these practices will be presented and discussed.

Biography

Antonio Maturo is a medical sociologist and Professor at Bologna University. His latest books are Digital Health and the Gamification of Life, Emerald, 2018 (with Veronica Moretti) and Good Pharma, Palgrave, 2015 (with Donald Light) and among his publications on Covid: Unhome Sweet Home: The Construction of New Normalities in Italy during COVID-19, in Lupton D., Willis K. (eds) The Coronavirus Crisis: Social Perspectives, Routledge (with Veronica Moretti). He has edited two volumes of the journal Salute e Società: The Medicalisation of Life, 2009 (with Peter Conrad) and Medicine of Emotions and Cognitions, 2012 (with Kristin Barker). At Bologna University, Antonio is the Chair of the PhD Programme in Sociology and responsible for the Unit for the Horizon2020 "Oncorelief" Project. Moreover, he has taught Medical Sociology for five years at Brown University, USA. Antonio is proud to have been one of first Erasmus students, at the Katholieke University of Leuven, in the distant 1989/1990.

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Cities and Covid-19: Utopias and Dystopias

Rolnik, Raquel

Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism of the University of São Paulo (FAUUSP), Brazil

The current pandemic has intensified and made the preexisting crisis clear cut and explicit: the biopolitics grounded on growingly extractivist logics and in the destruction and promotion of death have taken hold of all existing relationships between bodies and territories. With it, also preceding forms of control and surveillance, such as the confinement imposed in many cities and countries and other shapes of the restructuring of the surplus extraction process through cyber capitalism, which had also been redesigning our cities, have also been intensified: private, controlled and securitized systems of territorial governance; as well as a mainly cybernetic economy based on automation and bigdata, and on the collection and extraction of people's personal data and on the tracking of all their movements. This scenario represents the dystopia that is presented to us as our future. However, in an opposite vein, the pandemic has also catalyzed the rise of a myriad of forms of self-organization and mobilization geared towards securing people's survival in contexts where a scarcity of resources emerges. These forms take a variety of means – legal, illegal, supra-legal – and operate in and through community and collective takeover, solidarity networks, and spaces of invention and improvisation. The post-pandemic situation is thus one of struggle between the previous dystopia and this utopia of the political imagination to invent another model for our cities, one not based on a centralized model attached to the extractivist, exploitative and consumer logic, but rather on an alternative model envisioning change grounded on the primacy of defending life.

Biography

Raquel Rolnik is a professor of Urban Planning at the University of São Paulo. She was planning director at the São Paulo Municipal Planning Secretariat (1989-92) and National Secretary of Urban Programmes of the Brazilian Ministry of Cities (2003–2007). From 2008 to 2014, she held the mandate of UN Special Rapporteur on adequate housing. She was an urbanism columnist for Rádio CBN-SP, Band News FM and Rádio Nacional, and for the newspaper Folha de S. Paulo, and she currently keeps a column on Radio USP, UOL and on her personal webpage. She has recently authored Urban Warfare: Housing under the Empire of Finance (Verso, 2019).

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SP09 | Civic Action: Creating and Living Alternative Futures

Organised RN20 - Qualitative Methods, RN25 - Social Movements, RN29 - Social Theory & RN32 - Political Sociology

Chaired by Florian Elliker, University of St. Gallen; Mattias Wahlström, University of Gothenburg

Alternative futures do not only emerge through mass media and mass publics, but through commitment in (physical) copresence that is often established in groups and movements. Civic action within such communities aims, on the one hand, to bring about institutional changes. As such, they constitute both practical and epistemic communities in which knowledge for alternative futures is (re)produced, seeking to make this knowledge more widely relevant than just within this community. In these "tiny publics" (Fine & Harrington 2004), on the other hand, resistance is not only enacted by striving for structural change. Rather, they are crucial in constituting spaces in which their members practice and experience alternative ways of living. Within such groups, individual and collective meanings of resistance often coalesce and become underpinned with lived experience. Identities, practices, and experiences fashioned and gained within the plausibility structures of such groups may reverberate throughout the lives of former group members, creating not only rational evidence, but also emotional-appreciative evidence (Max Weber) that alternative futures are feasible.

This semi-plenary's aim is to address questions of how creating and living alternative futures in groups and movements in structured. What are the key structural properties of such movements? What are the various "group styles" (Eliasoph & Lichterman 2003) that shape the culture of deliberation, discussion and interaction in such groups? How is attachment to the group and commitment to its purposes created, particularly (yet not only) through the interplay of various forms of physical and digital copresence? What are the symbolic, political, cultural, social or material motivations of individuals to participate and engage in such groups? How do the political commitments of such groups reverberate beyond the boundaries of the respective communities?

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Can Alternative Futures Be Common Futures?

Lichterman, Paul

University of Southern California, United States of America

Civic groups seem like a promising source of knowledge for an alternative, more just and sustainable future. Yet, this knowledge poses a dilemma for civic activists and the public who listen to them: The critical or transformative knowledge of civic groups would often project a future in which only a relatively few, socially and culturally distinct people can fully participate. That is because the knowledge that group participants can generate depends on how participants imagine their connections to each other and the wider world – their style. Groups can communicate critical or transformative knowledge when they locate and coordinate themselves as actors marginal to dominant institutions, but this self-marginalizing style will make participants' knowledge claims sound culturally and socially marginal or exclusive, too. Examples from local environmental and housing advocacy in the US over the past thirty years illustrate this dilemma of self-marginalizing, radical knowledge. Concluding comments propose a response to the dilemma that includes a practical role for scholars.

Biography

Paul Lichterman currently is Professor of Sociology and Religion at the University of Southern California. A cultural sociologist and ethnographer of public life, he has studied participation in a variety of social movement efforts, religious volunteer groups, and professional NGOs. He has been honored with disciplinary awards for his articles in premier journals and his two monograph books, The Search for Political Community: American Activists Reinventing Commitment and Elusive Togetherness: Church Groups Trying to Bridge America's Divisions. His forthcoming book, How Civic Action Works: Fighting for Housing in Los Angeles (Princeton University Press, 2021) offers a new, pragmatist-inspired framework that illuminates how social advocates construct the claims, relationships and strategies that drive collective action.

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Refracted Horizons: Re-imagining Futures Via Civic Scenarios in Crisis Times

Mische, Ann

University of Notre Dame, United States of America

In times of crisis and uncertainty, how do we pry the future open, while stabilizing it enough to make it responsive to our interventions? I examine the experiences of transnational "public interest" or "civic" scenario projects that use foresight methods (and "futures thinking" more generally) to address urgent public problems in the area of democracy, development, peacebuilding and climate change. Such futures are "ensemble" productions involving varying combinations of "experts," "stakeholders" and "ordinary people." They link actors in the Global North and South, with differing degrees of proximity to institutional powerholders, and different strategies by which to include (and/or contain) divergent and oppositional voices. I argue that futures as told through scenario exercises are "fractal" in that they are multiple -- the unity of the imagined future is blown open and "fractured," so as to recover multiple lines of possibility, from "business as usual" to "action under constraint" to radical narratives of transformation or collapse. This fractal quality in turn expresses fundamental ambivalences about capitalism and democracy. Scenario work often dances uneasily between creativity and containment, consensus-building and critique. This can reflect exclusionary, exploitative and autocratic tendencies, as well as attempts to challenge the forces that generate inequality and exclusion. These patterns reappear in many different contexts and at different analytical levels -- reflecting the multiple and fractured character of contemporary futures. Reconceiving futures in this way provides insight into the challenging potential of imagined futures, as well as into how difficult it is to move from imagination to action.

Biography

Ann Mische is an Associate Professor of Sociology and Peace Studies at the University of Notre Dame. Currently, she is working on a book on the role of futures thinking and foresight methodologies in social and political change efforts focused on democracy, development, peacebuilding and climate change. She is also working on a separate project on the political trajectories of anti-partisan protest cycles in the global protest wave since 2008. Her first book, Partisan Publics: Communication and Contention Across Brazilian Youth Activist Networks, examined civic and political networks of Brazilian youth activism during the re-democratization period. She has also written theoretical articles on agency, culture, networks, temporality, and social interaction.

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SP10 | Radical Sexual Politics - Envisioning Alternative Futures in Political Action, Activism and People's Lives

Organised by RN23 – Sexuality

Between Citizenship and Governance: Reimagining Sexual Democracy from the South

Seely, Stephen D

Newcastle University, United Kingdom

Over the past decade, social scientists have developed the concept of 'sexual democracy' as a framework for critically analyzing the increasing conflation of 'democracy' with a specific set of Euro-American sexuality and gender rights. Focusing on Euro-American contexts, this literature has theorized 'sexual democracy' as a mode of late liberal governance deployed both domestically in the management of migrant populations and internationally in controlling 'unruly' African and Middle Eastern states through their construction as inherently 'anti-democratic' due to their resistance to these sexuality and gender norms. This literature joins queer and postcolonial critiques of rights claims as depoliticizing, as a way of rooting citizenship in essentialist forms of sexual 'identity,' and as forcibly universalizing a particular form of Euro-American sexual personhood in the name of protecting sexual minorities.

Drawing on the framework of 'theory from the South,' this paper examines the case of South Africa (in many ways the world's first 'sexual democracy,' as the first state with constitutional protections for sexuality). Looking at the activist work of LGBTQ+ iSangoma (Zulu 'traditional' healers), and their negotiation of constitutional, international, and customary legal cultures, I challenge many of the assumptions in the Eurocentric theorization of sexual democracy. I contend that learning from the ways African LGBTQ+ people actually negotiate these different registers of legal personhood into forms of insurgent citizenship capable of challenging the (neo)liberal parameters of the state offers an alternative vision of sexual democracy as a praxis of 'participatory difference' that could be developed within the European context as a challenge to the rhetorical use of 'sexual democracy' as an alibi for nationalist, xenophobic, and neo-colonial projects.

Biography

Stephen D Seely PhD is an Academic Track Fellow in the School of Geography, Politics, and Sociology at Newcastle University (UK), where he is currently working on a monograph on the role of sexuality in the democratic imaginary of South Africa. Specializing in feminist, decolonial, and social theory, his work has appeared in Theory, Culture & Society, Sexualities, Social Text, philoSOPHIA: A Journal of Continental Feminism, Feminist Formations, and the Australian Feminist Law Journal and has been recognized by visiting fellowships from the Institute of Advanced Study (University of Warwick) and Zentrum Gender Studies (Universitat Basel) and awards from the Luce Irigaray Circle, philoSOPHIA: A Continental Feminist Society, and the Society for Phenomenology and Existential Philosophy. His first book, The Spirit of Revolution: Beyond the Dead Ends of Man, co-authored with Drucilla Cornell, was published by Polity Press in 2016.

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Looking for a Different kind of Abolitionism: Sex Work, Migration and the Politics of Care

Vuolajarvi, Niina

The New School of Social Research, United States of America

The heightened concerns about trafficking and the globalization of commercial sex have led to a new trend in prostitution policies. In 1999, Sweden was the first country to aim at abolishing the sex trade through criminalizing buying (rather than selling) of sex relying on feminist arguments of protection. Sweden has become a supermodel for prostitution and trafficking policies and its policy approach has spread globally. Through multi-sited fieldwork in the Nordic region among sex workers, including 210 interviews, this paper complicates the simplified image of Sweden's policies and asks what does it mean that sex work is increasingly governed through feminist arguments of protection and care? What kind of political futures and conception of justice does this policy approach promote?

These questions become especially crucial in the context of feminized migration where migrants have become also a majority in the sex trades. These new configurations of labor, intimacy and mobility call us to pay attention to what Angela Davis has named the intersectionality of struggles. The findings demonstrate how the Swedish policy approach legitimates state violence and racialized policing towards migrant and sex working women by creating an ideological landscape that defines sex work as a form of men's violence against women to be combatted. In the paper, I use Ruth Wilson Gilmore's understanding of violence as exposure to "premature death" and argue that the Swedish approach by exacerbating the already precarious lives of sex workers serves as a form of "violence against women" in a Gilmorean sense. I conclude the paper with a call for a different kind of abolitionist feminism and futures.

Biography

Niina Vuolajärvi PhD is a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Zolberg Institute of Migration and Mobility at the New School of Social Research. Her interdisciplinary work is situated at the intersection of migration, feminist and socio-legal studies. Currently, she is working on her first book Ending the Demand? Migration, Sex Work and the Feminist Politics of Care that is based on a vast three-country ethnography among migrant sex workers in the Nordic region. In 2021, Rutgers School of Graduate Studies acknowledged her groundbreaking scholarship through the Outstanding Doctoral Student Award. Her work has been published in journals such as the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies and Sexuality Research and Social Policy and recognized by the Law and Society Association, American Sociological Association, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Fulbright Foundation.

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SP11 | The Rise of Authoritarianism in Central Eastern Europe

Organised & Chaired by ESA Vice-President Gadowska, Kaja, Jagiellonian University

Over 30 years ago, the Iron Curtain was torn asunder and even the USSR was undone. Initially, nearly all the societies of Central Eastern Europe at least nominally accepted a model of liberal democracy; indeed, at the beginning of the 1990s, there were few systemic alternatives.

Yet today authoritarian trends have gained a political presence in countries around the world, including those of CEE. The stronger that presence, the weaker the institutions of liberal democracy have become. Real power shifts into the hands of ruling party leaders. Constitutional provisions are bent to their will and expectations. Legal (or semi-legal) acts are introduced to steadily weaken the judiciary, public and private media, civil service, electoral institutions, and NGOs. Within a nominally democratic framework, "soft" or "hard" authoritarianism is anchored in a beholden nomenclature reigning over areas of economic, social, and cultural life.

What factors are guiding the authoritarian turn and where is it leading the societies of Central Eastern Europe? Indeed, what about this phenomenon is specific to this region and what is analogous to despotic drifts elsewhere? What insight can sociologists contribute regarding these phenomena? Can sociological knowledge resonate with societies drawn into autocracy?

Nevertheless, we are actually witnessing not only the reversal of democracy in several Central Eastern European states, but also – starting from Belarus – the public communication, in word and deed, of a civic desire for democracy, a robust movement towards it. Could this act as an impetus deterring authoritarian trends or will such tendencies prevail in the region?

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Not Suicide But Murder: Why East Central European Democracies Fail

Scheppele, Kim Lane

Princeton University, United States of America

By now, the narrative about why democracies are failing in East-Central Europe is well-known. Populism has overrun Hungary and Poland (and other states in the region). What else could we expect (or so the story goes)? After all, these countries had problematic histories, wrestling first with fascism and then with communism. They were in a bad neighborhood, sandwiched between Germany and Russia. They never had proper democracies before and so, being new at the whole thing in 1989 and after, they failed because their populations got impatient and voted democracy away.

By contrast, I want to argue for a very different case: East-Central European democracies did not die by suicide as the result of a self-inflicted wound brought about by populism. Instead, I will argue, these democracies were murdered by elected leaders, eager for power, who lied their way into office; distracted the population with historical fantasy, resentment and promises of cash; and systematically dismantled checks on executive power while their populations were distracted, creating an autocratic government in the shadows. Neither Poles nor Hungarians ever voted to abandon democratic government or democratic values, and to this day they do not approve. But by the time they realize that they may have voted for an unrealistic national fantasy but got autocracy instead, it's too late. If we think of creeping autocracy in East-Central Europe as having resulted from the premeditated murder by national leaders rather than suicide by populism, our understanding of democratic failure, as well as prescriptions for how to restore democracy in the region, will change.

Biography

Professor Kim Lane Scheppele is the Laurance S. Rockefeller Professor of Sociology and International Affairs at Princeton University. Scheppele's work focuses on the intersection of constitutional and international law, particularly in constitutional systems under stress. After 1989, Scheppele studied the emergence of constitutional law in post-communist Europe, living in Hungary and Russia for extended periods. After 9/11, she researched the effects of the international "war on terror" on constitutional protections around the world. Since 2010, she has been documenting the rise of autocratic legalism first in Hungary and then in Poland within the European Union, as well as its spread around the world. Her many publications in law reviews, in social science journals and in many languages cover these topics and others. She is a commentator in the popular press, discussing comparative constitutional law, the state of Europe, the rule of law and the rise of populism. Scheppele is an elected member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the International Academy of Comparative Law. In 2014, she received the Law and Society Association's Kalven Prize for influential scholarship and was elected President of the Law and Society Association for the 2017-2019 term. Scheppele began her career in the political science department at the University of Michigan, became full professor in the law school at the University of Pennsylvania, was the founding director of the gender program at Central European University Budapest, became Director of the Program in Law and Public Affairs at Princeton and has held visiting faculty positions in the law schools at Michigan, Yale, Harvard, Erasmus/Rotterdam, and Humboldt/Berlin.

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Catching up with Society: Authoritarianism from Below and the Failure of Liberal Democracy in Central Europe

Ekiert, Grzegorz

Harvard University, United States of America

Research on populism increasingly pays attention to the supply side of politics. And, indeed, the failure of liberal democracies in the region is not the result of economic victimization of large parts of the population inflicted by the transition to capitalism. It is the result of deliberate actions of local political elites victimized by their failure to join the European elite convergence process. Since they had no skills and ability to join the club, they decided to turn their backs on the European integration process. Yet, their grievances, complaints and lies, their rabid nationalism, their homophobia, racism and religious fundamentalism could travel only so far, if it was not shared by the significant part of citizens in their countries who brought them to power. In this presentation I will discuss the complementarity between traditional political cultures in the region and populist/nationalist/fundamentalist ideas peddled by right-wing politicians in power.

Biography

Grzegorz Ekiert is Laurence A. Tisch Professor of Government at Harvard University, Director of the Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies, and Senior Scholar at the Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies. His research and teaching interests focus on comparative politics, regime change and democratization, civil society and social movements and East European politics and societies. His books include: Ruling by Other Means: State-Mobilized Movements, (co-editors Elizabeth J. Perry and Yan Xiaojun), Cambridge University Press, 2020; Capitalism and Democracy in Central and Eastern Europe: Assessing the Legacy of Communist Rule, (co-editor Stephen Hanson), Cambridge University Press 2003; Rebellious Civil Society. Popular Protest and Democratic Consolidation in Poland, (co-author Jan Kubik, Rutgers University) University of Michigan Press 1999; The State Against Society: Political Crises and Their Aftermath in East Central Europe, Princeton University Press 1996. His papers appeared in numerous social science journals in the US, Europe and Asia and in many edited volumes.

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SP12 | Discussing the Effects of the Lockdown: The Expansion of Remote Work and Inequalities in Home Learning

Organised by RN09 - Economic Sociology & RN17 - Work, Employment and Industrial Relations

Chaired by Alberto Vieira-Ramos, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid; Valeria Pulignano, Ku Leuven

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According to Eurostat, 5.3% of the employed population in the EU worked remotely on a regular basis in 2019. However, the level of implementation of remote work varies greatly between countries, ranging from 14% in the Netherlands and Finland, to 5.2% in Germany. This suggests that there are still important barriers (and reluctance) to implement remote work that, given the new reality imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic, could be relaxed. For this reason, we consider 2021 to be an ideal year to organize a semi-plenary session to present the most recent empirical research on remote work, its past and potential future development, and its impact on productivity, work-life balance, social inequalities and future education and training.

A lower presence of workers in the workplace can pose greater difficulties for supervisory tasks, but it can also favour a more efficient use of spaces and the innovation of new forms of coordination and evaluation of task execution. Moreover, greater autonomy and flexibility in the organization of working time can lead to a redistribution of time spent on domestic tasks, or leisure, enabling employees to improve their work-life balance. At the same time, remote work could entail an erosion of workers' positional power with respect to employers and/or penalize certain individuals such as single parents, particularly women.

Further expansion of remote work will necessarily affect the types of skills that future workers will require. This will provoke the reassessment of education and training programmes and how education is provided.

Homeworking during Lockdown: Growth, Productivity and its Long-term Future in the UK

Reuschke, Darja

Cardiff University, United Kingdom

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed the world in many ways. One of the biggest changes is where people work. During the presentation new and up-to-date evidence on the scale of the shift of paid work into the home in the UK during lockdown, its impact on the mental well-being and productivity of homeworkers, and the likely prevalence of homeworking after social distancing restrictions are fully lifted will be discussed. The findings are based on a high quality panel study of workers who were interviewed at the end of April, May, June, July, September and November 2020. From this, representative conclusions can be drawn for the United Kingdom. Before the pandemic, homeworking in the UK was on a gradual, but slow, upward trajectory. However, it rose dramatically and suddenly in lockdown and has remained high ever since. A similar pattern can be observed in other countries as policy makers have urged those who can to work at home in order to arrest the spread of Covid-19. The results of our analysis suggest that many workers have got used to – and may even have experienced the benefits of – working at home. In addition, productivity has not been adversely affected by the shift towards homeworking. Furthermore, if those who want to continue working at home in the future are allowed to do so, productivity may be boosted by a sustained increase in the prevalence of homeworking as those who report that their productivity has increased are also those who are keenest to continue to work at home.

Biography

Darja Reuschke is Associate Professor at the School of Geography and Environmental Science at the University of Southampton. Her research is concerned with the future of work and organisational transformations with a particular focus on cities.
With her ERC Starting Grant project WORKANDHOME she has investigated new locations and forms of working and businesses such as home-based businesses and coworking that are emerging through new technologies, economic restructuring and social change across Europe

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Inequalities In Home Learning During The Pandemic

Pensiero, Nicola

University of Southampton, United Kingdom

The spring of 2020 saw a widespread and prolonged closure of schools across the UK due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The transition to distance schooling is likely to exacerbate inequalities by socio-economic groups due to both the socio-economic gap in the volume of schoolwork completed and to the relative ability of parents to support children's learning. Using data from Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Study, we found that children in the most advantaged families, where both parents work regularly from home, the main parent is in a 'service class' and the children have their own computer spent on average 2.8 hours per day on school work for primary and 3.8 per day for secondary pupils. More disadvantaged children in families where the main parent is not in a service class occupation, where the child has to share a computer with other family members and either parent does not work regularly from home, the hours spent per day on schoolwork are 2.3 for primary and 2.6 for secondary education. We estimate the educational loss to be more pronounced for children from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds than for other children.

Biography

Nicola Pensiero is a lecturer in quantitative education and social science at Southampton University School of Education. Previously he worked at UCL Institute of Education, where he joined in 2013 after completing his PhD at the European University Institute. He is an interdisciplinary researcher with a good record of leading externally funded education research projects. His expertise lies in the use of analytical and choice-based approaches in studying social phenomena such as education programme effectiveness, comparative analysis of the effectiveness of education system characteristics, inequality in educational attainment, school segregation and income inequality. His current research includes studies on the role of individual decision-making mechanisms in shaping educational inequality by social origins and school segregation. He is also conducting a cross-national study on the effect of upper secondary education system characteristics on skills levels and inequality.

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SP13 | The Public Role of National Sociological Associations Towards Alternative Futures

Organised & Chaired by ESA Executive Committee member & NA

Council Chair Agodi, Maria Carmela

The reshaping that European societies are going to face is a great challenge and opportunity for sociological knowledge and its societal impact. What will the role of National Associations be in facing this challenge?

The debate about "public sociology" used to be centered on individual researchers' engagement. Maybe today the issue is not that of competing kinds of involvement with the discipline and its possible publics. If sociological knowledge has to gain greater impact in the public sphere, at stake may be the move of responsibility for engagement from the individual to the institutional level, with the scientific community of sociologists and their associations assuming it collectively. Are Sociological Associations motivated to engage in a project of repositioning in the public domain and of responsibility towards alternative designs of future, for their countries and for Europe? Are they ready at deploying new organizational practices that give all their possible interlocutors access to their knowledge, to sociological imagination, to its potential applications, to the assessment of possible, alternative policies and the futures they prepare? Is the knowledge that their scientific communities are producing accountable also to those in the shadow of invisibility and silence? Are they able to contextualize - and situate in the spectrum of always conflicting values – pieces of knowledge and research results, even those coming from other scientific disciplines? Do they produce segregated sociological communities at the national level or are they fostering mutual knowledge of national peculiarities and contexts, so that they will find integration within a diverse and reflexive scientific community of European sociologists?

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The Public Role of NSAs Towards Alternative Futures

Hanafi, Sari

AUB, Lebanon (Lebanese Republic)

Biography

Sari Hanafi is currently a Professor of Sociology, Director of Center for Arab and Middle Eastern Studies and Chair of the Islamic Studies program at the American University of Beirut. 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 was the Vice President of the board of the Arab Council of Social Science. He is as well editor of Idafat: the Arab Journal of Sociology (Arabic) Among his recent books are: The Oxford Handbook of the Sociology of the Middle East, Knowledge Production in the Arab World: The Impossible Promise. (with R. Arvanitis). He is the winner of 2014 Abdelhamid Shouman Award and 2015 Kuwait Award for social science. In 2019, he was awarded an Honorary Doctorate (Doctor Honoris Causa) of the National University of San Marcos (the first and the leading university in Lima- Peru – established in 1551). (His website: https://sites.aub.edu.lb/sarihanafi/).

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Assessing the Multiple Roles Of Sociology Associations In Contemporary Systems of Knowledge Production

Fernandez-Esquinas, Manuel

CSIC, Spain

In this paper I make a brief assessment of the conditions of national sociology associations (NSA) to fulfil different roles in complex regimes of knowledge production. My main assumption is that NSA can be analysed with the categories used for studying collective actors in science. In particular, at institutional level it is necessary to pay attention to the situation of NSA in their systems of knowledge production, including collaboration, competition and conflict with other disciplines and actors that claim for scientific legitimacy. At organizational level, it is useful to consider the core values, capacities and practices of NSA, and the packs of activities they are able to develop.

For making such assessment I use some tools accumulated by the sociology of science. Firstly, the paper is framed in the approach that understands the social arrangements in science systems through its outcomes, and takes into account the combination of symbolic and social structural elements that contribute to such outcomes. Secondly, it reviews briefly the 'internal' roles of NSA, namely: 1) Promotion of knowledge production, 2) Reproduction of a scientific field, 3) Allocation of scientific capital, and 4) Community building. Thirdly, it focuses on the 'external' roles: 1) Interest representation and lobby, 2) Policy advise, 3) Social support for the discipline, and 4) Public communication of science. Finally, the paper considers the interrelationship of both. In particular, how the making of the discipline shapes the capacities to promote knowledge utilization, interact with interest groups and strengthening the public image of sociology. I will use the experience of the Spanish Sociological Federation to highlight the main challenges and key issues of combining both 'functions'.

Biography

Manuel Fernández Esquinas is President of the Spanish Sociological Federation (FES) and Coordinator of the Research Network "Southern European Societies" of the European Sociological Association.

He is a Research Scientist at the Institute for Advanced Social Studies (IESA), an official centre of the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), and has been a visiting fellow at Southbank University (UK), the University of Wollongong, Western Sydney University (Australia), Indiana University and the University of New Mexico (USA). He has worked on values and behaviors related to innovation, mainly using survey methodology; on science and innovation policies, several forms of knowledge transfer between science and industry, research training, and collaboration dynamics of universities and research centers with other domains. He has been working on the "institutional quality" of innovation systems and on knowledge transfer and knowledge utilization, with a special focus on the social sciences. He has also worked as evaluator and consultant for the Spanish Ministry for Science and Innovation, several regional governments and international organizations such as OECD and the EU. He is the director of Revista Española de Sociología/Spanish Journal of Sociology, and the editor of the new book series "Southern European Societies" (Edward Elgar).

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Translating Complexity: Public Sociology Between Populism And Critical Reflexivity

Villa, Paula Irene

LMU Munich, Germany

Globally, but with regional specificities, 'public science' has increasingly become an issue over the last years. A wide range of actors - governmental, from civic society, funding agencies, academic communities, private sector, educational systems, and more - demand some, or more, public engagement from the science, often implying a problematic status quo in which privileged researchers do self-centered things in their ivory towers, shying away from the critical light of the public political sphere and hard-working tax-payers. In populist contexts, be they government or fringy mobilizations, such rhetoric is often paired by anti-intellectualism and 'skepticism' towards science. Sociology itself has had - and still has - its very own and specific debate regarding "public sociology" (Burawoy 2005), which actually goes back to the founding classics, especially Weber.

My paper reflects on the ambiguities of public sociology", focussing on the role of National Associations. It draws upon experiences as publicly engaged Gender Studies scholar, and as president of the German Sociological Association, and will argue that public sociology must find ways to defend the proper logic and space of research - resisting populist demands of all sorts - while translating sociological knowledge into other contexts in order to generate critical reflexivity. There is much sociological research to help us navigate this difficult trajectory.

Biography

Paula Irene Villa is President of the German Sociological Association, she is full professor and chair for Sociology and Gender Studies at LMU München. She also served as elected board member of the German Association for Gender Studies from 2010 - 2014.

Her research focuses on the analysis of biopolitics, i.e. the ambivalent entanglements of society and soma, on Cultural Studies (Pop and Politics, Embodiment within Subcultures such as Tango), on Care & Gender, and on Science/Academia and Gender.

She has published widely on gender/social theory (post-structuralism, Butler, Bourdieu, symbolic violence), the sociology of embodiment, beautification and normalization, on feminist body politics, and on German and European "anti-genderism" as part of new nationalist populism. She has directed funded empirical research (e.g. DFG, VW, Humboldt foundations) on Cosmetic Surgery, Food/Fitness, comparative analysis of Gender Equality Programs in academic capitalism, and on popular culture.

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Sustaining Sociology In An Illiberal Democracy In The 21st Century

Wessely, Anna

ELTE, Hungary

The talk uses the example of the recent history and present state of Hungarian sociology due to the shortness of the allotted time and the speaker's deficient knowledge of the situation in other illiberal democracies. The focus will be on the attempt to explain the dwindling of public interest in sociological knowledge, the interpretation of the present state of affairs will inevitably keep referring back to the political and social structural changes of the past four decades as well as to the impact of a more recent narrowly conceived national science policy.

Biography

Anna Weseley President of the Hungarian Sociological Association, she is editor-in-chief of BUKSZ (The Budapest Review of Books), and teaches at the Sociology Institute of Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest and the Hungarian Fine Arts University, Budapest.
She was previously Rudolf Arnheim Professor in Art History at the Humboldt University, Berlin, 2006; Research Fellow at the Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles, 1999–2000; Research Fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg, Berlin, 2000; member and later President of the international advisory board of the International Research Centre for Cultural Studies, Vienna, 1998–2005; Research Associate at the University of California, Berkeley, 1992–1993; and Research Associate at Boston University, Boston, 1987–1988. Alongside art history, her research extends to intellectual history and the sociology of art and culture. She has also been working on the relationship between sociology and philosophy of knowledge, on authors as Mannheim, Simmel, Weber, Bourdieu, Latour; contributing to research about consumption patterns and the development of consumerism in Eastern Europe. Her publications include studies on visual augmentation in the eighteenth century as well as criticism of contemporary art.

SP14 | Artmaking and Economy in Time of Crises

Organised by RN02 - Sociology of the Arts & RN09 - Economic Sociology

Chaired by Dafne Muntanyola Saura, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Andrea Maurer, Universitat Trier

The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted all aspects of arts and cultural life as well as the economic sphere, just like other sectors of society. During the last few months, we have witnessed coping reactions and calls for help from all categories of actors involved in the arts and culture sphere. At the same time, the arts and culture as all kind of economic actors have proven ever more significant in a time of existential crisis and be able to develop new forms of economic activities, markets, and associations. These new and alternative developments are worth to be studied in inter- and transdisciplinary perspectives. The session seeks to bring together experts specialised in cultural policies and others in economics and market issues, to discuss what changes are happening in the arts and culture on macro, meso, and micro levels and the ways this is related to economy.

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Arts Fundraisers At The Forefront Of The Covid-19 Crisis: Coping Strategies, Innovation And Resilience

Herrero, Marta

University of York, United Kingdom

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a devastating effect on non-profit organisations in the arts and culture sectors; from having to close down all their activities, the sectors have also experienced high levels of redundancies and furlough. In the midst of all the uncertainty, fundraisers play a key strategic role often unacknowledged and mostly misunderstood. In this presentation, I draw on survey and interview data collected from fundraisers in the art and culture sectors in the UK between August and October 2020. I will explore some of the key obstacles fundraisers face and the set of strategies they have developed in order to cope with the economic, social, cultural and often personal effects of Covid-19.

This research was carried out in collaboration with the Cultural Sector Network of the Chartered Institute of Fundraising in the UK, (the national professional membership body for fundraising).

Biography

Dr Marta Herrero is Lecturer in Creative Industries Management at the University of Sheffield, Management School where she teaches on Fundraising Management in the culture sector. She is the author of Irish Intellectuals and Aesthetics. The Making of a Modern Art Collection (Irish Press, 2008) and co-editor of Art and Aesthetics (Routledge, 2013). She is also the author of numerous articles on the sociology of art, art museums, art markets and fundraising.

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SP14 | Artmaking and Economy in Time of Crises

Cultural Values And Economic Value In The Battlefield oO Cultural Policy: Visions From The Past And Prospects For The Future

Rodríguez Morató, Arturo

University of Barcelona, Spain

One of the explicit goals of cultural policy, when it was institutionalized in Europe in the 1960s, was the preservation of artistic autonomy in the face of the growing power of the cultural industry. After an initial stage focused on the promotion of cultural excellence, the development of cultural policy in following decades brought out a plurality of other cultural values and contributed to their legitimation. Very soon, however, in the context of the progressive culturalization of the economy, an orientation emerged in this area that specifically claimed the economic value of culture. Within the framework of the subsequent neoliberal development of western societies, culture tended to be seen in political circles under the exclusive lens of the economy and its contribution to it. In recent times, however, once it has become clear that advances in the culturalization of the economy result in advances of the commodification of culture, this predominance of the economic perspective has been increasingly contested. In the present circumstances cultural policy has become a battlefield for the valuation of culture and the main battle in this respect is about the representation of cultural value and its measurement. It is a battle pitting the unidimensional view of the economic value of culture referred to purely monetary measures against a plural value perspective based on more diverse and qualitative indicators. The presentation will develop various arguments around the current controversy over cultural values and regarding their prospects in a post COVID-19 future.

Biography

Arturo Rodriguez Morató is Professor of Sociology and Director of the Center for the Study of Culture, Politics and Society at the University of Barcelona. Former Vice President for Research of the International Sociological Association (2006-2010) when he established the ISA Forum of Sociology, and Former President of its Research Committee on Sociology of the Arts (1998-2002). Currently, he is Visiting Scholar at the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University. In the past he has had similar appointments at the EHESS, the New School for Social Research and the University of Cambridge.

From 2015 to 2017 he has been Coordinator of the Social Platform CulturalBase and now is coordinating UNCHARTED: Understanding, Capturing and Fostering the Societal Value of Culture (2020 - 24), both projects funded by the H2020 Programme. He has published extensively on cultural policy, artistic professions and urban culture. In 2018 he co-edited a special issue of the International Journal of Cultural Policy on Cultural Policy in Ibero-America, and now is also co-editing a book on Sociology of the Arts in Action – New Perspectives on Creation, Production, and Reception (Palgrave, forthcoming).

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The Fabrication Of ›Closeness‹ In The Realm Of The Digital

Zahner, Nina Tessa

Kunstakademie Duesseldorf, Germany

The corona pandemic has driven art into the realm of the digital. Some commentators see this as a long overdue step, since the virtual dominates reality anyway. In their vision art is constantly constructing a "fiction of closeness" just to attract as many visitors as possible to museums, theatres or concert halls. Other voices view particularly the unmediated experience of artistic works as the key contribution of the arts to individual growth and society's development. They see this contribution massively endangered by the displacement of the arts into the virtual sphere. The lecture draws on some case studies to examine various attempts to create "closeness" and "immediacy" within the digital experience of the arts or how this is deliberately avoided. It further investigates the transformations possibly resulting from these strategies for experiencing art and the social function of art and the demand for cultural events and products.

Biography

Nina Tessa Zahner is Professor for Sociology at the Düsseldorf Art Academy. She studied sociology, anthropology and history in Erlangen, Bamberg and London. From 2010 to 2017 she was Junior Professor for Cultural Management and Sociology of the Cultural Field at the University of Leipzig. Her work focuses on the sociology of art, the sociology of perception and the senses, and art market research.
Her latest publications include: Das Publikum als Ort der Auseinandersetzung um legitime Formen des Kunst- und Weltwahrnehmens. In: Schürkmann, Christiane; Zahner, Nina Tessa: Wahrnehmen als soziale Praxis. Springer VS, 2021. Kunstwahrnehmen im Ausstellungskontext. Das Go-Along Interview als Instrument zur Rekonstruktion des perceptual space in Kunstausstellungen. In: Escher, Cornelia, Zahner, Nina: Begegnung mit dem Materiellen. Erfahrung mit Materialität in Architektur, Kunst und Digitalem. Transcript 2021.

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SP15 | Quantitative Surveys Against the Climate and Health Crises of Today

Organised by RN12 - Environment & Society & RN21 - Quantitative

Chaired by Audrone Telesiene, Kaunas University of Technology; Jochen Mayerl, Chemnitz University of Technology

New global reality bewhelmed humanity with multiple unfolding crises and complex long-term implications. Covid-19 pandemic and the accompanying economic lockdowns have paralyzed the established lifestyles and climate crisis further threatens to jeopardize the balance of eco-social systems. Do we really understand the full mosaic of social experiences in this carousel? How can sociological knowledges assist in addressing the challenges and inequalities? Are the classical instruments still valid? These broad questions are the genuine drivers for this semi-plenary. Specifically, we'd like to discuss the role of quantitative surveys in generating the needed sociological knowledge. Surveys have become the traditional tool for generating understanding. The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), the European Values Study and multiple other scholarly endeavors have long tried to capture the opinions, values, behaviors and experiences of people. Are such surveys still able to capture the attitudes, needs and perceptions of people in such an ongoing situation of a permanently changing pandemic context and high degree of uncertainty?

The semi-plenary discussion would help navigating the terrain of quantitative sociology and could possibly inspire further scholarly debate on climate and other crises.

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Biases In Health Data – Usual Suspects And New Pitfalls During The Crises

Gross, Christiane

University of Würzburg, Germany

The talk will first present an overview of systematic biases in the process of generating health data depending on data type (register versus survey data) and the operationalization of health outcomes referring to the disease filter (Gross et al. 2015) as a heuristic tool provided before the crises. Afterwards, I will discuss implications of these systematic biases for intra- and international comparisons with Covid-19 incidence data with a focus on systematic underestimation. Finally, I will discuss the potentials and pitfalls of newer developments in data collection/generation processes known under the buzzwords big data, artificial intelligence and citizen science (e.g. data donations, Corona applications). On the one hand, scientists might be able to reach large case numbers and high statistical power with relatively low monetary costs and effort. On the other hand, scientists may lose control over core issues of quantitative empirical research such as sampling strategies and operationalization; finally, yet importantly, the research question itself might be driven by the data provided by other sources.

Biography

Christiane Gross is Professor of Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences at the University of Würzburg. After studying sociology in Augsburg and Munich (LMU), she worked at the universities in Munich (LMU), Kiel, Erlangen-Nuremberg, and Hanover, as well as being interims professor at the University of Konstanz. She has also worked on several projects funded by the German Research Association (DFG) and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). Her dissertation thesis at the CAU Kiel was awarded the Faculty Prize. She is elected representative of the empirical social, behavioral, and economic sciences in the German Data Forum (RatSWD) in its seventh appointment period. Her research and teaching interests include quantitative methods and social stratification in education, work, and health.

Surveying Climate And Health Relevant Topics During The Covid-19 Crisis

Hadler, Markus

University of Graz, Austria

This talk consists of three parts. The first part summarizes the development of the ISSP Environment and Health modules, which are supposed to be fielded between 2020 and 2022. The new ISSP environment module consists of 60 questions on environmental attitudes and behaviors, including a new set of questions related to climate relevant behaviors. The health module initially included questions on the personal health status and preferences regarding the health system, but was extended at the very last minute by several questions on the Covid-19 crisis. The second part provides an overview of findings from various international surveys on attitudes related to the environment and Covid-19, also including data from social media. It shows that differences are not just arising from the method of data collection, but also from the contextual influence of the Covid-19 crisis, which altered individual attitudes and behaviors. The third part draws several conclusions on how the Covid-19 crisis has affected surveys and what we can learn from it.

Biography

Markus Hadler is Professor of Social Research at the Department of Sociology, University of Graz, Austria. Before that he held positions at Marshall University (USA) and Macquarie University (Australia). He is an Austrian representative to the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) and was the convener of the 2020 ISSP survey on environmental attitudes and behaviors. His research focuses on topics of environmental sociology and social inequality with an emphasis on research methods. Currently, he is leading three research projects: measuring CO_2 relevant behavior using survey research; connecting social survey and social media data on climate related views; and a S-LCA of a carbon-emission reducing production process in a steel factory. His teaching interests include quantitative methods, environmental sociology, and social stratification.

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SP16 | Knowledge, Religions and Environmental Change

Organised by RN12 - Environment & Society & RN34 - Sociology of Religion

Chaired by Cigdem Adem, Ankara Rivers Study Group; Julia Martínez-Ariño, University of Groningen

As with any other major social challenge, perceptions and discourses about environmental change vary across global regions and countries, as well as across social strata. At stake is not just a matter of acknowledging what is taking place, but more about which types of changes we perceive as most influential and most pressing and which types of futures various social groups propose. Questions emerge, such as: How exactly do we picture changes and solutions, and do they match with each other or not? Who presents those changes/solutions and how do they do that? What do people know about sustainable development at macro, meso and micro social levels? And what do religious groups have to do with all these issues? As a powerful source of social discourses, by both describing and determining social reality, religions shape the social world and influence social actions. Thus, the ways religions talk about social life in general and about environmental changes in particular present an important angle to build our understanding of a future social world.

This semi-plenary will discuss how people understand climate change, which values and ideas inform their knowledge about major social changes and how that knowledge shapes their behavior. It will focus on the supposed "greening" of religions and different potentials and barriers of religions to facilitate transition toward more sustainable, low-carbon societies. While drawing on empirical studies, the panel will show the lack of research about the intersection of religious knowledges and climate change and suggest future directions for research and policymaking.

Knowledge and Environmental Change

Jones, Nikoleta

University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

In a rapidly changing natural environment, citizens in Europe and beyond nowadays receive an increasing amount of information on how to become more environmentally friendly by, for example, offsetting their travel by plane and switching to renewable energy providers. However, finding successful pathways in using information to reinforce environmental responsible behaviour remains a challenge for scientists and practitioners. Environmental sociologists have tried for decades to understand how knowledge can lead to behavioural change. From the research of Dunlap et al. (2000) on New Ecological Paradigm to the work of Gross (2010; 2015) on knowledge and uncertainty, several scholars have explored the process of acquiring and handling knowledge during times of environmental change and most important how this knowledge can be used to change behaviours, perceptions and attitudes. This talk examines the role of knowledge in times of environmental change, within the context of extreme uncertainty; the Covid-19 pandemic. Initially, the evolution of key theories in environmental sociology will be discussed focusing on the important connections between knowledge and environmental behaviour. Empirical qualitative and quantitative case studies will then be presented from three National Parks in Europe (Black Forest-Germany, Matsalu-Estonia, Eastern Macedonia & Thrace-Greece) exploring how different paths of information can transform knowledge and most importantly how this knowledge changes through time. A key argument during the talk is that knowledge can be constructed through the on-going interactions between different systems, including social, political and ecological, all existing within a specific governance framework.

Biography

Nikoleta Jones is an Associate Professor at the University of Warwick (starting July 2021). She is an environmental social scientist, and her work focuses mainly on social impacts of environmental policies and improving the levels of public acceptance for policy initiatives. In recent years, she has become increasingly interested in assessing social impacts of biodiversity conservation policies. She is currently leading the project FIDELIO funded by a European Research Council Starting Grant (2019-2024, €1.5m) exploring social impacts of European Protected Areas focusing on their temporal and spatial dimensions.

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Climate Change and Religion

Köehrsen, Jens

University of Basel, Switzerland

Religions can effectively promote (or block) climate change mitigation and adaptation. They can disseminate environmental values and worldviews to their members, engage in lobbying for corresponding political decisions, and implement mitigation or adaptation projects. Scholarship has suggested a "greening" of religions, leading faith traditions to increasingly draw on the aforementioned potentials and address environmental challenges. Especially in the Global South, faith communities can become crucial agents in climate change mitigation and adaptation. In many regions of the Global South, religions assume a central role in peoples' worldviews and everyday lifestyles as well as in the public sphere where faith leaders often enjoy high credibility. However, broad empirical research underpinning these potentials is missing. While there is evidence for some "greening" and an increasing grasp of climate change among faith leaders in the Global South, existing insights indicate problems in the diffusion of environmental awareness at the grassroots level of religious communities. At the same time, highly successful innovations in the religious landscapes of the Global South, such as prosperity theology, have dubious environmental implications (e.g. focus on ostensive consumption). Based on these observations, this presentation proposes two additional development pathways of religions vis-à-vis environmental challenges such as climate change: "non-greening" and "un-greening".

Biography

Jens Köhrsen is professor of religion and economics at University of Basel's Centre for Religion, Economy and Politics. His research interests include the sociological study of climate change and sustainability transitions, the relationship between social inequality and religion, as well as religion and sustainable development. He is the principal investigator of the Swiss National Science Foundation project "Urban Green Religions" that explores the role of religion in urban sustainability transitions.

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SP16 | Knowledge, Religions and Environmental Change

MD01 |How and Where to Get Your Paper Published?

Organized & Chaired by Pries, Ludger

Digitalization, new commercial publishing strategies as well as shifting reading and writing habits of scientists and the broader audience lead to turbulence in publication strategies of all actor groups involved. Where and how should young scholars aim to publish? How will Open Access strategies develop in the field of social sciences? Will we go to a bright future of accessible and inclusive scientific publishing for all? Or will existing social inequalities in the science system increase according to countries' policies of paying article processing costs (APCs) and/or institutional strategies of administering digitalized complex platforms? The session will deal with these topics focussing especially on ESA's two associational journals European Societies (ES) and European Journal of Cultural and Political Sociology (EJCPS). Based on some input papers, editors of both journals will share their experiences and make recommendations for scientists' publication strategies.

Blokker, Paul is associate professor in political sociology at the Department of Sociology and Business Law, University of Bologna, Italy. He is also research coordinator at the Institute of Sociological Studies, Charles University Prague, Czechia. His research focuses on populism, a sociology of constitutions, constitutional politics, and democratic participation.

Lianos, Michalis is Professor at the University of Rouen-Haute Normandie and Editor-in-Chief of the ESA journal European Societies. He was previously Lecturer at the University of London (Goldsmiths College) and Director of the "Centre for Empirically Informed Social Theory" (CEIST) at the University of Portsmouth. His latest book is "Conflict and the Social Bond", Routledge, 2019.

Präg, Patrick works as an assistant professor of sociology at CREST/ENSAE in Paris and is a faculty member of the department of economics at Institut Polytechnique de Paris. He's interested in social stratification and social demography. Next to Alexi Gugushvili (Oslo) and Evelyn Ersanilli (Amsterdam), he's the incoming editor of European Societies.

Pries, Ludger holds a Chair for Sociology at Ruhr Universität Bochum. He taught and did research in Brazil, Mexico, Spain and the USA. Main fields of research are Sociology of migration, transnationalization, organisations, work and labour regulation. He is Chair of the Publications Committee of the Executive Committee of ESA (2019-2021).

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MD02 | ESA Best Paper Award and ESA Young Scholar Award Special Session

Organized by Antic Gaber, Milica; Pries, Ludger & Ferro, Lígia
Chaired by Antić Gaber, Milica

For the first time, ESA has opened a call for two awards. The Young Scholar Award recognizes the quality of an original publication by an early-career researcher. The content of this paper is derived from the researcher's PhD, and it covers a relevant contribution in Sociology. ESA's Best Article Award recognizes the best paper published in each of ESA's journal's (European Societies and European Journal of Cultural and Political Sociology) over 2019-2020. This session holds the presentation and discussion of these three contributions. It is expected a strong participation from the online audience.

Gonzalez Santos, Felipe | Rocking the Boat of Eviction: Personal availability and Empowerment in Social Movement Organizations | Winner of the ESA Young Scholar Award 2021

Andersen, Ditte | Stuck! Welfare state dependency as lived experience | Winner of the ESA Best Article Award 2021 – European Societies (ES) |

Mannevuo, Mona | Anxious politicians: Productivity imperatives in the Finnish Parliament | Winner of the ESA Best Article Award 2021 – European Journal of Cultural & Political Sociology (EJCPS)

Antić Gaber, Milica is Professor of Sociology at Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana where she coordinates the doctoral program Gender Studies. She is currently member of ESA's Executive Committee and served as director of PhD Summer School 2020. She served two mandates as Head of Slovene Sociological Association. She was member of the Expert Forum of European Institute for Gender Equality and a member of the Equality Council at Slovenia's Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. Her research interest covers issues of gender, politics, violence, and migrations. As an author, co-author and editor, she has published several monographs and she contributed numerous chapters in the books and articles in journals on gender equality in Slovenia and abroad.

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MD03 | Urban Perspectives on the Past and Possible Futures for Barcelona

Organized by Ferro, Lígia & Sordé, Teresa
Chaired by Ferro, Lígia

Barcelona was the place where we all of us would like to be at this Conference. Unfortunately, due to pandemic restrictions, we were not able to meet in presence in the city, but we can share knowledge and perspectives on this vibrant city at this midday special. Some of the most important social movements and tendencies in Europe started in Barcelona, like the workers' mobilization that led to a pioneering law limiting the working day to eight hours. Urbanism and architecture were one of the most developed areas in this innovative context, from the Cerdà plan that represented a new vision for Modern cities to the unique creativity of the bourgeois funded Modernism of Gaudí. Decades later, the city that host the 1992 Olympic Games which transformed the city space and its social configuration. Since then, an intense process of touristification and gentrification affected the city. Other mobilizations took place such as the struggles around the independentism of Catalunya, including the ones for and against it. Recently, the city was particularly fustigated by the pandemic which left its marks. Sociologists and other social scientists were always active to improve knowledge on the urban changes and give insights to improve people's lives in Barcelona. Looking at the past and present of the city, how can we social scientists envision futures for Barcelona?

McDonogh, Gary is an urban anthropologist. He has chaired the interdisciplinary dialogues in architecture and social sciences that constitute Bryn Mawr's Growth and Structure of Cities Department since 1992. He has examined various aspects of Barcelona society and culture since the 1970s--elites, marginal districts, planning and most recently, Chinatowns. In addition, he has published widely on urban society and culture in Hong Kong, the American South, and Latin America, engaging topics ranging from the formation of global downtowns to sustainability. His current research examines global Chinatowns and their urban implications. Representative publications: Good Families of Barcelona (1986); Black and Catholic in Savannah (1992); Global Hong Kong (2005); Global Downtowns (2012).

Ferro, Lígia is Professor of Sociology at the University of Porto (UP), and Member of the Executive Committee of the Institute of Sociology (UP) where she co-coordinates the international network ETNO.Urb (connecting European and South American Universities). Interested in social inequalities and working now on the H2020 project Uncharted –Fostering the Societal Value of Culture. Author of publications in English, Portuguese, Spanish, Catalan, French and German. Currently, ESA Vice- President and Chair of the ESA2021 Conference Committee.

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MD04 | Why researchers from all sciences look for sociologists?

Organised & Chaired by ESA President
Soler-Gallart, Marta

The European Commission has assumed a democratic change clarifying that the research funded by the EU should have an orientation towards achieving the goals decided by the citizens and the representatives they elect. For that, there is a clear move towards addressing global challenges, represented by the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as enabling the pathways for the monitoring and achievement of social impact across these diverse challenges. This is very clear in the orientations of the current Framework Programme of Research Horizon Europe. That is why today, more than ever, scholars from all sciences look for collaborations with social scientists. In this session we will discuss with two researchers in the fields of health and climate change in order to see what kind of partnerships they have already had, and would like to have with sociologists, and to dialogue in open conversation with sociology delegates.

Llasat Botija, Carmen is a Full Professor at the Department of Applied Physics of the University of Barcelona. Her research focuses on the study of natural risks of meteorological origin and the impact of climate change on them, as well as the improvement of citizen awareness and resilience in the face of extreme events. She directs the Group of Analysis of Adverse Weather Situations, GAMA. She is member of the steering committees of the HYMEX and MedECC programs and the scientific committees of the OPCC and the Adour-Garonne Agency, among others. She was president of the Natural Hazards Section of the European Geophysical Society, editor-in-chief of Natural Hazards and Earth System Science journal, and international coordinator of the Heavy Rains working group of the AMHY / FRIEND UNESCO program.

Ovseiko, Pavel is a Senior Research Fellow in Health Policy and Management at the Radcliffe Department of Medicine of the University of Oxford. He is leading a multi-disciplinary programme of research and policy advocacy on gender equity and diversity across medical and social sciences. He is currently working on "Partnerships for Health, Wealth and Innovation" for the NIHR Oxford Biomedical Centre. His past work informed the creation of an Academic Health Science Centre in Oxford, the Health Innovation and Education Cluster in Thames Valley, and an Academic Health Science Network in South Central England. He is also involved in the Paradigm Project, funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, to increase the relevance, timeliness, quality and impact of health services research.

Soler-Gallart, Marta, Harvard PhD, is Full Professor and Chair of the Department of Sociology of the University of Barcelona, and Director of the research community CREA. She is President of the European Sociological Association and has served at the Governing Board of the European Alliance for the Social Sciences and Humanities, as well as at the Board of Directors of ORCID. She was the main researcher of the H2020 European funded project SOLIDUS and is currently involved in the H2020 research ALLINTERACT. Among her recent publications highlight the book "Achieving social impact. Sociology in the public sphere" in Springer, as well as articles in journals such as Current Sociology, Qualitative Inquiry and Palgrave Communications, among other. She is also the Editor of the ISA journal "International Sociology".

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MD05 | Relational Ageing in a Future Shaped by Pandemic

Organized by RN01 - Ageing in Europe
Chaired by Galčanová Batista, Lucie

This session addresses how a social world affected by Covid-19 shapes, and will continue to shape, the nature of ageing in European societies. Covid-19 has had disproportionate impacts within populations, with mortality rates higher for older people. This has prompted different national responses on how to protect populations, including the most vulnerable members of society. Fundamental tensions inhere within endeavours to mitigate the interrelated health impacts and economic consequences of a pandemic. These endeavours seek to reconcile limits to the contagion, which curtails social activity, with the maintenance of economic stability, which requires the stimulation of social activity. In simplistic terms, it has been argued that limiting the contagion prioritises older people, while the stimulation of economic activity prioritises the needs of working age people and children. Nevertheless, this simplification could reinforce a sense there is a zero-sum association between the needs of older people and those of younger people. Such conceptualisations could reinforce social divisions at a time when positive solutions to substantial socioeconomic challenges are required. The Covid-19 situation thus raises profound ongoing questions for sociology and ageing research, related to older people, intergenerational relations, and conceptualisations of age and ageing. Sociology is well placed to evaluate micro and macro dimensions of the impacts of Covid-19, including how relationships at an interpersonal level are influenced by changing economic and cultural contexts. Crucially, how will the relational basis of ageing be affected by the pandemic and how should sociology inform positive responses to its impacts?

Ramsay-Jones, Esther (Open University, United Kingdom) is a practising palliative and organisational psychotherapist, working psychodynamically with people living with life-limiting conditions, their families and within a counselling service for older adults. She lectures on Death, Dying and Bereavement at the Open University. Her book, Holding Time: Human Need and Relationships in Dementia Care (2019) is an ethnographic exploration of the care home context drawing from her PhD research. More recently she has written The Silly Thing: Shaping the Story of Life and Death (2020).

Weicht, Bernhard (Department of Sociology, University of Innsbruck, Austria) has studied Economics in Vienna and Social Policy in Nottingham. He holds a PhD from the University of Nottingham where he researched the social and moral construction of care for older people. After postdoc work at Utrecht University and 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).

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MD06 | The rise of hate speeches: building alternative futures against racism, antisemitism, sexism and homophobia

Organized by Ferro, Lígia
Chaired by Moerman, Gerben

Intersections of Antisemitism and Antifeminism – the Authoritarian Personality re-visited - K. Stögner
The persistence and current rise of antisemitism, sexism, and homophobia calls for a sociological analysis that does not view ideologies as isolated phenomena but recognizes them as interrelated. Such an intersectional ideology critique can be formulated by referring to methodological and theoretical tools provided 70 years ago in the Authoritarian Personality. In these groundbreaking studies, the often-overlooked co-author Else Frenkel-Brunswik emphasized the importance of sexuality and of gender relations for the formation of the authoritarian ideological syndrome. She found a significant connection between an insistence on strict gender binary and ethnocentric, nationalistic, and antisemitic attitudes. Based on this early form of intersectionality I have developed an intersectional ideology critique that focuses on how antisemitism is permeated by antigenderism, sexism and homophobia.
Academic research on race, racism and online hate speech has seen a remarkable development. Nevertheless, a significant part of this theoretical production remains chained to the "prejudice paradigm", suggesting that the authors of these discourses are extremists. However, I argue that racism should not be viewed as a marginal phenomenon of Western societies, but should instead be problematized from a broader ideological framework. Based on a critical analysis of the discourse on the social media platforms Facebook and Youtube, as well as comments found in two Portuguese online newspapers, the aim of this talk is to characterize and categorize racial hate speeches in the Portuguese digital sphere.

Stögner, Karin is a Professor of Sociology at the University of Passau, Germany and held Visiting Professorships at Goethe University Frankfurt (2018) and at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (2017). She received both her PhD and her Habilitation from the Department of Sociology at the University of Vienna. Her research focuses on a feminist reading and further development of the Critical Theory of the Frankfurt School and on the study and critique of antisemitism, sexism, homophobia, racism and nationalism as intersecting ideologies. Her numerous publications include the edited volume "Kritische Theorie und Feminismus" (Suhrkamp 2022), the monograph "Antisemitismus und Sexismus. Historisch-gesellschaftliche Konstellationen" (Nomos 2014), and the recent articles "Antisemitism and Intersectional Feminism: Strange Alliances" (2021), „New Challenges in Feminism. Intersectionality, Critical Theory, and Antizionism" (2019) and "Walter Benjamin, subjectivity, and gender" (2020).

Sousa Almeida, Pedro is a researcher at The Centre for Research in Anthropology (CRIA) where he conducts research on racial issues. He currently coordinates the project "Racism and Xenophobia in Portugal: normalization of hate speech online", funded by the Portuguese National Funding Agency for Science, Research and Technology (FCT). Pedro holds a P.h.D in "Democracy in the Twenty-first Century", in the field of critical theory, by the University of Coimbra (2019), institution where he also took his degree in Anthropology (2001). He completed a Master's degree in "Family and Social Systems" at the Miguel Torga Institute of Higher Education (2004), where he worked as a teacher between 2002 and 2010. From the idea that sport is a uniquely favourable field for studying social reality, his main research interests have centred on the relations between football, race, racism, postcolonialism and national identity.

Moerman, Gerben is Director of the BSc and MSc programmes in Sociology at the University of Amsterdam. His research focuses on qualitative methods – including interview dynamics (PhD in 2010) and analytical practices such as participatory interpretation. Gerben has long been active in RN20 "Qualitative Methods", as vice-chair and chair (2013–2017) and board member (2017-2021). Since February 2021, he has been a member of the ESA Executive board, contributing to the organisation of the Summer School and recent discussions on enhancing democracy and accountability. Gerben has a passion for teaching sociology (University Lecturer of the Year 2011). He believes the ESA can extend its role towards teaching, since the classroom is our primary stage for public sociology. He wants to help sociologists (re-)developing courses by setting up a platform for peer learning and exchange of teaching materials and ideas.

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EV01 | ERC: Find the Research Grants

Organised & Chaired by Mark Nielsen, Anne

The European Research Council supports 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. For the Synergy grants, one of the Principal Investigators can be based outside the EU/associated countries permanently.

In the first part of the session, Anne Nielsen, Scientific Officer at the ERC Executive Agency, will present the ERC funding schemes. In the second part of the session, ERC grantee Dr. Nikoleta Jones, will talk about her ERC project, FIDELIO: Forecasting social Impacts of bioDiversity consErvation poLicies In EurOpe, and her experience in preparing and leading her ERC project. Participants will have the opportunity to ask questions about ERC funding schemes and the evaluation process.

Mark Nielsen, Anne is Scientific Officer in the European Research Council's Executive Agency (ERCEA), where she has worked since 2017. She holds a PhD in the Social Sciences from the European University Institute in Florence, Italy, which was followed by a 2-year postdoctoral fellowship at Yale University. Before ERCEA, she worked as a Policy Officer in the European Commission's General-Directorate for Research and Innovation. She has also worked in a migration think-tank in Washington D.C. and an international NGO in Brussels working on women's rights.

Jones, Nikoleta is an Associate Professor at the University of Warwick (starting July 2021). She is an environmental social scientist, and her work focuses mainly on social impacts of environmental policies and improving the levels of public acceptance for policy initiatives. In recent years, she has become increasingly interested in assessing social impacts of biodiversity conservation policies. She is currently leading the project FIDELIO funded by a European Research Council Starting Grant (2019-2024, €1.5m) exploring social impacts of European Protected Areas focusing on their temporal and spatial dimensions.

EV02 | The Transformative Potential of New Environmentalism and Its Narratives: Hope, Catastrophe and Visions of the Future

EV02 | The Transformative Potential of New Environmentalism and Its Narratives: Hope, Catastrophe and Visions of the Future

Organized by RN12 - Environment & Society & RN25 - Social Movements
Chaired by Adem, Çigdem & Wahlström, Mattias

The last decade has witnessed novel trends in environmental activism, which will be approached from two different perspectives in this special session. The first part will focus on everyday small-scale struggles for social and environmental change in an urban setting, its eco-social transformative potential and how to theorize such initiatives. How can we develop better sociological ways to comprehend the important political difference that small-scale collective actions initiate? Which research methods would suit best to study environmental movements and what is the position of the researcher? What is the potential of everyday environmentalism or diverse examples of alternative political practice in extending ideas of environmental justice and in reclaiming its political importance? The second part of the special session deals with imaginaries and narratives by environmental mobilizations focused on the experience or acceptance of loss. In certain currents of climate justice activism, the transition movement and so-called collapsology networks, a "postapocalyptic" environmentalism that views catastrophe as ongoing or unavoidable has partially displaced previous apocalyptic narratives that portray it as a future threat. How is a post-apocalyptic politics possible and what role does hope play in it? A variety of strategies employed by activists are charted, including invoking new forms of hope through a rejection of "false" hope, the reliance on emotions generated by the interaction with things as well as human others, and the emergence of philosophical outlooks that stress mourning and loyalty to what is lost.

Dr MacGregor, Sherilyn is a Reader in Environmental Politics at the University of Manchester. She specialises in the relationships between environmental (un)sustainability and social inequality, applying insights from ecofeminist and other critical political theories. Current research projects include: the impacts of climate change on unpaid care work (funded by Oxfam USA); a feminist Green New Deal for the UK (funded by the Women's Budget Group); and 'everyday sustainabilities' in marginalised immigrant households (funded by the Leverhulme Trust). She is an Editor of Environmental Politics.

Cassegård, Carl is professor of sociology at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden. His current research interests include the environmental movement, critical theory and eco-Marxism, contemporary "post-apocalyptic" environmentalism, and anti-nuclear activism in Japan. He is the author of Toward a Critical Theory of Nature: Capital, Ecology, and Dialectics (2020), Youth Movements, Trauma and Alternative Space in Contemporary Japan (2014) and Shock and Naturalization in Contemporary Japanese Literature (2007). He has also co-edited Climate Action in a Globalizing World: Comparative Perspectives on Environmental Movements in the Global North (2017).

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Adem, Çigdem is a Research Fellow at Ankara Rivers Study Group. Her research interests include environmental movements, environmental governance and citizenship. As part of her interest in science-policy-society interface, she is member of the IPBES Capacity-Building Task Force. She is a long-time member, board member and recently co-coordinator of RN12 Environment and Society.

Wahlström, Mattias is Associate Professor of sociology at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden, and co-coordinator of ESA RN25 Social Movements. His research mainly focuses on various aspects of political protest and the governance of dissent. He is currently researching climate activism and the political visions of the climate movement.

EV03 | Ricca Edmondson: a Celebration of Her Contribution to Sociology and Ageing Research

Organised by RN01 - Ageing in Europe
Chaired by Spännäri, Jenni

Ricca Edmondson, former Coordinator of RN01 Ageing in Europe and ESA Executive Committee member, sadly passed away in June this year. Ricca was a kind, generous and wonderful colleague who will be greatly missed. Everyone is welcome to attend this session to acknowledge and celebrate Ricca's work and contribution to ageing research.

Tolhurst, Edward is a Senior Lecturer in Health Research at Staffordshire University, UK. He is a qualitative researcher in the field of ageing, dementia and care. Edward's first involvement with ESA and Ageing in Europe (RN01) was as a participant at a PhD workshop in Porto in July 2012. He then joined the Board in early 2014. Edward is the current Coordinator of ESA RN01.

Spännäri, Jenni is a postdoctoral researcher in the University of Eastern Finland and Åbo Akademi, and head of research at CoHumans. Her research interests include wisdom, aging, compassion and religion & spirituality. She is a long-time board member of ESA RN01 Ageing in Europe

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EV04 | Solidarity in Poland and Anti-Authoritarianism in Belarus: What can a 21st Century Social Movement for Democratization Learn from a 20th Century one?

Organised by Gadowska, Kaja; Koos, Sebastian & Tartakovskaja, Irina
Chaired by Gadowska, Kaja

Over 40 years ago a Polish social movement shook a Europe divided by the Iron Curtain. In an instant, the notion of Solidarność (Solidarity) inscribed itself in history as a symbol of collective action by people striving for freedom, equality, and social justice. Today the concept of solidarity also defines social movements. In Belarus, grassroots organizations loudly declare that "Our solidarity is stronger than the repressions".

With the long trajectory (1956-89) leading up to the final victory of Solidarity as a point of reference, the anti-authoritarian protests in Belarus will be analyzed through four stages in the development of social movements: emergence, coalescence, bureaucratization, and decline. Indeed, 21st century communication technologies have greatly accelerated mobilization and the ongoing dissent in Belarus has quickly reached its third stage, yet its transformation into a regime-toppling force has been stymied by the brutal repressions unleashed by Lukashenka's regime. This has been made possible by the emergence of 21st century authoritarianism, considerably different from that of the waning Cold War.

However, the spectacular changes in people's conceptions of national identity – built around symbols distinct from those promoted by the officialdom – could sustain the emotional mobilization and social solidarity needed to persevere long enough to engineer the final push when an opportunity arises. Will the nascent Belarusian (and global) solidarity culminate in the emergence of durable organizations capable of effecting political change or remain a phenomenon solely expressed more fleetingly on the streets?

Kubik, Jan is Professor in the Department of Political Science at Rutgers University and Professor of Slavonic and East European Studies at University College London (UCL). He works on the rise of right-wing populism, culture and politics, and protest politics. Among his books are: The Power of Symbols against the Symbols of Power and Twenty Years After Communism: The Politics of Memory and Commemoration, with Michael Bernhard. The 2020 President of Association for East European and Eurasian Studies and the recipient of the 2018 Distinguished Achievement Award from the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America (PIASA). Co-director (with Richard Mole) of two international projects, Delayed Transformational Fatigue in Central and Eastern Europe and Populist Rebellion Against Modernity in 21st-century Eastern Europe (https://populism-europe.com/poprebel/). He received M.A. (sociology and philosophy) from the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland and Ph.D. (anthropology, with distinction) from Columbia University.

Dr. Kulakevich, Tatsiana is a researcher on Eastern Europe born and raised in Belarus. She is a permanent instructor at the University of South Florida School of Interdisciplinary Global Studies, research fellow and affiliated faculty at the USF Institute on Russia. Her research focuses on international political economy, migration, and ethnic politics. Dr. Kulakevich's analyses appeared in media and academic journals, including The Washington Post, The Conversation, The Globe Post, The New Eastern Europe, International Migration, SAIS Review, Journal of Belarusian Studies, and East European Politics and Societies: and Cultures.

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EV05 | Doing Human Service Ethnography - Generating Valid Knowledge about Service Work

Organised by Jacobsson, Katarina; Gubrium, Jaber & Elliker, Florian
Chaired by Elliker, Florian

Human service work is performed in many places – hospitals, shelters, households, prisons, schools, clinics – and is characterized by a complex mixture of organizing principles, relations and rules. With ethnographic methods, researchers can investigate these site-specific complexities, providing multi-dimensional and compelling analyses.

The goal of human service ethnography is to make visible forms of service-related personal experience and social organization that are either unrecognized, misunderstood, or otherwise hidden from view. This relates in particular to areas of service provider and recipient experiences and complexities otherwise taken-for-granted or trivialized in the simplifying practices of accountability. This is especially pertinent in the current public policy environment where trends for evaluating human service work are decidedly non-ethnographic, favoring rampant quantification. There is a need for more humanistic and context-sensitive approach to generate valid knowledge about today's service work, which is argued for in the recently published book Doing Human Service Ethnography in which twelve contributors exemplify ethnographic analytical creativeness in the field of health and social care.

F. Gubrium, Jaber is professor emeritus and former chair of Sociology at the University of Missouri-Columbia, USA. He is an ethnographer and conducts research on the narrative organization of service and care in human service institutions. His interest in discursive practice, organizational embeddedness, and intertextuality has been applied to the everyday contours of professional work in nursing homes, physical rehabilitation, mental health, dementia, and residential treatment for emotionally disturbed children. Gubrium is co-editor of Turning Troubles into Problems (Routledge 2014) and Reimagining the Human Service Relationship (Columbia University Press 2016).

Jacobsson, Katarina is a sociologist and Professor of Social Work at Lund University, Sweden. With a general interest in qualitative methodology and sociology of knowledge, her current projects deal with documenting practices among human service workers, particularly within social work. Her writings on methodology deal with the analyses of documents from an ethnographic approach and interviewing. Jacobsson's latest book is the ethnography Hidden attractions of administration, (Routledge, 2021; with Åkerström, Andersson-Cederholm and Wästerfors).

Wästerfors, David is Professor in Sociology at the Department of Sociology, Lund University, Sweden. His research is often focused on interactions, institutions, emotions and social control. He has completed three research projects with ethnographic data from Swedish detention homes (on conflicts, schooling and violence). A related interest is qualitative methodology, shown in the book Analyze! Crafting Your Data in Qualitative Research (with Jens Rennstam, 2018). At the moment he is working in two projects, one on accessibility for people with disabilities in urban and digital settings, and another one on people's digital discussions and crowdsourcing activities around criminal events.

Elliker, Florian is Senior Lecturer in Sociology at the Institute of Sociology, University of St.Gallen, Switzerland. He specializes in working with interviews, participant observation, discourse analysis, and a sociology of knowledge approach to discourse ethnography. He currently conducts an ethnographic research project on the transformation of South African student residences, focusing on minorities, cultural precariousness, and the dynamics of reinventive institutions. His upcoming project concerns the study of consciousness-altering substances in the context of transforming drug regulations. He is the coordinator of the ESA research network 20 Qualitative Methods.

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EV06 | Bridging Disciplinary Boundaries in Horizon Europe

Organised & Chaired by Papadopoulos, Apostolos

This session aims at exploring the ways that social science disciplines respond to challenges both within and outside the academic settings. It may be considered as common knowledge that the academic environment offers certain protection to social scientists who reproduce traditional academic practices and knowledges. In this connection, two significant conditions need to be mentioned here: first, the wider socioeconomic and institutional developments bring about changes to disciplines by shaping their relevance, contribution(s), and impact, and second outside academia disciplinary practices, knowledge and impact are valued to the extent that they contribute to addressing real life problems, challenges and pressing issues.

The main challenge within the academic settings involves the reproduction of academic practices and the stretching of disciplinary boundaries in view of the developments and exchanges across the disciplines. In this way, there is a continued expansion of sub-disciplines based on interactions/cross-fertilization between disciplines, while also intersectionality emerges for enabling disciplines to be more responsive to scientific questions.

The challenge coming from outside the academic setting is how best the social science and humanities disciplines can represent their communities for addressing agendas set by external international actors. Therefore, the relevant questions are: How possible is it for scientific associations to cross their disciplinary boundaries and provide knowledge, support and expertise which is relevant and important for funding agencies and major policy actors? How is it possible to expand the interactions between the disciplinary/ scientific actors and the funding/ policy actors?

Lombardo, Gabi (LSE, 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 worked with the London School of Economics (LSE) the European Research Council (ERC) and Science Europe (SE). As Director of EASSH, Gabi advocates advocates also for the need of a strong evidence-based approach to policymaking, and the inclusion of researchers in science policy development

for strategic and broad-based research funding. She is an expert evaluator for SSH disciplines and research ethics for the EU Commission, World Bank, WISE and COST. In November 2018, Gabi received the Young Academy of Europe Annual Prize.

Ivancheva, Mariya holds a PhD in Sociology and Social Anthropology from the Central European University. She has done research and published broadly on the casualization, commercialisation and automation of higher education and labour in the digital era, as well as on alternative/socialist models of social organisation and social change. She has done fieldwork on these topics in diverse settings across Europe, Latin America and Southern Africa. Mariya has been active in feminist, anti-racist, labour- and financial justice struggles, and is a founding member of international platforms such as LeftEast, Essential Autonomous Struggles Trabsnational (EAST) and pressure group PrecAnthro. As a representative of the latter, she was elected a member of the executive committee (2019-2021), and now serves as President (2021-2023) of the European Association of Social Anthropologists (EASA). Mariya has just taken up the position of Senior Lecturer at the School of Education, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland

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RN01 | Ageing in Europe

RN01_T01_01 | Loneliness in Old Age

Meanings of Loneliness for LGBTQ-elderly: A Qualitative Interview Study

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The research dealing with LGBTQ elderly and loneliness has as a rule used quantitative methods, focusing on how different variables correlate with loneliness. This presentation is based on a qualitative study focusing on identifying the meanings of loneliness attributed by older LGBTQ adults. The empirical material consists of semi-structured interviews with LGBTQ elderly (65+) living in Sweden. The study focuses both on the worries expressed about the possibility of being lonely and on approaches to avoid loneliness. Even if the focus in the presentation is on loneliness, it is inevitable to address the correlate issue of social relationships. In the presentation, differences will be distinguished in regard to being both an older adult as well as an LGBTQ-individual to understand how these two categories affects the meaning of loneliness. The results indicate that LGBTQ elderly express views on loneliness that sometimes only refers mainly to one of these two categories. However, there are also examples when the two categories intersect and can be understood to reinforce each other and the feeling of loneliness. The presentation will contribute to the debate on the importance of nuancing the different meanings that can be attributed to loneliness. This can be of importance for understanding both the social context of older LGBTQ adults as well as older adults belonging to other minority groups.

Strategies Facing Loneliness: A Qualitative Study of Older Adult's Experiences

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Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain

Background: Loneliness is a subjective phenomenon that affects a considerable part of the adult-elderly population. Loneliness is significantly related to health and wellbeing, and a protective factor for physical and mental health, and social life. It is relevant to know the personal and collective strategies and resources of those who feel lonely, since they allow them to accept, cope, and control the loneliness.
Objectives: To know the concept of loneliness that of older adults who feel lonely, to explore the strategies and resources they use to cope with loneliness, and to analyze the management of that feeling in daily life.
Data and methods: Qualitative design. Twelve community-dwelling older people identified as lonely (standardized measure and self-reported) participated in in-depth interviews in 2020 and 2021. Sample profiles were established by gender, age, civil status, and type of household. Given the context of the pandemic, a specific section about covid-19 and the lockdown was included.
Results: Participants drew a broad range of individual and collective strategies and resources to ease and cope with loneliness both indoor and outdoor. There were differences by social context, age, and gender. Those strategies were indoor: acceptance, positive attitude, use of TV and radio, reading, hobbies, and cognitive strategies of adaptation; and outdoor: physical exercise, visits to vicinity shops, attendance to daycare centers, church attendance, and daily life with neighbors. The meaning of loneliness differed mainly by the causes that lead that feeling and its duration.
Conclusions: This study includes the strategies and experiences of those living in loneliness. These personal views can offer valuable information to the administrations that develop the policies and practice responses to prevent and manage loneliness.

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'This is Going to Sound Like I'm Really Lonely…': The Everyday Coping Practices of Older Men Living Alone and Experiencing Loneliness in England.

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While much attention has been given to loneliness as a public health and societal problem less attention has been given to men's experiences and the ways in which masculinities, sexual identity, and older age intersect and shape men's accounts of loneliness. UK policy and government responses to loneliness frequently identify older people as a population of concern due to the multiple risk factors associated with loneliness in older age. However, there is a limited evidence-base on what works with supporting older men to counteract the impact of loneliness on their mental and social wellbeing. In this paper, we focus on the experiences of men (65-95 years) living alone gathered through qualitative, semi-structured interviews. Our inquiry centred on the everyday coping practices older men apply when seeking to alleviate loneliness and increase social engagement. Between 2017-18 72 men residing in England (65-95 years of age) took part, including heterosexual (51) and gay-identifying men (21). We present thematic findings on the difficulties men experienced in discussing loneliness with significant others, the solitary and interpersonal coping practices men applied within and external to their home, and the importance of homosocial friendships. Our findings show a tension between the ways in which micro coping practices exercised within the home contribute to biographical continuity while also compounding loneliness experiences. We discuss barriers to social engagement outside of the home, overlapping with discourses of shame attached to loneliness, and identify ways in which sexual identity shapes the differing value and significance placed on older men's friendships.

RN01_T01_02 | Active ageing

Active Ageing Agenda of Social Services for Elderly in Russia: between "Paternalistic" and "Optimistic" Discourses

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Like other states around the globe, Russia faces ageing of the population, and active ageing policy becomes one of the viable solutions for the Russian regime. The research deals with active ageing adoption at the social policy decision-making, organizational discourses and representations of the social services by elderly people. The research reconstructs the main approaches to active ageing in the context of transfer of social policy implementation functions to non-state actors. Based on a series of semi-structured interviews (N=19) with participants of programs promoting active ageing in two Russian cities, the research provides evidences of how rhetoric and policy implementation collides with the requests, expectations, and meanings that elderly people themselves. Using intersectional theory we explain how class differences influence elderly lifestyles, and opportunities to exercise active ageing. Research participants understand that "paternalistic" view of old age as an age of trouble, is now largely viewed as obsolete, yet the new "optimistic" of old age as a time of freedom and opportunities does not necessarily reflect their everyday life experiences. We conclude that this mismatch in discourses and practices reflects the non-homogeneity of the group of elderly themselves as well as the process of participatory empowerment rhetoric of the active ageing becoming a justification to modest state social service provision. It is an example of the empowerment paradox (Fook 2016; Solimeo et al. 2015) – the case for activism and empowerment being possible only for those resourceful, well-educated, relatively wealthy, and relatively healthy individuals already.

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Active ageing during fourth age by Finnish Older Adults

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Active ageing during fourth age by Finnish Older Adults
Hilla Kiuru, Heli Valokivi

Keywords: active ageing, fourth age, Active Ageing Index, content analysis

Population is ageing and solutions for its challenges are sought. One is active ageing discourse that is promoted in European Union. Active ageing has brought diversity to the roles of the older adults. However, it has also been criticized as being potentially exclusive.

In our research, we study active ageing during fourth age. Our research questions are: How are older adults active? In what ways the indicators of the Active Ageing Index (AAI) can be seen in older adults´ lives.

The data was collected in the Well-functioning Home Care in Lapland (2016–2018) project, funded by Finland's Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. It consists of 16 interviews with older adults who live at their own homes in Finnish Lapland. The method is content analysis, guided by AAI.

AAI doesn´t cover all the fourth agers´ activities, like hobbies. Some indicators, like employment rate and care to children and grandchildren weren´t part of these people´s activity anymore. In our data activity can be seen as supported activity, in which some things are done independently but in others help is needed. Living at one´s own home was important.

Our research brings more perspective to the discussion of active ageing by focusing on the fourth age. It´s also important to evaluate, how indicators like AAI fit to the lives of different older adults.

Active Ageing In Italy: Evidence-Based Recommendations For Policy Making

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Active ageing (AA) has been recognized as a fruitful concept at the European policy level, to make policies address social and economic consequences of population ageing. However, in Italy a national Plan-of-Action (PoA) (2019-2022) on AA was launched only recently (Barbabella et al., 2020). The PoA is coherent with Social Innovation principles and aims to analyze, deliver recommendations and consult with policy makers and stakeholders about the field of AA.

Through a multilevel stakeholder involvement, systematic review and analysis were conducted about the state-of-the-art in national and regional AA policies by the scientific team led by IRCCS INRCA, funded by the Department for Family Policies at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. On that basis, we identified policy gaps and developed policy recommendations, in compliance with the international framework provided by the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and the Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030).

A set of 25 recommendations for the adoption of policies on active ageing was developed in 13 policy areas. A stakeholders network has been involved, with consultative and co-decisional roles, to enhance scientific, technical, political and organizational competences in all phases of the policy cycle and towards a better coordination of AA policies in Italy.

National and regional governmental bodies were included in the process and their involvement can encourage the consideration and adoption of policy recommendations, in order to improve the internalization of the AA paradigm in a more systematic way across all policies and at all levels.

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RN01_T01_03 |
Well-being

Subjective Well-being And Mental Health In European Older Adults During The Pandemic Outbreak: A Role Of Institutional Trust

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This current study examined the relationship between perceived material adversities due to pandemic crisis, institutional trust, and subjective wellbeing and mental health among European older adults. The study employed secondary data analysis using cross-sectional COVID-19 survey data collected from 27 European countries in April 2020; initial survey was designed and implemented by The European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound). A total of 10,885 older adults aged 65+ were analyzed (Mean = 69.71, SD = 5.15; female 70%; retired 86%). Analysis focused on the financial impact and material security in relation to pandemic lockdown, institutional trust (news media, police, national government, European Union, and healthcare system), and subjective well-being and mental health. Nearly one-third of respondents reported their financial situations worsened compared to three months ago; of the respondents, 38.4% reported some difficulty in making ends meet, and 6.3 % reported great difficulty. Regression analysis indicated that perceived insecurity in material living conditions during pandemic crisis (e.g., worsening finances, difficulty paying for basic necessities) were significantly related to respondents' life satisfaction, happiness, self-rated health, mental health index, and psychological distress when controlled for socio-demographic variables. Institutional trust appeared to partially mediate the relationship between perceived adversities and subjective well-being and mental health. Additionally, the role of each institution varied. Findings suggest that institutional trust may play an important role in explaining older adults' resilience, attitudes toward organizational measures, and coping strategies during the pandemic crisis. Recommendations for policy and public service during a prolonged epidemic and beyond are provided.

What contributes to ageing well? Perspectives of older adults in Austria, Canada and Sweden

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Despite the bulk of research exploring concepts of ageing well such as active or successful ageing, studies on subjective definitions of ageing well remain relatively rare. Older people's perspectives can contribute to a better understanding of the diversity of experiences of ageing and constitute an important input for initiatives to support ageing well. We present findings from a project in which quantitative research on intersections of gender, age, health and care was used as a starting point for the examination of older people's perspectives on the same themes, focusing on ageing well.

Those studies which examine older people's subjective definitions using qualitative methods tend to focus on single locations which often makes comparisons difficult. In contrast, we explore subjective definitions and perspectives using the same approach in three different countries. The paper is based on the analysis of 60 semi-structured interviews with women and men who are 60 years or older in Austria, Canada and Sweden. Findings demonstrate the diversity of definitions of ageing well and the impact of gender and socio-economic status as it is perceived by older women and men in these three countries.

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Loneliness as Mediator Between Exclusion from Social Relations and Mental Well-being for Older Adults

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Scholars say that people with frequent contacts with family, friends or neighbors have high social integration. Loneliness, a negative subjective feeling about social relationships, is an effect of exclusion from social relations and correlates with mental well-being (Burholt et al. 2020). Data shows low levels of mental well-being for more than half of Romanian and at least a quarter of EU adults 50 years or older. World Health Organization considers mental well-being essential to well-being and as important as physical health. Using data for the year 2016 from European Quality of Life Survey, and multilevel structural equation models, we test the direct and indirect effects of exclusion from social relations and loneliness for mental well-being. We found evidence for both types of relationships while controlling for gender, employment status, material deprivation, and residence. The positive effect of having contacts by phone or internet is interesting if we think at the COVID-19 pandemic which imposes physical distancing as a prevention measurement. We discuss which is the proper measurement model for exclusion from social relations, reflective or formative, and measurement equivalence of the WHO-5 scale for mental well-being.

Untangling The Concept Of Well-being In Very Old Age – An Integrative Review Using Rodgers' Evolutionary Concept Analysis

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In order to promote well-being in very old age, there is a need for a more cohesive understanding of the meaning of the concept in this particular context. Hence, the aim of this study was to review scientific literature in order to examine the conceptualization of well-being in very old age. Rodgers' evolutionary concept analysis was used as a guiding framework. The search in scientific databases generated a sample of 568 unique articles published in the years 2009-2019, of which 49 were included in the final analysis. Four main attributes of well-being in very old age were identified: Multifaceted; Intertwined with health and quality of life; Ability to adapt, and Part of successful aging. Further, the antecedents and consequences of well-being in very old age, as well as related concepts were summarized and discussed. The results revealed that there was a movement between general aspects of well-being, and specific aspects of very old age. A majority of the articles included definitions of well-being that were not related to a specific age group or context, indicating that well-being is assumed to have some universal characteristics. Simultaneously, there were also some attributes that were highlighted in very old age, in particular related to adaptation and successful aging. The results could be used to inform policy and social and health care development as well as future research.

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RN01_T02_01 | Ageism: technology and media

Centenarians in Swedish Mass Media: Is it Reverse Ageism?

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Studies on ageism often deal with negative stereotypes due to increasing age. Seldom studied is the increase in status that seems to occur at the turning point of 100 years. This study explores how centenarians are portrayed in Swedish media texts and relates this to mechanisms of ageism and age coding.

We used Retriever database, which is the biggest Nordic database containing print media, to search for Swedish articles concerning 100- to 105-year-olds from national and local press. Our search resulted in 1468 articles, consisting of news and feature articles. Excluding articles that did not deal with persons, articles with a paywall and redundant articles resulted in 235 articles. We coded these articles in NVivo and analyzed (1) the contexts in which centenarians appeared (2) the relevance of the persons' age to the event and (3) feelings and values evoked in the articles.

On the one hand, news reports evoke how centenarians ought to be shielded from harm and emphasize the indignity of even small wrongdoings. On the other hand, feature articles often use superhuman adjectives to describe centenarians, and emphasize their "youthfulness". In birthday features, there was an expectation for centenarians to publicize their celebrations and a recurrent trope was that centenarians held well-kept secrets about ageing well.

Portrayals of centenarians show that they are an esteemed group. However, these portrayals can hide other forms of ageism, particularly compassionate ageism, and a stereotyping of centenarians that play down ill health and emphasize youthfulness at the extremes of old age.

Artificial Intelligence, Ageing and Ageism – What do we Know, What Should we Know?

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Free University Berlin, Germany

Artificial intelligence (AI), despite its unequivocal power to change the world for better, has also proved to have a shadow side to it, where malicious use of AI systems produce outcomes which are harmful for individuals, social groups or whole communities. The scholarly research into the issues of algorithmic fairness and AI biases gained significant momentum after several seminal works depicting racism and sexism in AI had been brough to public attention. Yet, the existing academic scrutiny of AI biases and discrimination has failed to include the category of age as one of the most pivotal socio-demographic characteristics contributing to social and economic inequalities. This paper aims to cast some light onto the way age bias and age discrimination operate within the AI systems by providing empirical examples of these practices. Secondly, the paper delivers a conceptual framework of ageism in AI arguing that it represents a new manifestation of ageism, which is distinct in its forms and implications from its more traditional forms. This paper aims to stimulate a broader sociological debate and scholarly inquiry into the role of AI systems for the construction of ageing and age inequalities.

Gendered Ageism in Corporate Media: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Working Life on Recruitment Agencies

Wenqian Xu1 , Federica Previtali2

1 Linping University; 2 Tampere University

Recruitment agencies have increasingly appropriated and used social media tools to advertise positions and choose suitable candidates with the purpose of supporting human resource development for client enterprises. Research has dedicated little attention to investigate how this type of agencies use social media to construct an image of employees or jobseekers to serve the corporate purpose. This study sheds light on the recruitment agencies LinkedIn discourses in Italy. Italy stands out as an interesting case due to its history of relatively low employment rate for women, the young, and older

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workers among EU countries. Drawing on a critical discourse analysis of LinkedIn posts depicting working life, this study investigated how the media practices of the institutions in question serve to construct ageing and gender experience from a corporate perspective. It also draws on the intersectionality perspective of ageing and gender to understand the unique experience of gendered ageism in recruitment that hinders the employability of women and adds complexity to the challenges faced by ageing workers in the labour market. The study found that age and gender relations were expressed in visual discourses as to the employment-oriented online service. The findings show that men were persuasively assigned with authoritative positions, a wider range of activities and a diversity of work patterns, as well as integrating the good employee ideal at different life stages. Whilst women were mostly positioned in group settings, relinquishing power positions and presence as they age. This study can hopefully improve the understanding on the role of recruitment agencies in maintaining gendered ageism, as well as inform company policies about how to prevent (gendered) ageism in corporate media and communications.

Gendered Ageism in Corporate Media: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Working Life on Recruitment Agencies' LinkedIn

Xu, Wenqian [1], Previtali, Federica [2]

[1]Linköping University; [2]Tampere University

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RN01_T02_02 | Places and spaces
Understanding the Practice of 'Going Out' Through Movement

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Going outdoors is an important part of living well with dementia. However, concerns regarding risk and harm often lead to preventative measures such as restricting outdoor movements, which can negatively affect a person's quality of life. Little is known about how people with dementia engage in the everyday practice of 'going out', how they relocate themselves if lost and how they interact with and navigate their environment. This PhD study examined the experience of 'going out' for people with dementia and their families. Repeat walking interviews were conducted with 7 participants living with dementia over a seven-month period. This paper will share the narrative findings from these walking interviews as well as a reflection on the experience of conducting walking interviews. Walking alongside participants offered an opportunity to communicate their experiences via the embodied act of moving in the environment. A focus on the body allowed for insights into how participants interacted with their locality and how they used strategies and landmarks to locate themselves. These findings can inform policy and practice that supports people with dementia to live safely and independently in their communities.

Home Alone – On The Dark Side Of Ageing in Place

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Policy of ageing in place is strongly supported in Finnish society. Continuing independent living in long-term homes is portrayed as ideal for ageing well. Adequate public services, provided for all in need, in accordance with the idea of universalism, are mentioned as means to ensure good quality of life and independent living, even with physical impairments. These premises rely on the idea that the relationship between individuals and places stays the same, and that necessary services can be acquired. In practice, the relationship between home and its inhabitant alters in time, and necessary care and support may be difficult to acquire. Thus, homes may become unsuitable and unable to fulfil the requirements necessary for well-being.

The purpose of this study is to challenge the assumptions underlying this idea of ageing in place, and particularly the emphasis on regular homes as the ideal and preferred places to age. Narrative analysis is employed in order to explore the relationships between ageing individuals and place. The data comprises 12 semi-structured interviews of older adults, all customers of an outreach programme intended to enable encounters with those in the margins. Preliminary results demonstrate the complex nature of the relationship between places and individuals. They indicate the intricate ways physical surroundings, care services and social networks and support interplay in the patchwork contributing to experiences of ageing well. These findings suggest that the places and various ways of good ageing, and the one-sided policy emphasis, should be reconsidered in the future.

Ageing on the Street: Trajectories of Older Homeless People in Relation to Social and Health Care Institutions

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The increasing number of older homeless people in developed countries worldwide is a prevalent issue linked to demographic and socio-political changes. In this paper, I introduce the findings of a case study describing and analysing trajectories of interactions among older homeless people and social and health care institutions in the city of Brno in the Czech Republic. Through institutional ethnography and semi-structured interviews conducted in 2019–2020 with social and health care workers, the study shows stigmatisation and marginalisation of older homeless people in institutional discourse and practices based on the age, gender, and living environment. The study examines the network of services for homeless people, possible gaps and barriers of service-client relations, impacting factors, and formal and informal strategies of overcoming these barriers in practice. I present several institutional issues concerning service-client relations and their impact on older homeless people's living conditions in the Czech Republic. Firstly, I argue that problematic categorisation of clients in institutions according to their socio-cultural environment or age leads to further marginalisation in access to care and housing. Furthermore, the categorisation methods in institutions form and propagate the stereotypical image of "classical homeless person" as an overall representation of the older homeless population. This paper points out how these conditions, along with insufficient social and health care services, pull older homeless people's trajectories into loops of exclusion, letting them circle from one social housing service to another.

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If The Mountain Won't Come to Muhammad then Muhammad Must go to the Mountain. "Hooking" the Elderly To Support Their Ageing In Place

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Politecnico di Milano, Italy

"Ageing in place" has become a paradigm of action in dealing with older people needs. This approach inspired many and different social care policies, programs, and projects around Europe. Homes became the place where to provide services to fragile elderly people, instead of moving them to other care settings to tackle their needs. Literature shows that this shift is keen with peoples' desires and aspirations as most of us want to stay at home till the end of our lives. Most innovation in this field is related to the reorganization or the integration of existing home-based services. Less has been done to reach people that don't ask for help even if they are fragile, living in solitude or lacking informal network, people which needs remain latent and are not transformed into demands. There is evidence that these "invisible" groups are growing, especially in contexts that rely extensively on the presence of family members to signal needs and to enact the delivery of help and supports. For this reason, it is of paramount importance that local welfare systems engage in "sewing the territory" and "hooking" their potential users, intercepting their needs to support better ageing in place processes. The paper discusses some key issues related to the hooking welfare approach for older people and discusses how it has been implemented in different projects, programs, and policies mainly in Italy in the last five years through the analysis of case studies.

RN01_T02_03 |Work and employment

Combing Employment with Informal Care for the Aged: Raising Awareness in an Aging Society

Geisen, Thomas[1], Krajic, Karl [2], Mairhuber, Ingrid [3], Nideröst, Sibylle [1]

[1]University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland, Switzerland; [2]University of Vienna, Austria; [3]Working Life Research Centre, Vienna, Austria

Demographic developments increasing demand for informal care on the one hand, women's increasing participation in the labour market and pressures to postpone retirement age in general, mean that knowledge about combining employment and informal care for the aged is growing in importance. Research shows that this involves more than financial considerations. The main challenges seem to lie in the interplay between company, individual and family practices, conditioned by a complex nexus of workplaces as organizations, welfare state and household elements. In a Swiss-Austrian research project, we examine which formal and informal practices develop on the company level to handle the interplay between employment and caring for the aged. As a first module a systematic literature review (SLR) is carried out corresponding to the MOOSE guidelines (Petticrew/Robert). Research indicates that combining employment and informal caregiving often involves extreme burdens and self-restrictions and its feasibility depends on supportive private or professional care networks. Mental and physical health significantly worsens for double-duty caregivers. But remaining in employment is also described as enrichment, offering compensations for the demands of informal caregiving - if supported by organizational structures and cultures at the workplace, welfare state provisions and informal support networks. There has been scarcely any research examining the interplay between employment and caring for the aged on the company level. The findings of the SLR will present the state of the art on this topic.

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Researching the Multidimensionality of the Age Construct Within Work Organisations Through the Quality of Ageing at Work Model

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The number of studies on ageing within work organisations has rapidly increased (Boehm, Schröder, & Kunze, 2013). Nonetheless, recent insights on theory and methodological improvements have highlighted the need to conceptualise age and the ageing process as more complex constructs than it appears in the majority of studies carried out in the past and recently (Baars, 2010; Nilsson, 2016). According to literature, eight methodological recommendations for achieving improvements in research on work and ageing have been proposed (Bohlmann, Rudolph, & Zacher, 2018). Following these authors, the aim of the study is to confirm the relevance of these conceptualisations and methodological recommendations, using the approach proposed by the Quality of Aging at Work (QAW) model as a case study. The approach has been developed as an action research methodology that consist of different quantitative and qualitative tools aiming at supporting work organisations in designing and developing their own age management policies and strategies. Within its framework, the QAW model assumes the multidimensionality of the age construct in association with the passing of time effect, and after being applied in action research projects within more than 30 organisations, demonstrated to positively incorporate at least seven out of eight methodological recommendations, that is: incorporate in the analysis age-related individual and contextual characteristics as mediators; examine differences between younger and older workers; develop longitudinal research; sample workers belonging to every age group; operationalize age as a continuous variable; examine curvilinear effects with age as continuous variable; control for time-related constructs, such as job tenure.

The Challenge Of Remote Working For Older Workers: Reflections From An Italian Local Experience

Barabaschi, Barbara; Cantoni, Franca; Virtuani, Roberta

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy

The multidisciplinary research (both sociological and organizational perspectives are adopted) investigates the ways in which remote working has been adopted and experienced by workers of different ages in companies, focusing attention on the over 50s. The objective is to verify whether this method can offer an opportunity to overcome some critical issues that are traditionally attributed to the seniors compared to the younger relating, for example, to less flexibility, limited availability to geographic mobility and to training, finally to use of technologies. This issue, still not very present in both sociological and organizational literature, is studied in the context of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Piacenza area, one of the hardest hit by the Covid-19, since the pandemic has accelerated the adoption of remote working. The data come from two surveys conducted one at the end of the first phase of the pandemic and one at the end of the second (still ongoing), which made use of qualitative-quantitative methodologies, based on the administration of a questionnaire and in-depth interviews addressed both to employees and to managers of companies in different economic sectors. A total of about 350 subjects is estimated to be involved.

The final remarks attempt to identify the most relevant elements in the creation of smart and sustainable work contexts for senior workers, useful for minimizing the negative aspects of remote working already classified in the literature (isolation, stress, less coordination and motivation) and to emphasize the positive ones (work-life balance, higher productivity and perceived quality of work).

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Understanding Bridge Employment Practices Across Different Industries. Evidence from a Danish Company Survey.

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Bridge employment comprises different practices aiming at transitioning the period from long-term employment to full retirement and is considered one of the most common senior policies to cope with ageing populations. Bridge employment appears in different ways such as time bridging, task bridging, career development, or health optimizing practices. However, bridge employment is likely to be unevenly distributed across the economy and different industries, because the opportunity to construct bridge employment is preconditioned by a range of factors, including differences in the workforce and company features as well as differences in labour market conditions. However, these factors conditioning the opportunity to construct bridge employment has received little attention in the previous literature. Thus, this paper aims to examine the differences in bridge employment practices across different industries, i.e. the production sector, the service sector, and the knowledge-based sector, and to explain these industry differences in bridge employment practices. The study utilizes data from a survey conducted among Danish companies in 2018, which is linked to administrative register data to conduct KHB-corrected logistic regression models. The results suggest that health optimizing practices and career development practices are most prevalent in the knowledge-based sector, whereas task bridging practices are most prevalent in the production sector and time bridging practices most prevalent in the service sector. These industry differences in bridge employment practices are in most cases explained by differences in workforce characteristics and to some extent also explained by differences in company characteristics and economic and labor market conditions.

RN01_T03_01 | Interaction and relationships

Sustaining Relational Subjectivity: The Experience of Dementia for Women with the Condition

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This paper provides insights into the experience of dementia from the perspective of women with the condition, addressing the negotiation of spousal relationships in particular. Literature has highlighted the requirement to address how gender shapes health-related experience. Despite this recognition, research usually addresses dementia in gender-neutral terms. This could be particularly counterproductive for women with the condition, who face a 'triple jeopardy' of stigma in relation to gender, age and neurodegeneration. Qualitative research included semi-structured interviews with 10 mixed-sex spousal couples, where the woman with dementia and male partner were interviewed together. From these dyadic interviews, this paper focuses on the accounts provided by the women with dementia. A process of thematic analysis was undertaken to establish key content of the women's accounts, recognising key commonalities (and divergence) across the interviews. Data are conveyed via three principal themes: psychological and political resistance to the condition; working together/working alone; and maintaining connections to social settings. These themes examine the challenges women face in sustaining relational subjectivity via the spousal relationship and wider social associations, while negotiating the direct impacts of dementia. It is vital that the influence of gender upon women dementia is granted ongoing scrutiny. Social scientists must devise a more nuanced model of relationality that accounts for how gender shapes personal responses to the condition and the negotiation of relationships. Policy-makers must also recognise how (socially-oriented) services should be configured to account for the gendered experience of women.

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An Interactional Perspective on Needs Assessment Meetings with Older Couples in Times of Covid-19

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Covid-19 has affected elder care and the services provided for older people to a great extent. In the needs assessment process, care managers are facing an indefinite closure or limitation of support and services to offer older people. Also, as older people in Sweden are encouraged to isolate themselves, assessment meetings are held via telephone. The purpose of this project is to explore communicative approaches for conducting care assessment meetings with older couples during Covid-19. Twenty audio-recorded care assessment meetings between care managers and older couples, collected in Sweden during the Covid-19 pandemic were analyzed at micro-level by means of conversation analysis. Talk which regard "corona" or "Covid-19" were chosen for analysis. Three different approaches surfaced during initial analysis; (1)"business on hold", (2)"exploring new options" and (3)"joint speculation". In the first approach, the meetings unfold as if all regular services were still possible to offer, only to be utilized once Covid-19 has passed. In the second and third approach, care managers use their discretion embedded in their professional role to find solutions outside the regular system. In the third approach, care managers also take a more symmetric position in relation to the couples, when jointly speculating on potential support and services. The findings add new knowledge as they suggest allowing and encouraging care managers to use their relational competence more in meetings with older people, as well as initiates technical education. At practice level, the findings suggest further support of innovative approaches for making remote assessments. As such, the presentation will contribute to the debate on managing the challenges embedded in this new digital landscape surrounding elder care in times of Covid-19.

Later Life Partnerships and Quality of Life: The Role of Non-Marital and Nonresident Relationships in Sweden

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Older adults are shaping new forms of intimacy in which the primacy of marriage is giving way to other relationship forms such as nonresident partnerships. Integrating theoretical insights from the marital resource model and the continuum of commitment, we examined how partnership status relates to quality of life with the objectives of assessing: 1) whether relationship forms other than marriage mitigate the risk of lower quality of life among older adults who are neither married nor cohabiting (i.e., never married, divorced and widowed) and 2) how quality of life gains from living-apart-together (LAT) compare to gains from cohabiting relationships. Gender stratified analyses were performed using the annual HEalth, Ageing and Retirement Transitions in Sweden (HEARTS, 2015–2019) study, a prospective web/postal survey drawn from national registers of Swedish residents aged 60–66 years in 2015. Each year participants provided information about partnership, cohabitation and relationship status as well as CASP-12 quality of life. Unmarried versus married/cohabiting participants reported lower quality of life, an association that was mitigated for unmarried participants who were in romantic relationships or had nonresident arrangements. Quality of life for unmarried men in a romantic relationship resembled that of married/cohabiting men; while quality of life for unmarried women in a relationship was midway between being married/cohabiting and being single. To conclude, having any relationship mattered for men's quality of life; while relationships formalized by marriage or cohabitation with a partner, mattered more than weaker intimate attachments for women's quality of life.

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A Scale for Measuring Embeddedness in Social Relationships in Late Adulthood

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One of the acknowledged areas of general social exclusion is exclusion from social relations. Although the concept of social exclusion is well known in current academic and social policy discourses, development of its domains varies. Among conceptually and empirically underdeveloped domains is the exclusion from social relations (Cordier et al. 2017; UNECE 2016). Following the analysis of a myriad of related concepts of exclusion from social relations and their operationalization through empirical indicators, we propose a three-dimensional scale to measure older adults' level of embeddedness in social relations. Our scale includes the dimensions of social participation, sense of belonging, and civic participation. Each dimension entails a set of indicators that grasp both objective (e.g., participation in cultural activities) and subjective (e.g., assessing the quality of social relationships) manifestations of an older adult's daily involvement in social life and interactions with others. The paper presents the conceptual rationale supporting the scale and an example of its empirical application. We applied the scale via the representative survey (funded by LMTLT, agreement No 09.3.3-LMT-K-712-01-0063) of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia residents aged 50 years and older (conducted in the three countries between October-December 2019; total sample size 2015 respondents; survey mode - face-to-face interviews). We demonstrate how the combination of three dimensions allowed us to place our respondents along the continuum of their social-embeddedness-level. Besides, we show the added value the scale brings into social exclusion in later adulthood analysis.

RN01_T03_02 | Social and cultural factors

Patterns and Correlates of Social Exclusion in the Balkan States

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Social exclusion (SE) is traditionally defined as exclusion from work and material resources, but scholars increasingly agree that SE is a multidimensional concept including also separation from other people and mainstream society. Although exclusion from one dimension raises the odds of exclusion from another, people are not necessarily excluded from all dimensions. Identifying groups that are at risk of social exclusion is relevant for research and practice. The aim of our study is to examine factors that are associated with types of SE. By means of a Latent Class Analysis (LCA) and a subsequent multinomial regression, we categorize older people with the same type of SE into homogeneous groups and examine factors associated with each SE-type. Data are from the year 2016 of the European Quality of Life Survey. We select the Balkan states for its high proportion of socially excluded people (i.e. Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Serbia: N=3030). We found evidence for five types of SE; (I) Fully integrated; (II) Locally integrated, poor (III) Locally integrated not poor; (IV) Excluded on all dimensions; and (V) Socially excluded, not poor (prevalence is 57%, 12%, 19%, 3% and 9% respectively). People excluded from all dimensions are more often older, have low education, and low self-rated health. Gender is associated with type III, and trust in other people and the government is associated with type II, III and IV. Implications for theory and practice will be discussed.

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Aging Tendencies Among Hungarian Roma Community

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The various fields of social sciences have interesting the issue of questions and problems of aging. At the same time, in aging European societies, there are groups with very different demographic characteristics, such as Roma population. The population trends of this group, the youthful age structure, the more traditional demographic behavior appear among the emphasized topics of Hungarian sociological interest in recent decades. They are often seen in Hungarian governmental and social policy thinking as the potential human resource of the future, despite the fact that their present social status largely questionnig this. There are rich empirical materialt o examine the topic, but the representative sociological data surveys, but also the official statistics must face the difficulties and obstacles of interpretation of the sociological methodology of minorities. Nevertheless, the data show similar slow aging trends. To what extent is this related to the tendencies of the middle class forming started among the Gypsies in Hungary and described by several studies, the increase of their level of education, the dissolution of traditional communities, especially the dynamic transformation of women's roles? In addition to statistics, social science theories on population trends can help a lot in interpretation.

The theoretical models used in the comparison are the demographic transition theory, the models outlined by economics, and the sociological theory of fertility. Each model can interpret and explain the processes that have shown the slow transformation of the traditional multi-child family model within Gypsies towards a more modern, long-established demographic model in Western societies.

An Intersectional Life Course Approach to Transnational Ageing: Experiences of Turkey-born Women in Sweden

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Previous research has highlighted the risk of research reproducing stigmatised stereotypes of older migrant women. A more nuanced theoretical and analytical framework is needed to study transnational ageing and the complex ageing experiences of women in a transnational context. The aim of this paper is therefore to propose a theoretical framework to discuss the intersection of age, gender and ethnicity while avoiding stigmatised stereotypes that are based on essentialist understandings of ethnicity, sex and old age. The theoretical starting point for this discussion is inspired by Torres' (2015) call to expand our gerontological imagination.

The paper is structured around three research questions: a) How are older migrant women's multiple social positions interconnected and how do they interplay to form their experiences of transnational ageing? b) How could these interconnections and interplays between older migrant women's multiple social positions theoretically be explored? c) How could the challenges and structural barriers for older migrant women be addressed in research, while at the same time not reproducing the existing social stigma around ageing migrant women as social problems?

The paper empirically draws on semi-structured in-depth interviews with Turkey-born migrant women, between 60 to 80 years old, who have migrated to Sweden in their early to mid-adulthood. Preliminary findings suggest that there are significant nuances among participants based on the resources that are available to them which were negotiated, challenged and/or reproduced over the life course. The paper adds to an ongoing discussion on expanding our gerontological imagination in order to address heterogeneity in later life while avoiding the persistent problematisation of old age and migrancy.

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How Generous Are Societies toward their Elderly? A European Comparative Study of Households' Replacement Rates, Well-Being and Economic Adequacy

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Replacement rates have become accepted as a useful metric for assessing the conditions of retirees and households at point of retirement. We use data from the SHARE longitudinal database to investigate income dynamics within a comparative European context. Our analysis, centering on households as opposed to the individuals on whom international data commonly focus, reduces replacement rates to their components — pension, labor income, etc — and looks at the dynamics among household members in relation to work and pension income.

Total replacement rates vary widely among the fourteen countries sampled: overall replacement rates of around the Bismarckian 70% across the entire sample, 80% in countries that have Social Democratic and Continental social-policy regimes, and 60% in countries that have East European and Middle Eastern regimes. Looking the pension and wage components, however, the latter accounts for about 30% of household income—an important fact for decision-makers to consider. Couples tend to retire together, especially if close in age, and labor income compensates amply for lower pension income. The Gini coefficients of our sample are compared before/after retirement to determine whether the social programs that underlie pensions mitigate income inequality after retirement. Post-retirement ability to move on the income ladder is another measure of equality.

Finally, we examine the well-being and quality of life of retirees and their households. We find a positive correlation between replacement rate and indicators of retirees' and their households' quality of life, e.g., satisfaction with life, ability to consume healthcare services, and ability to cover unforeseen expenses.

RN01_T03_03 | Family networks

Critical Issues in Supporting Frail Older People and Their Family Carers: Indications Emerging from a Pre-post Pandemic Survey Conducted in the Marche Region (Italy)

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The Marche region is one of the areas with the oldest population in Italy. This study analyses long-term care provision to community dwellings frail over 75 years old people, by comparing the situation before the outburst of the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic and soon afterwards. In light of the far-reaching impact of the epidemic, it is crucial to understand which measures should be adopted to better support this segment of the population, which is among those most heavily affected by the crisis.

Each dyad (over 75 years old and his/her primary carer) was contacted twice, in November 2019-March 2020 and in July-August 2020. Questionnaires were administered face-to-face at baseline and by a telephone interview at follow-up.

The sample consists of 269 dyads. A worsening in physical, psychological and cognitive status of most elderly was reported. A general decrease of external help provided both by public services and migrant care workers resulted from the pandemic. However, technology was useful to keep in touch with relatives and friends and get information.

This study represents one of the few longitudinal examples of surveys carried out in the Italian context, highlighting consequences due to suspension of most hospital and home care services. The information collected is highly policy-relevant, especially with regard to the impact of the crisis on the support provided by home-based migrant care workers – an often neglected issue – and on the use of ICT-based solutions to stay in touch with relevant contact persons.

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How Contacts with Personal Relationships are Associated with Relationships with Siblings: Findings from The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)

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While previous research found that whether people have contact and support exchange with a sibling is linked to the homophily in a sibling dyad and to their relationships with their parents, little did we know the extent to which people integrate their siblings into their core discussion network. This study uses ego-centric network data, which allows us to study sibling relationships in the network context that is not bound by household and kinship. We examine two questions using the SHARE data which contains information of people who aged 50 or over: First, do people contact siblings more often when family members and friends are absent in the network? Second, does having higher contact frequencies with family members and friends crowd in or crowd out sibling relationships?

Using ordered logistic regression, our study shows two mechanisms on the network level. After controlling for individual and dyadic characteristics, compared to people whose contact frequencies with parents, children or friends are low, people who do not have these types of network members are more likely to contact their siblings more often. But people are also more likely to contact their siblings more often when contact frequencies with parents, children or friends are high. These results underscore the sibling's importance as a source of support and the crowding-in effect of highly contacted network members on sibling relationships in the middle and old age. This study helps researchers to understand the conditions under which networks increase people's contact with their siblings in the middle and old age.

Overcoming Loneliness in Old Age: What Role do Family Networks Play?

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We know that family matters in reducing loneliness. We learned that family matters also for increasing loneliness. What we know little, if anything, about is the ambivalence of ties within the family, the differences in family structures, and which ones are more beneficial to overcome and reduce loneliness feelings in old age. The aim of this study is to investigate the emotional and instrumental support exchanged among family network members, and conflict in family networks of older adults, and see how they are related to loneliness feelings in old age. The paper draws on the Vivre/Leben/Vivere survey which studied family life and health conditions of persons aged 65+ residing in Switzerland. Analyses focused on 994 participants who were surveyed in the first wave in 2011-12, and responded also in the second wave in 2017-18. The information was gathered by means of face-to-face interviews. Data on family networks was collected in both waves, and feelings of loneliness were measured only in the second wave using the loneliness scale developed by de Jong Gierveld. Results showed that conflict density in the family networks, measured at Wave 1, were significantly associated with loneliness measured at Wave 2. Findings revealed that more than the lack of family support (emotional or practical), conflict in family networks has a lasting and detrimental effect on loneliness in old age. This study stresses that it is important to assess positive and negative relationships within family networks of older adults for a better understanding of loneliness in old age.

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RN01_T04_01 | Ageism and discrimination

Ageism as Social Order

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The concept of ageism has long been discussed, defined as a systematic process of prejudice and discrimination based on age. Older people are considered deviant and different from younger people and to some extent less human than other age groups. This paper aims to theoretically explore ageism as social order by drawing upon Mary Douglas' classic work Purity and Danger (1966). Douglas' thesis is that every society have a cultural intolerance against anomaly and invent strategies to handle that which lies outside the normative ordering system. Anomalies are matter out of place and by-products of a systematic ordering and classification, since ordering involves rejecting inappropriate elements. The ageing body as well as the disabled body are treated as matter out of place, to use the vocabulary of Douglas, which also reveals the close connection between ageism and ableism. This paper will discuss the ordering strategies of ageism and its impact on individuals and societies. Further knowledge and new perspectives make it possible to undermine the oppressive structure of ageism and mould a more positive future.

Is Age Discrimination A Risk Factor For Frailty Among Older Adults? A Longitudinal Analysis Of The English Longitudinal Study Of Ageing.

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Frailty has been linked to adverse health outcomes such as mortality, fall and hospitalisation in the older population. With the increasing global burden of frailty on healthcare resources, it is important to understand the modifiable risk factors of frailty. In this study, we have examined age discrimination as a potential risk factor for frailty among individuals aged 65 years and over.

This longitudinal cohort study was conducted using data from Waves 5 to 9 of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). ELSA is a nationally representative sample of men and women aged 50 years and over. This study includes frailty outcome at baseline, eight-years follow-up (future-frailty), and for the non-frail sample at baseline (incident-frailty). Frailty scores (0 to 1) were calculated using the multidimensional Frailty Index and individuals with ≥ 0.2 were considered frail. The binomial generalised linear models (GLM) were fitted in R studio using age discrimination as the main predictor and age, gender, chronic illness, cognition, socioeconomic status (SES) as covariates.

2,385 responses were analysed and 55% (n=1312) of the respondents were female. Approximately 38% of the respondents reported age discrimination. Age discrimination significantly predicted baseline-frailty (OR 1.43[1.28-1.59]), future-frailty (OR 1.33[1.20-1.46]), and incident-frailty (OR 1.14[1.00-1.30]) at 95% CI and $P < 0.05$. All the covariate were significant predictors of the frailty outcomes with risk of frailty higher among women, those with chronic illness, those with poor cognition and those with low SES.

Future studies should examine if interventions to reduce age discrimination can impact frailty outcome among older adults in England.

Pandemic Effects on People Ageing with Functional Diversity: Narratives of a Double Discrimination

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Rovira i Virgili University, Spain

Research question: What were the major consequences people with functional diversity endure from the Pandemic?

Theoretical Framework: Focused on the intersectionality of disability and ageing and the common experiences associated with them within the health and welfare sectors. Some examples were human rights contraventions, and obvious discriminations. In the context of COVID-19, these have intensified leading to practices that could be interpreted as the endurance of double-inequity.

Objective: The aim of this paper is to highlight the consequences of the pandemic through a qualitative analysis of comments by disabled people in response to the by VICE.com video-clip.

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Methodology: A net-ethnographic study of narratives from persons with disabilities as they experienced isolation from the quarantine policies and the resultant effects on their lives. A sample of approximately 100 comments were analysed.

Preliminary findings: The results showed that the effect on the lives of these persons were often detrimental due to the worsening of mobility and communication structures created by the implementation of quarantine policies. Thus, increasing their experiences of discrimination and situations of neglect. Interestingly, this has occurred in countries with active social policies protecting the rights of people with disabilities.

Contribution to Knowledge: Legal regulations regarding Covid-19 and people with disabilities have not been sufficiently ratified in most countries. The pandemic has exposed the inadequacies in the existing care systems within Western countries with advanced social protection policies. That the voices of the disabled are still unheard, and many with functional diversity told their stories on social media, and finally, that human and disability rights movement lost their momentum in the visage of pandemic policies restrictions.

Older Intersex People: Hidden from (Sociological) Gaze

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People with variations of sex characteristics number approximately 1% of the population, yet their issues remain largely hidden and there is a dearth of legal and policy provision to support them. This issue is particularly stark with regards to older intersex people. This paper utilises a critical intersex theoretical approach to interrogate ways older intersex people are hidden and their needs overlooked. Critical intersex theory provides insight into the elision of sex variance, via surgery and social erasure, using poststructuralist, queer and feminist theory.

The paper asks the following research questions: How and why are older intersex people socially erased? What are the key issues they experience? How could a sociology of aging and intersex be developed? It approaches these questions via a comprehensive review of existing research and policy documents, undertaken as part of the large European Commission funded project INIA. The UN special rapporteur has acknowledged non-consensual medical interventions as a form of torture. Literature indicates that many older intersex people have experienced negative outcomes from medical treatment. Research shows that health needs for older intersex

people go unmet due to a lack of specialised treatment and avoidance due to fear of discrimination. The paper concludes there is a need for sociologists to research intersex, and challenge negative medical practices and the erasure of older intersex people.

Keywords: Aging, intersex, medical abuse

RN01_T04_02 | Leisure

Leisure Adjustments During the Early Stages of the Pandemic: Qualitative Inquiry on the Writings of Finnish Older Adults Over 70 Years of Age

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The prevalent discourse of active aging emphasizes the importance of active leisure participation in older adulthood. This relates to the view that leisure activities enable older adults to stay physically, mentally, and socially active, and thereby contribute to maintaining wellbeing as people grow older. In 2020, leisure activity engagement was significantly hampered by the outbreak of the global COVID-19 pandemic. In Finland, a recommendation was implemented for persons over 70 years of age to avoid meeting others in person, which had a wide range of impacts on the daily lives and leisure participation of many older adults. Against this backdrop, the present study explores the leisure patterns and leisure-related adaptation strategies among Finnish older adults during the early stages of the global pandemic. The data comprises the written accounts (N= 77) of older adults that were collected via an open invitation in April to June of 2020. Preliminary analysis of the collected data indicates that the recommendation for self-isolation challenged some respondents' perception of themselves as "active agers", resulting in variety of compensating behaviors that kept the person mentally and physically busy. These included, for example, increased attention to self-care and the adoption of new or previously less significant leisure activities. Drawing on activity theory and collected empirical data, the study discusses the changes in older adults' leisure activities and contributes to the timeless debate on how individuals adapt to and seek meaning in the midst of sudden change and uncertainty.

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Senior Leisure Tourism: Does it Empower or Exclude Older People?

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An increasing growth of older people has caused significant socioeconomic transformations for almost all sectors of society, including the tourism industry. In the last decades, seniors have become an important target group for the leisure tourism market on a global scale. It is estimated that older individuals will be responsible for a relatively large share of all holiday spending, and that senior-oriented tourism will become the fastest and biggest potential driving force in the hospitality markets. Yet, the senior leisure tourism is still a marginal branch in aging and tourism studies. This paper aims to fill this gap by highlighting the complex relationship between recreational later-life mobility and successful aging. It questions whether the senior tourism market liberates and empowers older adults, or, in its stead, further perpetuates age-related inequalities and reinforces consumerist pressures and the ideas of happy old age. These aspects will become even more significant because of the Covid-19 pandemic and its devastating affects on the tourism industry and social relationships. The senior leisure tourism will have to adapt to new policy measures and the key requirements to offer safer and better options to satisfy the increasing demand for novel and hedonistic experiences in later life.

Older Adults' Experiences of Being on a Senior Summer Camp

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Action is being taken across Europe to address social isolation and loneliness among older adults. More and more municipalities in Sweden are now arranging, senior summer camps to create a place where older adults can meet and break their social isolation. Building on a larger project evaluating a senior summer camp for older adults in the summer of 2017 this presentation focusses on how the older adults experienced their stay at a senior summer camp. A qualitative method with a phenomenographic approach was chosen to explore the qualitative variations in the older adult's experience of staying at a senior summer camp. Three descriptive categories evolved relating to how the participant experienced the senior summer camp. The descriptive categories were "A pleasant environment to be in", "Something to do for all" and "Brake once loneliness". Findings from this study implies that just getting away, not having to cook, seeing, and experiencing something else and having company when eating food or doing activities meant a lot to the participants who experience loneliness in different ways. Knowing that other nice persons where lonely made the participants at the senior summer camp realize that loneliness was not due to themselves.

Practicing Intimacy in Grey Dancing: Ageing, Age Norms and Couple Dance in Sweden

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Couple dancing is an activity involving intimacy. However, there is little research in social science about how intimacy is practiced on the dance floor and especially how different kinds of intimate relationships are formed among older dancing persons. This article investigates how intimacy is enacted among older Swedish people couple dancing. Drawing on observations from 14 different sites for dancing and 44 interviews with older individuals, we discuss the phenomenon of "dance friends" and bonds that only exist on the dance floor, as well as the boundaries between intimacy and sexuality. The article also analyses how relationships are formed outside of and in relation to the dance floor, a boundary which need to be negotiated among the dancing persons. Various forms of intimacy are formed, pointing to a richness of intimate relationships in old age. The article contributes to recent research about how intimacy in older age has changed in late modernity, challenging notions of old age as presumably involving the loss of intimate relationships and as a period of loneliness.

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RN01_T04_03 | Caring and care practices

Person-centred Care With Older People In The Era Of COVID-19

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The aim of this PhD study is to explore interpretations of person-centredness, and the relationship between policy and practice in long-term care for older people. It takes account of the highly contextualised and pluralist nature of person-centredness and its application to practice, the organisational factors which support its delivery, and the plethora of models surrounding the concept.

At the heart of person-centred care lies a truism steeped in common sense: that most people requiring assistance with activities of daily living would wish to be supported in a way that is tailored to individual needs and preferences. This reductive description belies areas of complexity and contention surrounding theories of person-centredness. Complex because it requires a number of prerequisites, including interpersonal skills and self-knowledge among care professionals, and a supportive work environment (McCormack and McCance 2006). Contentious because of a lack of consensus about the meaning and parameters of the concept itself (Edvardsson et al 2008).

Given the central role played by care workers and managers in delivering person-centred care, the study offers findings of qualitative interviews with these actors working in residential and domiciliary care in England. The findings will explore the realities of delivering person-centred care with older people in the context of COVID-19, alongside narratives of extraordinary dedication and utilisation of problem-solving nous to protect and enable clients in the participants' care. This adds to a growing body of governance research and the way person-centred values are interpreted and put into practice with people requiring support under challenging circumstances.

The Expert Caregiver Program Targeting Former Caregivers In Finland: An Exploratory Mixed Method Feasibility Study

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A lot of informal care to frail older adults is provided by older adults themselves, especially by spouses. While the situation of caregivers is increasingly highlighted in policies and research, former caregivers have received less attention. The regional "Expert Caregiver program" in Ostrobothnia, Finland was developed to engage former caregivers by co-designing a training and volunteering program for them based on local current caregivers' needs.

The aim of this study was to report the co-designing and implementation phase of the Expert Caregiver-program and to assess the effects on the participants' well-being. This was an exploratory mixed methods study. To assess the effects on the participants' well-being, their Sense of coherence and Subjective Well-being were assessed at three occasions by using questionnaires. Qualitative data from focus group interviews was also collected.

The co-designing phase resulted in a 30-hour training program, where 25 former caregivers participated, mostly bereaved older spouses. Almost all Expert Caregivers engaged in voluntary activities after the program, especially by offering virtual peer support during the Covid-19 pandemic. The quantitative analysis showed a minor but non-significant positive change in the participants' well-being. The qualitative data revealed several positive effects of the program such as feeling competent and supported, and a sense of belonging with the other participants.

The findings suggest that former caregivers should be increasingly acknowledged, as they may not only act as a resource for current caregivers, but also benefit from such activities themselves.

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Health Care Practices for the Elderly at «Risk Group» in the Context of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Russia

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According to the concept of active aging, the integration of the elderly into the labor and consumption markets serves as a means of overcoming their social exclusion. Today is voiced the point of view that the Covid-19 pandemic showed problems with this concept, isolating people 65+ as a "risk group". However, the negative consequences of the severe restrictions on movement and work introduced in Russia in March 2020 for the "65+ risk group", which contributed to its social isolation, are unexpectedly offset by another consequence of the pandemic. This is about the forced introduction and use of information and communication technologies by older people. It is because of the pandemic that working retirees were forced to master online communication methods, use digital technologies and form new habits, in particular, in the field of health care.

Our report is devoted to the study of people in the "65+ risk group" living in St. Petersburg, Russia. We were interested in whether representatives of this age group can be considered as a resource base for the dissemination of modern medical information and computer technologies, and also whether their health care practices have changed under the influence of the Covid-19 pandemic. At the first stage of the study (11.2020 - 02.2021), a series of semi-structured interviews were conducted on the topic of health perceptions and health care practices used among citizens of different age groups (90 interviews). The analysis of the interviews showed that the pandemic did influence the intensity of learning new practices among some members of the 65+ group. Digital technologies are used to monitor the characteristics of well-being, obtain expert advice and self-education.

RN01_T05_01 | Technology

Smart and Social Home Care: A Sustainable Solution at the Crossroads of Technology and Public Health and Social Sciences

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The intensification of ageing of the Belgian population will be a major challenge in the coming years. The current system, where elderly people live in elderly care homes will not be sustainable in this growing context because of the lack of infrastructure and personnel, but also because it is too expensive to maintain it at such large scale. For this reason, the nature of the aid provided to elderly people needs a radically change, with a major shift towards home care (assisted living) as compared to care homes. This trend also responds to the wishes of a majority of people in Belgium which want to grow old at home, connected with their community. This paper presents the first results of an interdisciplinary (sociology/engineering) research project aiming at developing an integrated and secure home care technological solution centred around the elderly and her/his social care network. The solution combines smart home (IoT) solutions together with communication technologies, enabling the cooperation and communication between the care network (family, professional, neighbours…) and the elderly. We will present the analysis of the first qualitative phase of the project aiming at understanding the discrepancies between elderlies' perceptions of intelligent and social homecare solutions, and perceptions of other members of their care network. This analysis will contribute to the field of critical data studies and ageing sociology by interrogating the perception of digitalisation of care, and its risk of dehumanisation (Lits et al. 2017; Bourguignon et al. 2016), through an original methodology based on crossed interviews from social care network.

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Old-age Diversity Is Underrepresented in Research on Digital Health Technologies

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Much research is conducted for evaluating digital-based solutions for healthcare. However, little is known about the extent to which such evaluations succeed in representing old-age diversity. We present an analysis of participation in two evaluations of digital-based interventions: (a) an exergaming programme for improving physical activity among individuals with heart failure, (b) a mobile-based system for monitoring individuals' progress after day surgery. Participation is conceptualised as resulting from three processes of selection of individuals: pre-screening (i.e. individuals are or are not screened for participation), recruitment (i.e. individuals are in- or excluded due to study criteria), self-selection (i.e. individuals decide to participate or not). Based on field information and survey data, we modelled (1) the (non-)participation and (2) the individual decision to participate (or not) in the two evaluations. Main findings indicate that increasing age enhances the likelihood of not being screened, not recruited or to decline the invitation to participate. Those not recruited were most often ineligible because of technology-related barriers, time constraints, health limitations. Decliners and those who decided to participate differ by age, gender, job, health status, digital skills. Results suggest that very specific groups of older people are more likely to be involved in evaluations of digital-based interventions. Old-age diversity is not properly reflected in digital health research. This has implications for the inclusiveness of new digital health technologies and their ability to address the needs of various groups of older people, as well as for increased risks of old-age exclusion and exacerbation of inequality

The Impact Of Digital Divide On The Elderly During The Period Of Coronavirus Restrictions In Russia

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The coronavirus restrictions have fundamentally changed the world, turning it at least for a while into a digital one. In Russia, almost half of the people over the age of 55 have no Internet access, and they are more at risk of getting seriously sick.

The study was carried out on the basis of analyzing 62 in-depth interviews conducted from May to June 2020 among people over 55 throughout Russia. We asked how the Internet affected their lives during the period of restrictions.

The digital divide radically influenced the way older people were impacted by the restrictions. The more a person was involved in the Internet, the easier it was to endure the restrictions. Those who adapted to technology well saw the advantages of the Internet and began communicating online even more. For older people who had not used the Internet before the restrictions, this life threatening situation did not become a reason to go online, which shows the strength of the barriers preventing people from joining ICT.

An important factor influencing the perception of restrictions is the digitalization of the space around. If the penetration of ICT is not so deep, and people continue communicating more offline, usually the restrictions are not so strict and, as a result, transition to the digital space is not noticeable. Consequently, there is not such a strong rejection among the elderly. The higher the level of digitalization, the greater the discomfort experienced by the elderly who are not included in the digital space.

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Self-tracking Technologies, Health, Older Adults: An Ethnographic Study In Rural Italy

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As part of a wider research on the use of eHealth technologies, in this contribution we discuss how everyday practices of older people living in a remote area are remediated (Lanzara 2010) by the adoption of self-tracking digital services. Results draw on a one-month ethnographic study in a mountain village in the centre of Italy, based on twenty biographical interviews with over-65 people. Two macro-types of digital apps and services were distinguished. On the one hand, self-tracking technologies related to wellbeing and fitness; on the other hand, self-tracking clinical tools, which are strictly related to medical parameters. Consistently with the existing literature on the use of health-related digital services (Maturo e Setiffi 2016), our observations remark the blurred boundary between health and playful concerns, fostered by data-driven gamified affordances (such disclosing calories consumption, heartbeats, etc). Self-tracking services of the first type were enthusiastically adopted into practices such mountain walking, which are considered by older people from the start as playful in nature, despite being consciously charged with health-related concerns or not. Conversely, when it comes to the monitoring of chronic diseases (such blood pressure measuring and glycemia), self-tracking digital devices do not only appear less playful themselves but somehow useless, interplaying with older adults' embodied knowledge and experience of their own diseases. These results warn against generalized optimistic conclusions about the efficacy of gamified apps (Martinho et al. 2020), rather suggesting a situated understanding based on their context of adoption.

RN01_T05_02 | Retirement

Housin Costs Of Older Households: How Do Transitions Into Retirement Affect The Housing Cost Burden?

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The housing cost burden, that is, the percentage of income spent on housing, may change over the life course. This depends on the evolution of both income and housing costs. The transition into retirement is a biographical event that usually leads to a decrease in household income and may thus increase the housing cost burden if the housing costs cannot be reduced, as it is mostly the case. We therefore examine how the housing cost burden evolves over the second half of life; how the transition into retirement impacts on the housing cost burden, and how this differs for different groups.

For answering our research questions, we use household data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) from the years 1993 to 2018. In the analysis, we focus on private households with a reference person aged 55 years and above. First, we estimate fixed-effects and random-effects growth curves of the housing cost burden from the age 55 to 75. Second, we investigate the impact of the transition into retirement of the reference person into the housing cost burden. Third, we repeat both analyses for different social groups such as homeowners and tenants.

Our preliminary results show that the housing cost burden increases over the second half of life among the tenants while it stays stable among the homeowners. Similarly, the transition into retirement only increases the tenants' housing cost burden. Our results imply that the inequality in living standards between the homeowners and the tenants in Germany increases over age.

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When do we plan to retire? First Results from Share

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Population ageing with its increasing number of older people has resulted in concerns that the financial future of many European welfare states and especially pension systems is in jeopardy since the late 1980s. In particular, public pay-as-you-go pensions are seen as vulnerable to population ageing. In reaction, policy makers in many European countries have implemented reforms aimed at delaying retirement and extending working lives. They have increased state pension ages, closed early retirement options and invested in the employability of older workers and as a result older workers' employment rates are increasing.

Yet, many of these reforms have a time-lagged effect, thus, todays pensioners have often not felt the full impact of the reforms. Nevertheless, previous studies have shown that older workers not only adapt to the new credo of extended working lives, but are also quite precise when estimating their retirement timing. Older workers' planned retirement age might therefore help evaluate the reforms impact and could be used as a proxy for older worker's future actual retirement behaviour.

So far however, no studies exist that investigates the planned retirement age and its potential changes in a European perspective. Based on data from Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) the paper at hand aims to fill this gab in the literature and explore the planned retirement age in a cohort and a country comparison. Preliminary results show an increase of the planned retirement age. Further analyses consider country, socio-economic status, and gender differences.

Retirement and the Social Support Networks Over Time: an exploration using a Mixed Methods approach

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In the studies of ageing, some efforts have been made to understand the different approaches adopted by older people in their life course to confront those inequalities. Notably, there have been few studies about how they used their different type of support networks to address their struggles, which are their networks in different moments of their life, and the changes across time according to meaningful personal events.

Chile is a developing country with a growing ageing population with a unique neoliberal system of pensions, which makes it an interesting case of study about retired people. In this context, this research aims to advance on those knowledge gaps. Therefore, this study is mainly looking to understand the different paths that older people in Chile had taken in their personal lives to survive over time. For this purpose, it has been considered a theoretical framework composed of the cumulative advantages/disadvantage's theory, life-course approach, age stratification and relational sociology. It is proposed in this research that they can be united for future research.

To address this research, we use a longitudinal and mixed methods network approach. The data used include the history of the life of retired people, interviews to experts, press, photographs, data surveys and the construction of at least three support ego-networks in retrospectives of each person interviewed. Those networks were drawn in what retire people announce as their most important event over time. We collect the information from October 2019 to January 2020 in Santiago of Chile. In this presentation, we will present the first results of the social network analysis that was applied.

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The Impact of the Retirement Process on Changes in Life Orientations

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The transition from work into retirement is a major life event, which might prompt individuals to re-consider what they value in life (i.e., their life orientations). However, quantitative empirical knowledge about this process is limited. This study aims to fill this gap by examining to what extent and how the transition from a career job into retirement changes life orientations, and how these processes may differ between socio-demographic groups. We analyze data that were collected in 2015 and 2018 among 5,189 Dutch individuals aged 60–65 and employed at baseline. Around half had fully retired at follow-up and ten percent worked after their retirement. We used principal components factor analysis to guide the construction of life orientations and arrived at five dimensions: self-development, social status, benevolence, generativity, and social connectedness. Conditional change models reveal that full retirement is associated with a lower perceived importance of all life orientations except for social connectedness, which was unrelated to retirement. Engagement in post-retirement work is related to a lower importance of self-development and social status. Our findings generally suggest that there seems to be discontinuity in life orientations during the retirement process.

RN01_T05_03 | Gender

Caring Masculinities – is There a New Man in Town?

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More couples live and grow old together due to increased life expectancy among men in many countries. Hence more men become caregivers for their partners. As a response, the concept "caring masculinities" have over the past years gained increased attention. However, there are few critical discussions about the concept. A critical discussion about the assumptions behind the concept of "caring masculinity", for example that it presupposes that men have not been involved in caregiving before, is needed. Furthermore, the conceptualization of "caring masculinities" gives the impression that men who provides care are a certain kind of man, even a new type of man, and that caring masculinities comes with younger generations of men. Moreover, the concept of caring masculinity gives the impression that men can choose to provide care, while women cannot. There is therefore no corresponding concept for women, i. e. "caring femininity", as women are assumed to be natural caregivers. As such, there is a notion that men's lesser involvement in care is because of their privileged position in society and women's involvement in care is seen as a burden for them. The aim of this study is to problematize explicit and implicit assumptions of "caring masculinities" and how older men who provide care are positioned in scientific literature.

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Do We All Love The Same Old Age Pension Schemes? Gender And Class In Attitudes To Distribution Principles

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When researchers ask populations in Europe to indicate what social programs they think governments should be responsible for, programs targeting the elderly always achieve a high score. Old age pensions are popular, but is there also consensus as to what sort of benefits retired workers should receive? Is it important that minimum levels are above the poverty line, and do most people prefer distribution principles of equity or equality? In this paper, we analyse results from a survey conducted in Norway in 2019 on pension attitudes. We look at patterns of support for two outcome variables (anti-poverty and equity vs. equality), paying particular attention to a potential gender gap in attitudes, which has been widely discussed among welfare researchers in recent years. We start from two dominant hypotheses regarding why general levels of support for the elderly are so high, namely the deservingness (CARIN) criteria and the life course vs. labour market related-risk perspective, and discuss the implications the two approaches may have for support for various designs, overall and in terms of gender. Our findings suggest that partners and children influence attitudes among women, while labour market factors are stronger drivers of attitudes among men. Incomes however strongly predict attitudes for both men and women for both outcome variables, suggesting that self-interest plays an important role in opinion formation about pension system design.

Partner Care Arrangements and Older Europeans' Well-being: Variations by Gender and Welfare Context

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Within ageing couples, partners often fulfil each other's care needs. Yet, partners do not always assume (full) care responsibilities, and a variety of care arrangements can be observed across Europe. Previous research has documented the negative association between caregiving and well-being, with variations by gender and care arrangement. However, no study to date has examined the interrelations between partners' care arrangements, (potential) caregivers' gender, and the social welfare context in which care is embedded. We use 2015 data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe covering 17 European countries, with information on 3,465 couples aged 50+ where at least one partner receives care. We examine how life satisfaction and depressive symptoms of (potential) caregivers vary across five care arrangements: solo-care; shared formal; shared informal; outsourced formal; and outsourced informal. We explore heterogeneity in this association by gender and across four welfare regime models (corresponding to Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern Europe). Three results emerge: first, sharing partners' care with formal providers is associated with lower well-being among women, potentially reflecting stresses arising from inefficiencies in the coordination of care networks. Second, outsourcing partners' care to formal or informal providers is linked with higher well-being among Northern and Western European women, but with lower well-being among women in Southern Europe, where traditional female caregiving roles are more normative. Third, among men, outsourcing partners' care to informal providers is associated with higher life satisfaction in all welfare contexts, possibly due to expanded social networks and relief from caregiving roles.

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Exclusion From Social Relations and Association With Quality of Life Among Older Europeans: gender differences and the moderation effect of network satisfaction.

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Exclusion from social relations (ESR) in older age is characterized by shortcomings in social relations and is likely to have broad and important negative consequences for quality of life (QoL). Many studies have emphasized the importance of the social network's structure (e.g., social network size) and function for QoL in older age, yet their conjoint association with network satisfaction has been underexamined. Recent evidence suggests that older persons' wellbeing may be affected by how satisfied they are with their social network, whereas dissatisfaction when facing ESR may be stratified by gender. This cross-sectional study set out to examine the modifying role of network satisfaction in the associations of ESR and QoL among 72,433 respondents in the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). The results indicate that, for older persons, having a social network, suboptimal network satisfaction and smaller network sizes are related to QoL. Those without social relations who are satisfied with a lack of relations are not in a disadvantaged position in terms of QoL compared to those who have a social network. Older "network-less" persons with suboptimal satisfaction levels due to a lack of relations are in the most disadvantaged position in terms of QoL. Men seem to be overrepresented among the "network-less" and at greater risk of having a low QoL. It was concluded that for both older men and older women, low QoL is more prevalent among those who have smaller or no social networks and suboptimal satisfaction levels, but not among those who are content with being "network-less".

RN01_T06_01 | Reciprocity and exclusion

Exclusion from Social Relations in Later Life in the Context of Covid-19 Pandemic.

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While there is a lot of focus in the ageing research on social relations, there is still a potential to further advance our understanding of exclusion from social relations. This form of exclusion can encompass a range of outcomes: deficient social networks, limited social opportunities, and a lack of intimate relationships. There is also ambiguity around how age and gender combine to construct exclusion from social relations in the life course. With an ageing population, more older people living alone, and a reported increase in the levels of loneliness, it is more important than ever to better understand this form of exclusion. Especially in terms of Covid-19. Unpacking how the pandemic impacts different facets of social relations help to draw some insights into this. Therefore the aim of this contribution is to explore the lived experience of exclusion from social relations in later life in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. Data come from the Austrian component of the GENPATH study. The sample consisted of 30 in-depth interviews with men and women aged 65 and over. Results show that Covid-19 brings attention to a diverse set of mechanisms that can impact people's relationships. It exposes existing weaknesses and inequalities.

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Social Network Size, Loneliness, Physical Functioning and Depressive Symptoms Among Older Adults: Examining Reciprocal Associations in Four Waves of the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam (LASA)

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Previous research indicates that social isolation, loneliness, physical dysfunction and depressive symptoms are interrelated factors, little is known about the potential pathways among them. The aim of the study is to analyse simultaneously reciprocal relationships that could exist between the four factors to clarify potential mediation effects.

Within a large representative sample of older people in the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam (LASA), participants aged 75 and over were followed up over a period of 11 years (four waves). We tested cross-lagged and autoregressive longitudinal associations of social network size, loneliness, physical functioning and depressive symptoms using structural equation modelling (SEM).

Several statistically significant cross-lagged associations were found: decreasing physical functioning (Coef.=-0.03; p<0.05), as well as social network size (Coef.=-0.02; p<0.05), predicted higher levels of loneliness, which predicted an increase in depressive symptoms (Coef.=0.17; p<0.05) and further reduction of social network (Coef.=-0.20; p<0.05). Decreasing physical functioning also predicted an increase in depressive symptoms (Coef.=-0.08; p<0.05). All autoregressive associations were statistically significant.

Interventions focused on promoting social activities among older adults after negative life events, such as loss of social contacts or declining physical functionality, can alleviate feelings of loneliness and act as mental health protector.

Risk Factors for Loneliness Among Older People in a Nordic Regional Context – a Longitudinal Study

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Although previous research suggests that loneliness levels are lower in the Nordic countries as compared to other European countries, knowledge regarding changes in loneliness across time in this region is limited. The aim of this study was, therefore, to study prevalence of loneliness and to identify risk factors for loneliness in a Nordic regional context over a six-year period. Longitudinal data on 4269 older adults living in northern parts of Sweden and western parts of Finland aged 65, 70, 75 and 80 at baseline in 2010 from the GERDA study were analysed. Logistic regressions were used to analyse sociodemographic, social and health-related risk factors at baseline and changes in these for loneliness at follow-up. The results showed that most older adults (85%) did not suffer from loneliness in our study region. However, three percent in the sample reported loneliness in both study years indicating enduring and chronic loneliness. The analyses revealed that being widowed and becoming a widow/er as well as poor self-rated health at baseline and the onset of depression were risk factors for loneliness. Finally, the risk for loneliness was higher among older people living in Sweden. The findings may be important for policy makers and practitioners in identifying groups at risk for loneliness. Further work is needed to explore changes and stability in loneliness as well as to increase the understanding of between-country differences in loneliness.

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RN01_T06_02 | Work and employment (ii)

The De-clientification of an Older Person. How Care Managers Talk About a Complex Case in Case Conferences

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There are few studies within elder care that cast light on how case conferences function as assessments. How older persons are categorized in case conferences are mainly determined by how their rights to services are processed in institutions (Gubrium et al 2016). This presentation focuses on an older person with dementia who has significant care needs whose case is discussed and assessed by participants from two teams of care managers handling cases under two different legislations (regarding services in elder care and disability services). The data consist of recordings of two case conference in one Swedish social work agency. The case conferences were analyzed using discourse analysis. Case conferences officially have an advisory stated function. The study however demonstrates that the talk in the conferences is rich in arguments about priorities and how to dismiss solutions about how to meet the older person´s needs. Further, the arguments differ depending on which legislation the care managers rely on. Assessments regarding elder care services, based on the Social Service Act, which is a framework legislation rather open for interpretations, relies more on cultural arguments. The case conference regarding disability services, which are granted under the 'Act Concerning Support and Services to Persons with Certain Functional Impairments', which is a civil rights legislations which gives clearer directives, encompasses more legal and organizational arguments. In making case conferences visible as everyday assessment practices, the findings also highlights a de-clientificating process which is directed by categorization of the older person where cultural, organizational as well as legislative arguments are at play.

Fading In, Fading Out: Profiles and Predictors of Labor Market Participation among Older Adults in Germany

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Changes in pension legislation and a higher propensity to work have led to prolonged labor market participation in later adulthood in Germany. Against this background, the paper examines which transitional profiles from labor market participation to retirement can be identified. In particular, the paper focuses on profiles that are characterized by a temporary return to the labor market after retirement. A longitudinal sample from three waves and two intermediate short questionnaires of the study "Transitions and Old Age Potential" (TOP) was used for the analysis (N=745) resulting in five measurement points. The results of theory-guided coding reveal five profiles of labor market transition: "Permanently full-time" (25.8%), "Permanently part-time" (13.7%), "Fading out to zero from full-time" (23.5%), "Fading out to zero from part-time" (17.2%) and "Volatile labor market participation (19.9%). To observe individual, socioeconomic and occupational differences between the profiles of labor market transitions within a push- and pull-framework, a multinomial logistic regression was conducted. The findings show that push factors (e. g. low education, health-related functional limitations, mental or physical strain at work) have a greater explanatory power than pull-factors (e. g. financial situation, employment status of the partner, financial support of children or grandchildren). The results reveal that women, older people and employees with a lower socio-economic status are more likely to be in the volatile group compared to those who are permanently working full-time. Therefore, the volatile group not only reflects new forms of employment in later adulthood, but is also relevant in terms of social policy.

RN01_T06_03 |
Risk, justice and dignity

Violence Against Older People in Nursing Homes: Subject's Narratives and Representations

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This paper discusses the preliminary results of the ongoing Ph.D. work entitled "The subjective construction of abuse of elder abuse: narratives and discourses in the first person" financed by FCT. The research analyzes the social representations that people aged 60+, both victims and non-victims of abuse, have about the phenomenon of abuse of older people. This qualitative study used data from in-depth semi-structured interviews, with 45 community-dwelling persons aged 60+.

The main findings point to the notion that nursing homes for older people are places of risk to exposure to multiple forms of abuse. The institutional settings and their professionals are seen as potential aggressors, within a narrative that sees the abuse as a betrayal of trust of those who have the responsibility to guarantee the well-being of older people. At the same time, the decision of adult children to institutionalize their parents is perceived as a form of family abandonment. Finally, in the narratives about violence in nursing homes, the abstract agent of The State and The Policies emerges as a category of aggressors. This is related primarily to a representation of abuse as neglect, lack of recognition of the social value of older people, and violations of rights. The institutionalization of older people is thus represented as a form of violence, involving different types of aggressors.

The preliminary findings point to a negative image of institutional settings and reinforce the need for policies tackling issues of quality of care for older people.

Justice for Family Carers of Older People – Can the concept of wellbeing help?

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The inequalities laid bare by the Covid-19 pandemic have had particular implications for the wellbeing of family carers of older people. This article considers these impacts from a social justice perspective, drawing on elements of the ethics of care and the capabilities approach and findings from interviews with 30 family carers in Wales, UK during the initial months of 'lockdown' in 2020. In the interviews, key themes emerge around the sense of loss, poorer outcomes, 'caring solidarity' and its absence, and concerns about the dominant discourse on care. Though rooted in the specifics of the pandemic experience, all have wider implications for how we understand wellbeing itself and particular in its application to questions of social justice. We argue for the value of an extended conception of wellbeing – one that avoids the individualistic tendencies of some accounts and incorporates the importance of relationality and extrinsic material factors.

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RN01_T07_01 | Ageing and Covid-19

"We Should Be at the Back of the Line": A Frame Analysis of Old Age within the Distribution Order of the COVID Vaccine

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The goal of this paper is to explore the perceptions of older people in the context of establishing the order for the coronavirus vaccination. This study involves a frame analysis of the online comments on a December 10th New York Times article about the U.S. recommendations for distributing the coronavirus vaccine. "Frame" in this paper is understood as a constructed definition of a situation (cf. Goffman 1974) created by selecting some aspects of a perceived reality and making them more salient in a communicating text (cf. Entman 1993, p. 52). We explore what frames are used in the comments discussion to situate older people within the context of a limited vaccine and what social criteria commenters use to determine the right, morally justified position of this group for vaccination. We are interested in the commenters' critical reflections of the frames presented in the newspaper article, as well as the justified vaccination order they propose.

Based on the analysis of 228 comment threads, two frames for a priority order emerged: vulnerability and social contribution. In the first frame, we find that commenters consistently equate old age to vulnerability without hesitation. Within the second frame, older commenters apply an ageist perspective to themselves and present their role as no longer contributors to the common good. Therefore, they offer their place in the order to groups considered more essential or at greater risk. Implications of these [self-]ageist stereotypes during the coronavirus pandemic will be discussed.

Portraying The Elderly As Scapegoats for Covid 19 In Romanian Public Discourses

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It has been one year since Covid-19 polarized the public discourse on many aspects, the elders' situation being one of the points of contention.

In societies where the economic crisis has emerged because of lockdowns and pandemic restrictions, justified especially through risks that are differentiated by generation, ageist discourses have re-surfaced and intensified.

In this study I analyze discourses on the elderly from the Romanian mass-media in the last year, highlighting an evolving typology of ageist stereotypes and public responses of generational solidarity.

We live in a society based on a meritocracy and that promotes very much the young population that produces palpable economic income, income sustaining all population, including elders who are perceived as consumers only.

These recent realities created friction in what concerns the older segment of the population, which are very much on the verge of creating them the social scapegoat for the current situation. The elder is artificially portraited as unworthy to consume the resources he does not currently contribute to making.

Recent pandemic-fueled discourses in Romania highlight imputed guilt of the elders for being so many and for being so fragile in front of the virus, realities that cost the society money. Such scapegoating arguments externalize and individualize responsibility, while alternative discourses discuss structural factors: economic vulnerabilities due to political choices, corruption, and short-sighted societal vision that led to the blocking of the health system and to the economic crisis.

My analysis documents how the present has many versions, socially constructed by general beliefs or by the public discourse, with unexpected and, sometimes, unfair consequences on different population segments, shaping the future development of society.

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Covid-19 and Older People's SM Use in Everyday Life. Results from a Qualitative Study Carried out in the First Lockdown Area in Europe

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The containment measures that many Governments adopted to contrast the Covid-19 outbreak are based on the physical distancing principles, e.g., the lockdown. These measures are likely to have a significant impact on older people, having suddenly disrupted everyday lives and daily routines, i.e. the main milieu that fosters "ontological security'' (Giddens 1991). Indeed, everyday life reinforces a sense of identity and biographical continuity generated by the repetition of social relationships and events. In this work, we describe the changes that Covid-19 brought about in older people's everyday lives and the strategies that were enacted to recreate a new everyday life. We focus on the role played by older people's SM use in contrasting the social consequences of the lockdown. We analyze data from a unique qualitative case study conducted between May and July 2020 on a purposive sample of 40 men and women aged 65 and over, living in the 10 municipalities located in the province of Lodi (southern part of Milan) and belonging to Europe's first Covid-19 'Red Zone'. We collected data through semi-structured interviews carried out using video-calls (e.g., WhatsApp, Google Meet, Skype). To analyze the data, we performed a thematic-descriptive analysis, using Nvivo 12. Patterns are identified by contrasting and comparing each theme with the others and, in turn, with the theoretical framework. This constant comparison method is followed until intersubjective agreement amongst the research team is reached. Results show several patterns of SM use amongst older people, highlighting the key role it played in adjusting to the social consequences of the lockdown. Moreover, SM use also represented a useful means to challenge social isolation.

RN01_T07_02 | Care settings

Meaningfulness in among Frail Older Adults receiving home-based care

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Background: Meaningfulness is a fundamental aspect in the promotion of frail older adults' health and well-being. From a salutogenic point of view, meaningfulness is a vital component of a Sense of coherence (SOC), since having a strong SOC aids toward assembling the resources needed to cope with stressors and manage tensions with success. In order to respond to the challenges of population aging and the need to enable frail older adults to live at home for as long as possible, it is important to explore their meaningfulness in the context of home-based care.
Aim: A salutogenic framework was used to study meaningfulness. The aim was to explore what promotes meaningfulness among frail older adults.
Method: The study uses a hermeneutical approach and has a qualitative design. In total, 17 frail older adults were interviewed. The data was analyzed by content analysis.
Results: The results uncovered four themes that the respondents considered important in enhancing meaningfulness in daily life: home care personnel, outdoor activities and green spaces, cultural activities and spirituality. Important aspects that promotes meaningfulness among frail older adults are depicted and discussed.
Conclusion: Our study revealed the important role of home care personnel as a resource in promoting meaningfulness in the context of home-based care. Hence, this group should be given sufficient resources, knowledge and competence for enabling meaningfulness and thus a SOC amongst frail older adults.

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A Home, an Institution and a Community – Frames of Social Relationships and Interaction in Assisted Living

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Assisted living facilities are presented as the older person's home, but at the same time they are defined by institutional and communal characteristics. This multifaceted social environment calls for a perspective that considers different interpretations of social situations. Thus, in this study we look at social relationships and interaction in assisted living using Goffman's concept of frame (1974) as an analytical lens. The aim is to find out how home, institution and community frames define social relationships of older people in assisted living facilities.

The data consists of observations, one group discussion and ten individual interviews with residents in an assisted living facility. Data analysis was based on a theory driven approach where the reading and grouping of the data were guided by the concept of frame.

The three frames define social relationships and interaction differently. The home frame was characterized by the meaningfulness, spontaneousness and informality of social relationships and interaction. In contrast, social relationships and interaction appeared formal and distant in the institution frame. The community frame was characterized by the ambiguity of the rules of interaction and of opportunities for spontaneous interaction and relationships.

The findings suggest that the idea of frames could be used to create a deeper understanding of how different interpretations of social environment can affect the realization of successful social life in assisted living. Understanding of frames could be used to avoid misunderstandings and conflicts, to enhance home-likeness and thus to improve well-being in assisted living.

Between Themselves And Others: Home Care Work In Old Age

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Université de Nantes, France

This conference offers an ecological approach to home care work in a working-class world driven by the combination of a dispositionist sociology and an interactionist sociology. It will mobilize repeated interviews and observations collected during an ethnographic survey carried out between 2017 and 2020 among people aged 68 to 98 living in a working-class district of Nantes (France).

The desire shared by many elders to live in ordinary housing - despite sometimes serious difficulties - invited me to question the methods of production and delegation of all the tasks that allow an elderly person to live in his dwelling. What is called home support work cross several work settings since old people can do these tasks themselves or have them done by relatives such as professionals.

After having outlined the terms of the research, I underline the primacy of domestic self-sufficiency in working-class environments thanks to attention to the trade-offs made by old people between the forms of delegation of home support work. This focus makes it possible to observe the modes in which they are perceived and used the dependencies by this population. Finally the conference will focus on how to maintain self-sufficiency, both by spreading aid and accepting living conditions perceived by oneself as difficult. The people we meet struggle to maintain domestic self-sufficiency because this is the way with they gain the legitimacy to decide for themselves about their own way of life.

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RN01_T08_01 | Migration

Transnationalism vs. Translocalism: Comparing International and Internal Migrants

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Transnationalism and translocalism are studied solely among international migrants. This, in spite of the fact that internal migrants maintain contact to home communities similar to international migrants. Yet, such transnational or translocal practices are rarely compared among international and internal migrants. In this paper, we draw on an original survey conducted in Switzerland and Italy among 1600 respondents. The two study populations we compare in this paper are: international migrants from southern Italy to Switzerland and internal migrants from southern to northern Italy. The sample is stratified by age (65 to 74 and 75+) and gender. The two groups of migrants are highly comparable as both migration flows occurred at almost the same time – following the Second World War – motivated by the search for labour opportunities, and both international and internal migrants experienced discrimination.

This innovative survey allows us to compare trans-national and trans-local practices. The questions we set out to answer are:

i.   Which common trans-national/ -local practices can be identified among international and internal migrants?
ii.   Which factors shape trans-national/ -local practices?
iii. Is the 'trans-nationalism' of international migrants focused on the region of origin or on the country of origin?

Spotting Good Ageing: Using Welfare Theory of Health to Frame the Agency of Older Adults with Immigrant Backgrounds to Attain Good Ageing

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Spotting good ageing- using the welfare theory of health to frame the agency of older adults with immigrant background to reach the good ageing
Care providers for older adult with immigrant background in Sweden find themselves in a paradox. Individuals and associations call for culturally sensitive elderly care. But implementing such care comes with a risk of over-culturizing needs and behaviors. Such over-cauterizations carry's great risk of missing information or misinterpret care recipients and enhances the negative picture of the problematic immigrant. To find balance in this paradox, we applied the welfare theory of health (WTH) to grasp a new understanding of the phenomena and draw a holistic picture of a person's needs and resources available to achieve a good ageing, reaching beyond the cultural paradox.
We used semi-structured interviews with older adults with immigrant background in Sweden framing their needs with the Welfare theory of health. The interview material was analyzed with thematic analysis. Combining the welfare theory of health and immaterial capital theories gave a holistic theoretical approach to the good ageing. This took departure from the agency of older adults, mitigating the gap between their vital life goals and the available resources to reach these goals. Although the informants wanted caring interventions from close family (as a cultural preference), we could identify distinct responses to mitigate the diminished trust older adults had in the capability of welfare institutions to provide adequate elderly care.

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Social Services Demands From International Retirement Migrants (IRM) Settled In Spain When They Are Facing The Lack Of Personal Autonomy

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This paper presents the first results of the research project: "The retirement of Europe: The impact of retirement migration on the Social Services".

Results are based on qualitative phone interviews to Social Services Managers in municipalities where more than one third of elderly residents (65+), hold a European nationality (other than the Spanish). For instance, 122 municipalities matched with these characteristics.

In this paper we describe different responses offered by European retirees living in Spain when they get older, loose capacities and require some assistance. The distinctive feature is they don´t have family support nearby and have to rely on other actors such as social network, markets or the public Social Services. Especial focus will be paid on the Covid impact in the mentioned areas for IRMs.

In that sense home care provided by public institutions, but sometimes it is not enough. In some other cases they request caregivers in private based in the area. In cases where the elderly have high incomes, they afford hiring home assistance, to be cared for. Likewise, high solidarity networks are formed among the elders community, offering assistance each other informally. However, this aid becomes insufficient to the extent that the dependence level is increasing. Residences is also another option. Thereby cohousing, is still marginal. Professional care givers recommend preferentially support provided at home.

In the face of increasing constraints on autonomy, and the extreme dependence, they return to their countries of origin, instigated by their descendants, who can easily provide their assistance.

Contacts with Children and Subjective Wellbeing: Do the Relationships Differ For Older Migrants and Natives in Europe?

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Previous studies have demonstrated, on the one hand, an association between intergenerational relationships and life satisfaction and, on the other hand, differences in life satisfaction between migrants and natives. We examine similarities and differences in life satisfaction of older Europeans by migration background (whether born in the country of residence) across four European regions and intergenerational solidarity. In this respect, we consider associational solidarity (contacts) between older parents and adult children. Life satisfaction is used as an indicator of subjective well-being (SWB) in later life. We carry out models including interaction effects between immigrant status and the categories of contact and distance, using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (waves 2, 4, 5, 6). Our results show that the lower the frequency of contacts with the children, the lower the life satisfaction of the parents both among immigrants and natives. For both women and men, parents with no contact to their children show the lowest levels of life satisfaction, significantly below the life satisfaction of childless individuals. Such a negative effect is stronger for immigrants, especially among women. Further steps will consider geographical proximity, number of children and grandparental childcare as additional explanatory variables that might show differential effects on life satisfaction between immigrants and natives in later life.

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RN01_T07_02 |
Care settings

Civic Participation as a Promoter of Active Aging: Comparative Analysis among European Countries

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This work arises as a result of our previous research, which determined the causal effect of civic participation on the well-being of European elders. As an extension of the aforementioned study, the objective of the present research is to identify and analyze the differences between European welfare systems regarding both civic participation and well-being.

For this purpose, we used the cross-sectional data from the 9 waves of the European Social Survey (ESS 2002-2018). We have considered people born before 1965 in 14 countries: Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. As an empirical strategy, the logistic multilevel regression and ANOVA techniques were performed.

Significant differences in well-being were observed, with Anglo-Saxon elders being the healthiest, and the Nordic the happiest and most satisfied with their lives. In contrast, Eastern European seniors scored the lowest levels of well-being. Also, Nordic countries are the most civically engaged, followed by Continental and Anglo-Saxon, while Eastern and Mediterranean countries engage the least. However, the impact of civic participation on health is strongest for the Eastern and Anglo-Saxon countries, while its impact on satisfaction and happiness is highest for the Nordic countries.

Also, in general, all forms of civic participation show a positive influence on the well-being of the elderly in all welfare systems, especially when involving in political parties. However, these effects differ across nations and should therefore be considered by policy makers.

New Challenges in the Process of Growing Old: Active Aging and the Use of ICT by Older People in Brazil and Portugal

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Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

The aging of the population and diffusion of information and communication technologies have created alterations in social relations by placing new challenges at the individual, family and social life. Brazil and Portugal have higher percentages of elderly (IBGE, 2020; INE, 2020), but whose ownership and use of ICT are still low (CGI.br, 2019; Obercom, 2019). In this sense, this paper discusses the relationship between elderly and ICT in Brazil and Portugal having the objective of answering the following question: in what ways the uses and the ownership of ICT influence on active aging of people with 60 years or more? We consider the concept of active aging, the social context in which the elderly is inserted, theories and theoretical models related to the aging process and the use of ICT - life course theory; the concept of generation; the selective optimization with compensation model; the theory of innovation of successful aging; and activity theory.

We used a qualitative methodological approach through the non-participant observation, focus groups and semi-structured interviews. The sample was composed of 36 persons, Brazilian and Portuguese between 60 and 84 years old, who attended computer classes in senior universities.

The results showed that the social context and the life course influence how they deal with ICT building up the social interactions and increasing the frequency of communication inside and outside the family and between generations; the uses of ICT influence on the process of active aging with positive effects, but not totally free of negative consequences.

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Senior Volunteering: The Role Of Trust And Economic Inequality

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One of the major aims in public health today is to reduce the negative effects of increasing age. Voluntary activity is an example of active ageing, fostering social relations and economic growth. However, much of the research so far has focused on the beneficial effects of civic participation (Taghian, Polonsky and D'Souza, 2019), without considering the determinants that may lead an older person to volunteer. Therefore, this study focuses on analysing the influence of trust (generalised, interpersonal and institutional) and economic inequality in a country on senior volunteering in its different categories.

The main contributions of the study are: (1) to examine how generalised and interpersonal trust influences the decision to volunteer among seniors, (2) to analyse how institutional trust influences volunteer participation, (3) to explore whether a country's economic inequality influences volunteering in its different categories (Social Awareness, Professional and Political, Education and Leisure, and Religion). Data are drawn from the World Values Survey (2005-2009, 2010-2014, 2017-2020) and the World Bank (2020) for the year in which the data were collected. Consequently, econometric estimation techniques and multilevel logit models (STATA: xtmelogit) are performed to assess the influence of trust and economic inequality on senior volunteering.

"Prevention is More Fun than Dementia" – The Challenges of Framing Dementia by the Discourse of Active Ageing

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The discourse on active ageing represents a key framework of policies whose aim is to formulate visions for ageing societies and (re)define meanings associated with life in older age. A set of critical voices were raised pointing out the problematic impact of such discourses on stigmatization of fourth age subjectivities. This paper builds on those critical responses and analyses how the discourse of active ageing impact on the representations of dementia. Dementia in many ways represents an antithesis to the popular images of active ageing. In this paper I argue that although representations of dementia are marginalized in (and by) the discourse on active ageing, they are simultaneously integrated into such discourse. Following my previous research, the paper highlights three significant frameworks of the concept of active ageing: individualization of responsibility for one's own ageing, active ageing as life-course project and the idea of activity as a way to happy ageing. Using the example of social policy documents and media representations of dementia in Czech Republic, this paper shows how those frameworks impact on the representation of dementia. Dementia is through those frameworks integrated into the project of active ageing. I will argue that such representations do not contribute to the destigmatization of dementia or to a more inclusive approach to active ageing but contrary lead to the strengthening of the notion of dementia as a failure in the "project" of active ageing leaving the very idea of active ageing unchallenged.

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RN01_T09_01 | Agency, culture and meaning

"We've Never Discussed That" – Discussion and Non-discussion About Religion and Meaning in Life of Older Finns

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For many older adults, in certain cohorts and cultural contexts such as Finns belonging to baby boomer and preceding generations, the search for meaning in life has taken place in a religious framework (e.g., Niemelä 2011). At the same time, silence and quietude are sometimes described as a 'natural way of being' for a Finnish person. (Carbaugh et al. 2006) But if one does not discuss values, worldview, religion and meaning in life, how can those be created – and transmitted to others?

This paper explores the early findings of the Finnish sub-project of the five-country research project "The transmission of religion across generations." The paper draws from three-generation interviews and family portrayals done in 12 Finnish families. The focus is on questions related to discussing and non-discussing religious and meaning-related issues.

A key result is, that in many families the oldest generation was very unfamiliar with speaking about their personal religiosity, convictions and meaning of life, be it with family members or with friends. In contrast, the younger generations were increasingly accustomed to discussing these issues. This paper discusses the cultural change related to that, but also explores the life course factors at play. The paper provides new insight for the study of meaning in different cultural contexts, and lays a foundation to practical applications for meaning-related discussion activities for older persons.

Aging Couples, Individualization and the End of Agency

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With increasing life expectancy, late life has become a longer, crucial part of the individualized life course. New opportunities, tasks and decisions emerged. This has also changed normative frames of aging, with an emphasis on agency and individual autonomy. What does aging mean for individualized actors? How do norms of successful aging reflect on aging couples?

Autonomy ideals and successful aging norms can be activating. Yet, they can become dysfunctional when actors are not able to live up to them any longer. Aging, functional losses and approaching death can threaten couples' well-being, homeostasis and functionality. In the worst case, successful aging norms could weaken intra-dyadic solidarity when it is needed the most: in late life.

This mixed-methods longitudinal study stretches along three observations across five years and focuses on findings at time point 3. The final sample consists of 8 German couples (78-86 years old, 50-65 years married, high relationship satisfaction, white, urban). How do aging couples negotiate, decide and act on aging, autonomy and death?

Results show that couples have internalized autonomy ideals and benefit by influencing their health positively. However, this becomes ambivalent as the future is perceived increasingly as beyond individual control. Acceptance of losses is thus difficult, autonomy ideals burdensome and death salient. Overall, the dyad is still a functional stronghold in late life and against aging. Yet, this can threaten the functional, sometimes even the emotional unity of aging couples. Four patterns of self-dyad dynamics emerged and will be discussed as examples of individualized aging.

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Multiple Layers of Uncertainty: Palliative Psychotherapy at a Time of Coronavirus

Ramsay-Jones, Esther

Open University, United Kingdom

This presentation will be an exploration of the way in which the social context, both the emotional and political impact of the coronavirus pandemic, enters into the psychotherapeutic work with older dying patients and their family members, often both paralleling and distracting from the immediacy of the life-limiting condition.

The paper will draw from anonymised vignettes, along with the psychoanalytic theory of Melanie Klein (1952) in which some of the social defenses -such as splitting - that have been employed by populations around the globe in the face of far-reaching anxiety stirred up by the pandemic have also powerfully found their ways into therapeutic support groups, with divisions of them and us surfacing in weekly meets. In line with society at large, this paper will also consider the way in which a move to online therapeutic practice - a necessary measure of protection at certain points of lockdown - has also meant that often the most in need, dependent and unwell older people have been the least able to benefit from the emotional and psychological care vital at the end of life, exacerbating and mirroring a pre-existing social inequality.

Older People's Attitude Towards Death and Death Preparation.

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Riga Stradins University, Latvia

Death and dying affect people of all ages, but as they age, attitudes towards it become more acceptable, practical and more business-like.

Based on a representative survey of the Latvian population (N=1003) on death and dying (September-October 2020), we compared the attitudes of people of different ages towards death, their views on desirable conditions of death and preparation for death.

The Death Attitude Profile-Revised (DAP-R) was used to study attitudes towards dying and death. Translation and validation of this instrument (multidimensional measurement) was performed. Analysis of the survey data showed that older respondents were less afraid and more accepting of death as a reality and as an escape than younger participants. Approach Acceptance (dimension implies a belief in a happy afterlife) and Escape Acceptance (dimension captures positive attitudes towards death in light of suffering) are more common in the elderly.

Regarding the desired conditions of death, most respondents want to die without pain and suffering, compared to other age groups, older people are more likely to die at home, in the presence of relatives, as well as sudden death.

As age increases, the proportion of respondents who believe that they should prepare for death increases, aged 64-75 this is acknowledged by 51.5% of respondents (39% in total). Respondents of different ages have different perceptions of what needs to be done in preparation for death. The need to prepare a will is acknowledged by people of all ages, but the need to save money for a funeral is more acknowledged by respondents over 45, while the need to take care of a place in a cemetery and suitable clothing is more acknowledged by respondents over 65.

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RN01_T09_02 |
Long-term care

Shaping Long-term Care for Older Adults in Italy: The Role of General Practitioners and Geriatricians

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Research on the relationship between long-term care and immigrant labor has traditionally focused on the triangle involving state, market, and families to understand how the organization of long-term care comes into place. Little to no attention, however, has been paid to the role of doctors in generating and sustaining these labor relationships. This paper begins to fill this gap by exploring how Italian general practitioners and geriatricians, both directly and/or indirectly, influence the decisions of aging adults and their families in designing individual long-term care projects which often involve hiring immigrant homecare assistants. The paper is based on qualitative interviews and participant observation at regional and national scientific conferences. A preliminary analysis of the data provides insights on the importance of these actors in naturalizing these relationships of labor, downplaying, in the process, larger economic and political decisions concerning older adults long-term care and its provision.

Innovating Long-term Care Systems in a Comparative Perspective in Covid 19 Pandemic Time: a Comparison of Recent Developments in Italy and Germany

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Italy and Germany represent two different care regimes (Schulmann et al., 2014), with specific peculiarities in terms of demographic trends, families' characteristics, care needs and system response to these needs. The Italian family-based care system is characterized by a high demand for care, a high provision of informal and low formal care. In Germany, a medium/high demand for care is met by a medium/low level of informal are and a medium level of formal care. This studywants to compare both countries' long-term care (LTC) systems to identify the main innovations promoted by them, including social innovations (as defined by the European Commission, 2013). An additional aim is to understand how innovations may better support responsiveness at the system level, by contrasting emerging care needs due to the Covid-19 health and social emergency in the two countries. A rapid review of the literature, supported by secondary data from national and international official sources, allowed us to identify the two LTC systems' main characteristics, capacity to meet care needs, and main innovations. These findings were validated by means of expert interviews, which identified their implications in terms of possible future applications to LTC systems in a European perspective, underlining what makes these measures a good example of "social innovation" also in pandemic times like the current ones.

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Ageing, Long Term Care, Poverty and Socio-economic Deprivation of Families: Results from a Scoping Review

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Poverty and population ageing are two important topics in the current international debate on social policies. This scoping review aims at widening this debate to the issue of socio-economic deprivation of families with older people to take care of, by focussing primarily on non-European low-income countries (on account of the large variety of mixed studies). The last economic crisis — strengthened by the indirect effects of the current Covid-19 pandemic — is pushing for an increased attention to the combined effect of these social issues. Our study is part of a cross-national research effort promoted by the International Family Monitor, a research project finalised at analysing the real living conditions of families worldwide (https://www.familymonitor.net). Aligned with Munn et al. (2018), this review aims to: identify the type of available evidence; clarify the main key-concepts used, with particular regard to older care and the difficulties experienced by family caregivers; identify the methods applied by the existing studies; select the factors linked to the relationships between ageing and socio-economic deprivation of families; track any possible conceptual gap in order to inspire further researches. This study considers the seven phases proposed by Lockwood et al. (2018) for implementing a scoping review. Our expected findings will emphasise the multidimensionality of poverty, on the assumption that material deprivation is strongly connected with relational, educational and/or job deficiency. This review will also provide evidence on the relationship between the costs for older people with ADL limitations and the poverty of their families.

RN01_T10_01 | Media and communication

Depictions of Aging and Old-age Vulnerability in Slovene daily newspapers

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From a social constructionist approach, media representations can give us important insights into how vulnerability and old age are constructed. The media are important sources of information when the majority of the population does not have frequent contact with the social group in question as is the case with older people. Although Slovenian research has brought attention on how age and ageing are portrayed in the daily media, no attention has been paid to how newspaper reporting on old age has changed over time, nor to whether certain dimensions, dynamics and relations of old-age related risks have received media attention at the expense of others. A detailed account of how much attention daily newspapers pay to the context when reporting on the intersection of vulnerability and old age can help to assess the implications media coverage on the quality of life of older people. The aim of the study on which this presentation is based, is to shed light on the contexts in which the representations of old age changed in daily newspapers in Slovenia in the period 2004 - 2018. This presentation will highlight the results of a quantitative and qualitative content analysis on the longitudinal changes in media representations at the intersection of vulnerability and old age. The results will be interrogated against the backdrop that scholarship on media representations of old age provide.

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New Communication Technologies in the Elderly Communication Practices

Bukowski, Andrzej

Jagiellonian University, Poland

Social isolation of the elderly has been indicated among the major problems contemporary societes cope with over the last years. During pandemic it is even more severe. Spatial isolation of old persons is required to protect them against COVID-19 infection, but apparently it is painful to digitally excluded ones. Explaining factors decisive for readiness of seniors to use new technologies is crucial in combating digital exclusion and in consequence social exclusion.

To solve this problem a performative-praxiological approach is proposed. It has been elaborated on the basis of the theory of social practices (TSP) and particularly on the notion of sociomateriality. According to this perspective acceptance of new communication technologies and their assimilation will be affected by mechanisms of new technologies "embedding" in the elderly communication practices, understood as comprehensive complexes of bodily movements, of forms of interpreting, knowing how and wanting and of the usage of things", that together form the day-to-day ways of contacting with other persons. There are four basic aspects of the proccess: (1) interactions between technology demands and bodily-mental limits of users; (2) day-to-day operation (with its history of successes and failures); (3) introducing new elements of communication into well-established rutines and habits; (4) dynamic connections with other practices.

During the presentation preliminary results of pilot research conducted in several Senior' Activity Centers in Krakow (Poland) will be presented. Due to pandemic all the centers had to change the form of classes for on-line only. The research were run among seniors who decided / were able to take part in on-line form of the classes and with those who were not / resigned from and lost contact with the Centers.

Rights, Responsibilities and Claims making: A Case Study Of The Representation Of Elder Care In The Media

Nilsson, Magnus

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Public opinion regarding the organization of welfare and elder care, as well as how the right to care is articulated, are issues that have mainly been studied as expressions of individual attitudes or conflicting ideologies. By contrast, and departing from an understanding of the importance of context and societal rhetoric, this study is designed as a case study of the rhetorical landscape of elder care in public discourse in Sweden. The study circles around a TV documentary about problems in elder care that was aired in early 2020, just before the pandemic. The analysis focuses on how the issues were framed in the documentary but also on how different actors in news media and on the TV-channels Facebook page reacted to the claims in the documentary and how different actors used the documentary for their own aims.

The study departs from a discourse analytical perspective and the analytical focus is on how the rights to elder care and the rights of users of elder care are articulated in relation to what the problems of the organization of elder are represented to be.

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RN01_T10_02 | Work and employment (iii)

Labour Market Participation And Cognitive Decline At Older Ages: Evidence From Germany

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Ageing of the population is one of the main societal challenges in most of the western economies. In order to react to demographic change the legally required retirement age in Germany has been increased to 67 years and is under discussion whether it needs to be further delayed. On the one hand, prolonging the participation of older people in the labour market is important to moderate the financial impact of demographic change. On the other hand, and this is the focus of this paper, labour market participation might help to maintain cognitive abilities for elderly. These are also important in order to remain active and independent in old age as long as possible.

The analysis is based on data of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) adult starting cohort. The NEPS provides data on the life course, educational and employment histories. Furthermore, NEPS provides data on the development of competencies over throughout the life course. Therefore, the data allows observing a change in cognitive performance in reading and mathematical competencies between the years 2011 and 2017 and labour participation between these two points in time.

Our results show that in the case of reading competences there is no evidence of a more rapid decile in these abilities in case of retirement. However, in the case of mathematical competences, we do observe that individuals who retire before the age of 65 are more likely to suffer a decline in these competences than individuals who remain active in the labour market.

Transition to Self-Employment in Later Life in Germany, Poland and Sweden – a Life Course Perspective

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From a socio-political perspective becoming an entrepreneur in later life is seen as measure to extend working lives in Europe and beyond, as an effective active ageing policy or simply appraised as a „panacea for all" (Lewis and Walker, 2011). The problematic has been studied empirically for over three decades revealing many facets of this type of activity. However, still little is known about the construction of life courses of mature entrepreneurs – their trajectories, transitions and anticipations. Or, in other words "the shadows of past" and the "shadows of the future" (Bernardi, Huinink and Settersten, 2019).

This paper presents findings from two parallel research projects in Sweden, Germany and Poland, which compare the life courses of older entrepreneurs and their embeddedness in different welfare regimes. The projects take on a dynamic perspective on the process of becoming an entrepreneur and look at macro-, meso-, and micro- factors determining the transition into self-employment in later life. The empirical material used for this presentation comprises of individual in-depth interviews with mature entrepreneurs.

Results indicate the intersecting role of agency and structure in the formation of life courses of older entrepreneurs in the three countries. Furthermore, the analysis revealed different types of mature entrepreneurs and identified social differences (e.g., gender specific) transitions, trajectories and turning points on the path to self-employment.

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Still Working? Negotiating Age and Worth at the Workplace Between the Second and the Third Age

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Senior employees and their pathways to retirement have become a subject of scrutiny by scholars and governments due to the current focus on the prolongation of work-life in the EU and beyond. With an ethnographic approach we have studied senior employees at work at small and medium sized companies in the finance and production industries in Denmark. This approach highlights how age and worth is negotiated in the everyday work practices as well as in the senior policies of the companies.

We investigate how the senior workers are perceived to embody specific qualifications, but also how these tend to oppose the imaginary of the older person at the workplace as fragile and in a state of decay. We find a discrepancy between the specific older worker and the imaginary of the older person. We use this ambiguity to describe how the diverging ideas of the older workforce are performed through senior policies and their measures, e.g., so-called senior-interviews undertaken by the companies.

We show how older workers themselves consider the ambiguity when they negotiate their future work-life and retirement plans. Our fieldwork shows how the contemplations of the senior workers are changeable and perceived to be part of the private sphere. This clashes with the assumed openness and public dialogue performed in the measures of the senior policies offered from the companies. Here we argue that the conflict between what is considered private and what is considered public by senior policies, managers and senior employees respectively is fundamental to understanding the slow uptake of gradual and flexible transitions to retirement.

RN01_T11 |

Care services

"Is Social Spending for Elderly People Unsustainable? The Social and Economic Impact of Home Care"

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Social spending on elderly people will increase greatly in the future due to population ageing, and European countries will not be able to afford it financially. This insight is alarmist and very widely broadcast by the communication media, which does not consider that long term care policy is currently creating increased employment and will continue to grow in Europe in the future. This paper empirically demonstrates the social and economic effect to be developed to increase the home care services in a large European city, with underdeveloped services, such as Barcelona. The estimation for Barcelona is based on Copenhagen model, one of the most developed services internationally. The number of elderly people receiving attention in Barcelona will grow from the 23.811 at present to 46.571, implementing the Copenhagen model. The increase in the number of elderly people attended to would allow the 4,000 present Barcelona care job positions to reach 9.495, following the Copenhagen model. This growth in employment would increase social spending, although this would be compensated for by some great financial returns, representing 59% of the social spending mentioned. For every million Euros invested in dependency aid within the public sector, 590.000 Euros would be recovered through different taxes such as social security quotas, Income Tax, VAT or Corporate Tax. The social spending invested in the elderly should not be considered exclusively as spending, since greater social investment creates wealth, new jobs and subsequently new income by way of different taxes.

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The Interplay of Health and Age in the Receipt of Different Types of Home Care. A Study on Older Adults in Switzerland

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In many Western countries, a high number of older adults continue to live at home until very old age despite health problems, thanks to informal and/or formal support. Previous research rarely offers a detailed approach to home care receipt while simply distinguishing between the use of no care, informal care only, formal care only, or mixed forms of care. With our study, we include the multiple domains where both family and professional services act (e.g., daily activities, housekeeping, companionship). We take into account health limitations and consider the stage in the life course at which the person had care needs. Thus, the main goal of this work is to evaluate how the interplay of health and age influences the probability of care receiving during later life. Analysis are based on a subsample of people aged 65 and older living at home who participated in the Swiss Vivre/Leben/Vivere (VLV) cross-sectional survey (N=2'912). We estimate a series of logistic regression models to analyse the association of health status (dependent, frail, robust) and age with each type of received help, controlling for sociodemographic characteristics. Then, we focus on how the effect of health on the probability of receiving helps varies by age. Findings, consistent with previous research evidences, show that health strongly explains home care receipt among older adults, independently from the type of help. However, its effect changes with age, depending on the nature of care. Results are discussed taking into account context's specificities, in terms of resources and needs that affect very old Swiss people.

Home Care Strategies for Older Dependents and the Influence of Neighbourhood Socioeconomic Status

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The choice of care option in adult age is a complex, dynamic social phenomenon that is influenced by not only individuals or network characteristics, but also contextual factors. Most of previous studies that take into account contextual factors have focused on the comparison between rural and urban environments. The objective of this study is to determine whether the socioeconomic profile of neighbourhoods in the same urban context are associated to the use of family care, public services or private care at home.

We applied marginal effects from multivariable logistic regression analysis to data from the Survey of People in a Situation of Dependence 2018 (n=530; 55 years old and over). We analyse the effect of the type of neighbourhood in the choice of care option in Barcelona city (Spain).

In neighbourhoods with a high socioeconomic level, dependents are more likely to use private services and less likely to use informal care services and public services, even after controlling for socioeconomic and sociodemographic variables. Our results suggest that differences in urban socioeconomic contexts determine some inequalities in the use of services even after controlling for socioeconomic individual differences. Understanding the factors that determine the use of public care services, private care services or family caregiving is important due to the increment in the number of older people in the population, and should be considered to adjust care policies for older dependents.

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Approaching Workforce Diversity in Care Homes

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Robert Gordons University, Spain

Despite the ageing of the population having prompted an increment demand in care home services, and the degree of cultural diversity increasing in the workforce of care homes, little is known about the implication of workforce diversity in care homes and its impact on quality care, employee's well-being, and organisational performance in care homes.

This presentation addresses this knowledge deficit and with the aim of gaining an understanding of the influences and implications of the cultural complexity that care homes might face due to the increasing degree of diversity in the workforce and the ageing population. The presentation is based on the scoping literature review study conducted to explore the implications of workforce diversity on the well-functioning dynamics of the care team workforce as well as on the quality of care. The outcomes of the study aim to identify gaps that might contribute to eliminate any potential disadvantages for the older age groups as well as for migrant workers or workers from minority groups.

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RN02 | Sociology of the Arts

RN02_T01_01 | INVENT: Mapping the Social Preconditions for Inclusive Cultural Policies across Europe

Who Supports or Opposes Public Funding of Culture? Comparing the Social Correlates of People's Attitudes towards Public Funding of Culture across Europe

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Public opinion on government funding of culture is highly relevant to politicians, cultural policy makers, and other stakeholders in the cultural field. As such, social and culture surveys commissioned by the European commission or national governments occasionally examine to what extent citizens support or oppose public funding of culture or particular sub-areas thereof such as, for example, cultural heritage (Eurobarometer 2017). However, only few studies have looked more in-depth into the various factors that may shape people's attitudes toward government funding of the arts, pointing to the importance of education, political orientation, region of residence, arts attendance, aesthetic dispositions, and national cultural policy models (see Katz-Gerro 2012). This prior public opinion research mainly focused on the United States and/or attitudes toward public funding of fine arts.

The present paper builds on these previous studies, but extends their scope significantly. First, we examine to what extent different areas of culture should receive public funding according to representative samples of the population in nine European countries. Second, we analyses how individual-level variables — e.g. social background characteristics, cultural participation, access to culture, and political orientation - affect attitudes toward public funding of culture. Third, we explore how the impact of individual level variables is shaped by contextual, country level variables — e.g. national cultural policy models and cultural infrastructure. For our exploration, we draw on comparative survey data which were collected in 2021 for the INVENT project among national representative samples in nine European countries (Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, The Netherlands, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland, and the UK).

Cultural Cosmopolitanism in Diverse Contexts: Mapping and Comparing Cultural Cosmopolitanism across European Countries and Localities

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Across the world, scholars have identified a general trend of an increase in stated cosmopolitan preferences or tastes, and actual consumption of globally diverse cultural products. This is often deemed a favourable development because of the alleged positive association between cosmopolitan cultural consumption and cultural openness and inclusiveness more generally. On the other hand, scholars have also found significant differences in cultural cosmopolitanism between social groups, to the extent that some scholars view it as a new form of cultural capital and cultural distinction (Igarashi and Saito 2014; Varriale 2016; Cicchelli et al. 2018).

The potential impacts of cultural cosmopolitanism on social divides makes it particularly relevant in contemporary, globalized societies that are home to increasingly diverse populations. Differences between European societies in their degrees of cultural openness have been found in previous studies (Katz-Gerro 2017;

Verboord, 2017), but explanations are limited. Here, we focus on the role of people's living environment: we expect within-country differences between residents of more of less culturally heterogeneous regions or areas.

Our contribution in this paper is threefold. First, we present several different measures of cultural cosmopolitanism. Second, we analyse the way these different measures associate with a suite of socio-demographic characteristics. Third, whereas previous studies tend to focus on nationwide data for single countries, we analyse differences in these associations across three European countries with increasingly diverse populations (the Netherlands, Spain, and the United Kingdom) as well as different localities (e.g. urban vs. rural areas; more vs. less diverse regions or urban settings).

Does Culture foster Integration? How the perception of European Culture is related to support for European Integration

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We study how individuals in different European countries perceive European culture and how this perception is related to support for the process of European integration. With regard to European culture, we focus on the question, if European respondents perceive (a) a common European culture, (b) if they consider this culture to be of higher value than other cultures and (c) if they are open to cultures different than their national one. Based on previous research on European integration, we hypothesize that individuals benefiting from the process of European integration and having many intra-European experiences and exchanges are open to the cultures of other countries and perceive a shared European culture. Thus, we study how individual differences in the perception of European culture covary with individual social background, as well as how such perceptions differ between individuals from different European countries. Finally, we study if and how the perception of European culture is related to support for European integration. We address these questions based on a broad, comparative survey, which was conducted in 2021 as part of the Horizon 2020 project titled INVENT. Focusing on survey results from Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, these data allow us to compare perceptions of European culture and support for European integration between an EU member state, a non-EU member state, and one former EU member state.

Understandings of Culture: A European Cross-National Bottom-Up Study

Purhonen, Semi[1], Nørgaard Kristensen, Nete[2], Sirkka, Ossi[1], Marquart, Franziska[2], Verboord, Marc [3], Weingartner, Sebastian[4], Kim, Jinju [5], Walo, Simon [4]

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The concept of culture is notoriously multifaceted. In the past decades, hierarchical and 'universal' notions of culture have been challenged, and more attention is paid to how culture is experienced by lay persons and in various localities. Yet, little is systematically known about (1) how different understandings of culture are patterned among people in present European societies, (2) what kind of tensions and hierarchies there are between these understandings, and (3) to what degree the understandings (3a) depend on the national context and (3b) associate with sociodemographic divisions, thus potentially reflecting and even contributing to social conflicts and inequalities. This paper applies a bottom-up, audience perspective in addressing these questions based on a wide-ranging survey research conducted in 2021 as part of the H2020-project, INVENT. It provides first results about Europeans' understandings of culture, using data of more than 10,000 respondents to nationally representative surveys collected in Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, The Netherlands, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland, and the UK. In this paper we study how citizens understand the concept of culture, by looking into their evaluations of cultural items varying in nature, popularity, and artistic legitimacy. We hypothesize that the classical division between a narrow (exclusive) understanding of culture as the arts and a broad (inclusive) understanding of culture as the way of life, still structures Europeans' understandings of culture, but with significant national and sociodemographic variations. Knowledge on such variations may come in useful for developing European cultural policies.

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RN02_T01_02 |
The sounds of the Covid-19 Pandemic

Lost And Found Sounds. A Comparative Study On The Relationships Between Uncertain DIY Careers, COVID-19 And Digital Worlds

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It is undeniable that the pandemic of COVID-19 has impacted the music industry worldwide, especially with regard to metropolitan areas which assume themselves as the epicentre of live music circuits and stand out as the main source of income for artists and musicians. There will not be a uniform model for musicians to face this crisis. For the most part, we are talking about independent workers in terms of careers, with precarious work contracts and with difficulties in accessing social protection schemes. COVID-19 has accentuated the inequalities previously experienced in the careers - generally based on a DIY ethos - of these workers in comparison to others. This paper reports on one aspect of our international collaboration research between Portugal, United Kingdom and Australia: the use of digital strategies as a way of promoting sustainable DIY careers during the lockdown. Drawing on interview data of 77 young music-makers, aged between 18 to 35, we intend to report on the different ways in which young musicians have used digital platforms to maintain their careers, especially regarding the processes of music making (musical and lyrical composition, rehearsals), mediation (gigs, podcasts, streaming), and marketing/management (relationship and engagement with audiences, management, social networks, sponsors). Although COVID-19 has had profound repercussions on the livelihoods of musicians, ways and forms of coping emerge, especially regarding the use, often in a DIY logic, of digital platforms as a way of promoting and maintaining their music careers, all the more so because these are uncertain and unstable.

Music in Times of COVID-19 Pandemic – Sociological Reflections

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JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, Poland

The main task of the paper is to show the role and significance of music during the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic times have redefined most areas of social life, including the broadly understood world of arts and music. The virus itself - paradoxically - turned out to be a kind of "catalyst for culture". The aim of the article is to present - at the exploratory level - the problems of musical practices of people in the times of the COVID-19 pandemic. The text will discuss selected phenomena and processes related to musical practices. The role of the new media in supporting the musical practices of the society will be shown.

There will be discussed such phenomena and processes as domestication, virtualization and networking of musical life, the transformation of the musical public sphere, online musical deliberation, the convergence of musical practices, the domination of the culture of real virtuality, as well as the power of the public and the democratization of the musical public sphere. Discursive practices related to the functioning of the world of music in covid times will also be analyzed, using the assumptions of discourse analysis.

In conclusion, the main axis of considerations will be an attempt to show how the everyday musical life of society - necessarily trapped in the Internet - changed during pandemic times.

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Singing Together Apart: Online Choirs in the Age of COVID-19

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Amateur choirs are a common way for people to create and consume musical materials. Such choirs provide benefits to individual singers and to communities. With the spread of coronavirus during the global pandemic, choir singers were unable to meet in person; consequently, many choirs decided to move rehearsals, and sometimes performances, online. Based on research conducted as part of the EU-funded project, UNCHARTED: Understanding, Fostering and Capturing the Societal Values of Culture, this talk explores how choral singers and choir organisers perceive the cultural values of choirs in an online setting.

We interviewed singers and choir leaders from four, London-based online choirs that sing either a classical or a popular repertoire, to understand how choir members value their participation in a now digitally mediated choir environment. Specifically, we seek to compare the value attribution of traditional choirs singing classical repertoires (which tend to attract older singers) to newer choirs singing a popular repertoire (which tend to attract younger ones) when in-person co-presence is replaced by individualised, digitally mediated participation via virtual meeting software. We focus on four overlapping processes relating to values (interaction rituals, emotional regulation, identity formation, and collective flourishing) as we explore participants' perceptions of the costs and benefits of singing together apart. This allows us to understand the micro-socialities of value attribution.

Plush Panda and Mashups: A Case Study of Music Production During the Pandemic

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More than a year into the global health crisis, people have been stuck at home, trying to homeschool kids while working home office, left with no social gatherings outside home, let alone public events like crowded concerts or premieres of operas or theaters. Within the challenge of the pandemic, most musicians lost their income and were forced to keep producing music without experiencing the intact social aspect of music. Yet another challenge for musicians was the global move to the online, where better technological equipment and faster bandwidth matters, putting musicians with limited access to technology or to financial means to access the technology in a vulnerable position. How can musicians, under the pressure of not only health but also financial sustainability, overcome the challenges and keep being creative? How can they construct their audience to share their music and survive the limitations eliminating all conventional musicking practices? This paper, in an effort to answer questions and identify strategies related to music production and solidarity against the backdrop of the pandemic, focuses on a music group founded in Turkey during the pandemic, named Pandami Music with reference to not only the pandemic but also to the plush panda appearing in their videos, as a case study. With this aim, data is collected through an online focus group discussion with the band members, content analysis of comments for the band's music on social media platforms such as YouTube and Instagram, and musicological analyses of the songs recorded by the band.

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RN02_T01_03 |
Museums – changing circumstances and competitors

Anthropocene Era in Museum. The role of Museums in the Climate Change Debate

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The main objective of the paper is to reconstruct how museums contribute to the debate on climate change, its causes and consequences.

Museums enjoy a high level of public trust and give way only to scientific institutions as a source of reliable information on climate change. Such a position of the museum in the public space gives it legitimacy to take on the role of a key participant in the debate that takes part in constructing and communicating the narrative on climate change. The involvement of the museum in the climate change discourse seems particularly important in a situation where the global warming process and the legitimacy of long-term action are questioned.

The research material collected within the paper will allow answering the question of what kind of climate change explanations and understanding patterns are provided by words, images and spatial arrangements present in museums.

Objective no. 1 concerns the recognition of ways of presenting the issue of climate change and the Anthropocene era in a museum, namely the diagnosis of whether exhibition practices fit into the dominant discourses on this subject, or whether they propose a new way (but what kind?) of presenting this issue.

Objective no. 2 concerns the reconstruction of the models of communication with the public dominating in the museum space, namely whether they are beneficial for strengthening the mechanisms of engaging in activities.

The main subject of the analysis will be exhibitions devoted to climate change and its accompanying content.

The analysis of empirical material will be based on qualitative analysis of discourse from the sociological perspective. The activity of 10 Polish museums between 2020 and 2021 will be analysed.

Corporate collectors, Corporate Collections & Public Art Museums: Success or Collaborative Minefields?

Hagen, Målfrid Irene

MI Hagen, Norway

In many countries great art museums are founded or supported by corporate founders, leaders and art collectors. For example the Museum of Modern Art, the Guggenheim Museum of Art and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, all located in New York. Such great art museums are usually embraced and loved by the art audience as well as by people in general. Although they have also been criticized, for example by artists who conducted Institutional Critic through their art expressions towards the end of the 1900s, and by feminine art activists such as the Guerilla Girls who criticize art museums for excluding female artists, corporate support is crucial for the existence of many great art museums around the world. This is particularly the case in countries where the public economical support to art and culture is weak. Oppositional, in Norway most art museums are public, national or municipal, with weak traditions for corporate economical support. However, during the last two decades, there has been a significant change. Several new art museums and sculpture parks have been established by corporate collectors, as well as public and national art museums today seek collaboration with corporate art collectors and art collections. This has been strongly criticized by the art audience and others in the pubic discourse, and led to several media storms. Here I discuss and compare the critique on some of these cases of public and private art collaboration, and seek to reveal some of the reasons for the harsh critique.

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The State Russian Museum After Coronavirus Lockdown: The First Visitors

Potyukova, Ekaterina

The State Russian Museum, Russian Federation

The Russian Museum (St. Petersburg) is the largest museum of National Russian Art. The museum, including the complex of 7 buildings and 2 gardens, was closed due to the coronavirus lockdown from 18 March to July 2020. The main museum exposition, presenting all types and genres, trends and schools of Russian Art over more than a thousand years (from the Xth to the XXth century) reopened to visitors on the 15th of July. The other buildings of museum complex resumed their activity later in July.

The surveys of the museum audiences have been carried out in the first 6 days after the museum's reopening, and spanned about 650 respondents.

The report focuses on the visitiors' attitude to the pandemic precautions, reduced capacity of the museum expositions and timed entry, as well as on the portrait features of the first museum visitors (social demography, motives of visiting).

The study has shown that under the conditions of the introduced precautions most of the respondents generally were satisfied of visit: their «expectations were met», while very high rating of the visit was given by about 20% (lower than usual). The majority of visitors (60%) were «tolerant, with understanding» to the introduced precautions. «Limited number of people» was called the most important / effective security measure among those undertaken by the museum. The established visiting routes are convenient for half of the visitors. There was a record high ratio of newcomers to the total number of visitors. The share of regular museum visitors was twice as small as compared to summer seasons in pre-epidemic years.

The report based on materials of the temporary storage of archive of the Russian Museum.

RN02_T02_01 | Aesthetic taste and contestation

'So That's Exactly the Art I Don't Understand'. Reflections from the Art-elicitation Interviews on Aesthetic Taste

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There is a long tradition in sociology, and in cultural sociology in particular, to perceive fine art as a social phenomenon composed of knowledge and products that are to be classified as social. Nonetheless, the relationship between those two is 'a complicated one' (according to Bourdieu, due to artists' oversensitive attitude towards their own discipline). The goal of this study is to investigate the employed logics of taste in fine art among young people (university students) while evaluating pieces representing various art styles—classic, abstract, non-Western, and so forth. The research was designed to answer two main questions: (1) How do young people (university students) value fine art, understood as cultural expression? (2) What categories of evaluation claims are used by the studied group to support their taste in fine art—what logics are being used? The study is based on data gathered within a study (art-elicitation interviews) designed to imitate a situation that triggers certain cultural schemes through conversation and confrontation with displayed pieces of fine art (reproductions of paintings) since conversation is regarded as, among other things, a possible activator. The study might also be placed in the discussion over the current context of cultural omnivorousness and the blurring boundaries between highbrow and lowbrow culture in everyday life.

Omnivorousness Alla Polacca - Musical Tastes And The Stratification Of Culture In Post-transformational Poland

Domański, Henryk; Przybysz, Dariusz; Wyrzykowska, Katarzyna; Zawadzka, Kinga

Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

Research conducted in different countries (e.g. Alderson et al. 2007, Olliver 2008, Jaeger & Katz-Gero 2011) shows that omnivorousness is not an universal invariant, but occurs in many forms, which are often marked by national/local particularities.

The main aim of our presentation is an attempt to show the specificity of musical omnivorism in Poland. What types of omnivorism display, which are dominant, and to what extent they depend on the class position? The data come from research (nationwide random sample) carried out in 2019 as part of a research project „Musical distinctions. Musical tastes and social stratification in process of Poles lifestyles formation" (www.md.ifispan.pl).

Based on our findings we argue that the musical omnivorousness in Poland is mostly expressed as semi-omnivorism. The most popular type is simultaneous liking of disco polo, pop and rock, followed by a combination of disco polo and folk music. According to expectations, omnivorism is associated with the class position but, unlike in other societies, omnivorousness is particularly strong among owners (apart from farmers), which seems to be attributed to the specificity of the systemic transition to the market society. The owners are a relatively new occupational category in Poland, which developed and gained financial prospects only after the change of the political system. Therefore they might be strongly motivated to learn new things and demonstrate appreciation of a variety of musical genres.

Private Taste and Public Space: the Controversies Surrounding a Privately Initiated Sculpture Park in Oslo

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In 2013, a sculpture park initiated and financed by billionaire Christian Ringnes opened to the public in Oslo. Based around his private collections of female sculptures and placed in a part of nature close to the city center, the idea of such a park had spurred a lot of criticism for many years prior to the opening of the park. Residents, politicians, art critics and newspaper columnists had been highly engaged in discussing the park, and critiques had been performed in newspapers, at the actual cite for the construction of the park, in the City Hall and through the legal system. Based on an analysis of the media debate about the park, I will seek to understand why this became such a contested issue. I will follow the media representations of the debate throughout the years leading up to its opening in order to investigate what influence the protesters had on the process of realizing the park, and how Ringnes and Oslo Municipality set out to accommodate some of their demands in finalizing the park. In the analysis, I will engage with theories and research into the public sphere, the sociology of the arts, and arts and culture policies.

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RN02_T02_02 | Gender and queering the arts

Camping At The MET

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„Babeș-Bolyai" University, Romania

By choosing "camp" as the theme for the 2019 edition of their annual blockbuster fashion art exhibition – and subsequent gala, the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Costume Institute, brought this concept to a mainstream audience. On this occasion, people who might've never even heard of it before were suddenly interested in debating which celebrity guest 'nailed' the costume this year, and who was found to be insufficiently campy. However, the curator's approach based almost exclusively on Susan Sontag's 1964 essay Notes on Camp

did little to pinpoint an already elusive term, leaving plenty to ponder on its exact meaning. Besides the obviously favorable climate for the (LGBT)Queer(+) community, which has once more received recognition – in this case for its particular brand of creativity and over-the-top exuberance which has influenced high fashion, Sontag's 2 nd wave feminism does not particularly touch on the issue of diversity in the camp genre. This leads to a gap in the understanding of the meaning behind the term and its usage. It is the case with many subcultures that even when they do eventually surface only a small fraction of them is visible; this superficial and frankly quite elitist view, that showcases Oscar Wilde but forgets to mention the Polari language, with infinitely more complex implications, suggests that the intention might have been to build up the prestige of the phenomenon through a scholarly approach. But camp is ironic and so is the fact that taking things too seriously is the un-campiest thing they could have done.

Queering the Art Museum

Grácio, Rita

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How have museums begun to address LGBTQI+ and feminist issues in the 21st century? This paper adresses this debate, by presenting a case study from Portugal, a particularly interesting country to answer to these. While Portugal holds some of the most advanced legislation on LGBTQI+ rights in Europe (Santos, 2012), it does not resonate in Portuguese museums, neither from the organisational perspective, nor from a gender museology perspective (Vaquinhas, 2014). This paper presents a qualitative study of the audiences that attended the initiative Bringing the Margin to the Centre, an initiative led by the small-group FACA, an intersectional feminist curatorial activist collective. This initiative was hosted by Berardo Collection Museum, hailed the main modern and contemporary art museum in Portugal. This study consisted of participant observation at two of the three events which constitued the initiative Bringing the Margin to the Centre, at which an adapted version of the Personal Meaning Mapping technique (Falk and Storksdieck 2005) was applied; semi-structured phone interviews with participants were then conducted after the event. The main findings show this event raised awareness among cisgender visitors with heteronormative perspectives and provided a space for counter-narratives of the queer community, showing the role of collective curatorial activism and museums in promoting gender equality and inclusiveness, if acting as gate-leakers, rather than as gatekeepers. Hence,

museums can provide lessons to other organisations interested in promoting diversity and inclusion.

75 Years of Musical Hits: Male Domination and Female Revolt?

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The aim of this article is to relate social change in gender relations with popular music through the discourse analysis of those songs with high audiences. The terms and expressions used reflect the values, habits and other cultural traits that characterize gender relations in the different stages of the recent history of our society. However, it is interesting to know the evolution of terminology related to patriarchy, feminism and sex.

The article summarizes the quantitative and qualitative exploitation of a primary database that collects the most listened songs in the last 75 years of Spanish history (1946-2020). Since 1966, the most listened song of each week has been recollected on the radio station "Los 40 Principales". The sociodemographic profile of the listener of the station is varied enough for the database to be sufficiently representative. For the period 1946-1965 - prior to the weekly number 1 hit of "Los 40 Principales" - , various sources have been worked on to establish the great hits of each year. Quantitative analysis counts and analyzes the terms used and establishes correlations with significant variables. Qualitative analysis is based on the study of discourse and a novel intergenerational interpretation.

The results allowed to distinguish 3 significative stages in the social structure and in the gender discourse over this 75 years, the post war generation (1946-1970), the development and transition generation (1971-1995) and the stalemate generation (1996-2020), each of them with significant characteristics when we analyze the lyrics of the song, focused specially in gender relations.

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Gender Melancholia: Representations of the Visibility of Female Artists in the National Greek Glyptotheque

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The present study attempts to unveil gender-based inequalities in the presentation and mediation of arts, engraved by Greek female artists in their sculptural work, as presented in the National Greek Glyptotheque. Under the term Gender Melancholia, we refer to several representations of the female body, conceptualized by female artists, addressing the inequality of opportunities in the creative industries. Studying the qualities of the so-called melancholy, we analyze the works exhibited in the National Glyptotheque, considering the depiction of the act of self-injury, genital mutilation, suicide, and other representations of withdrawal from personal and professional life from female artists. The examination of the content analysis of the presented artworks consists of three major units of analysis: the description of the technical and aesthetic aspects of the artwork, the study context that provides us with the socio-historical background of the artist, as well as the interpretation of the artwork's metonymic significance. Furthermore, the study focuses on the cultural and symbolic structures of gender-based inequality, as noticed in its institutional manifestations, as well as its ideological affirmations, through the position of the female body in state-exhibited art. Examining the case study of the National Greek Glyptotheque, we have the opportunity to delve further into the study of the creative industries from a macro- sociological perspective. The present research attempts to detect the social significance of these depictions, as well as to identify and analyze their gender-related aspects.

RN02_T02_03 | Evaluation and elevation in the arts

"Cultural Policies and the Emergence of Artistic and Cultural Production Scenarios. The Case of Artistic Craftsmanship in Cuba."

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During the last decades the study of cultural policies has been of special interest both for the field of sociology of arts and culture, and theory of arts. Certainly, there are significant differences between them regarding to the aforementioned topic, for example: 1) the analytical strategy (comparative/associative and explanatory/causal), 2) the main object of study (cultural policies and artistic production), and 3) the context variables (macro and micro level, respectively). As a result, the sociology of arts and culture has generated relevant analytical abstractions in relation to cultural policies at a global level, on the other hand, cultural policies have been situated by arts theory as part of the social and historical context where artistic production takes place.

How, then, to study cultural policies beyond the scheme of relations with the State or with specific types of artistic productions? One possibility could be a meso-level design, as well as the analytical perspective proposed by the sociologist of culture Rodríguez Morató (2012) for whom cultural policies should be studied in relation to institutional contexts, the socio-historical and procedural point of view, as well as the social relations that constitute them.

In this sense, the study aims to analyze the incidence of cultural policies in the conformation of emerging scenarios of artistic and cultural production. Starting from a singular case study methodology, the proposal contemplates an explanatory approach by contrast between three fundamentals actors: producers, institutional workers, and scholars. The main sources are documentary materials and interviews.

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Practices of Valuation and Evaluation in Architectural Projects in Barcelona

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University of Barcelona and University of Tres de Febrero

The main aim of this communication is to analyze the social values of culture that emerging and shaping the architectural production from a sociological perspective. The communication shows parts of the preliminary results of the project UNCHARTED "Understanding, Capturing and Fostering the Societal Value of Culture" (European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme). The fundamental aims of the UNCHARTED are to elaborate a general vision of the societal value of culture in Europe and a road map for cultural policy action favorable to the plurality of cultural values. Within this framework, we part from the idea that cultural values are intrinsically plural. However, the plurality value of culture is largely lost due to the economism that currently prevails. In order to cover the greatest number of values that are put into play in architectural production we select three types of architecture firms of the city of Barcelona. We took as a unit of analysis the valuative and evaluative practices that were put into play by professional architects in the realization of two recent architectural projects of each selected architectural firm. From a perspective of pragmatic sociology, we take into account for our analysis the contexts (situation, actors and actions), practices (dynamics of classification and legitimation) and grammars (principles of justification, agreements and disagreements, criticisms) of valuation and evaluation that guided the different phases of development of the selected architectural projects. The interview techniques and the focus group were used to identify the plurality of values existing in the professional architects who work in architects' firms selected.

The Creative Process of Gastronomic Experience. Beefsteak Fat on Mugaritz, from Assemblage to Resemblance.

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Halfway between science and arts, haute cuisine deals with a constant creation and recreation –cooking—of an elusive object. Food vanishes as it is tasted, which demands a constant reproduction of the plate. Accordingly, cookery deals with both the phenomenological dimension of the tasting of an elusive object and the systemic dimension of the standardization of the recipe. Such particularities become the haute cuisine an opportunity to extend the understanding of the creativity process involved beyond. Ultimately, haute cuisine share with arts its attempt to bring customers to new sensations and meanings.

This communication is based on ethnographical observation of the process of creativity of one of the most significant haute-cuisine restaurants in Basque Country, included in the 7th post of the World's Fifty Best Restaurant ranking. The presentation focuses on the plate as it analyses how the sociotechnical construction is unfold in it, through different places and departments and moments –creativity, degustation, opening and end of season.

Following the Actor Network Theory, the creativity process of the Mugaritz could be boiled down to one of it plates, 'terrine of peppers': a kind of trompe-l'œil of Basque beef large steak almost entirely made of what it is supposed to be its size dish, red pepper. The plate folds a set of human and non-human actors through the fat of beefsteak. The controversies arisen from the persistent attempts to assemble all the elements together made the dish to resemble beefsteak. It reminds us the collective and non-linear essence of creativity process.

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The Double-edged Knife: Art, Collecting And The Consecration Of Contemporary Artists

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This work is part of the debates on contemporary art and its markets after the 1980s, a period characterized by an inflection in capitalist modes of operation (globalization of markets) and by the accelerated financialization of art (privatization of culture). With the central objective of drawing a panoramic diagnosis about the triad relationship between collection-institution-artists, this work is supported both in a conceptual approach and in research data. Firstly, it is necessary to identify that we do not deal with collectors in general, but rather a very specific group whose accumulation of capital and authorities allows them to arbitrate about art. Taking as a theoretical scope the idea of field in Pierre Bourdieu, formalized through its incessant disputes over cultural arbitrary, we will investigate this social space from its double aspect, that is, what is positive and negative in the emergence and growing participation of collectors in contemporaneity. Thereby, if on the one hand it becomes imperative to compute the centrality that some collectors assume in the processes of legitimizing art after the 1980s (in the promotion of "small historical events" or even in the artificial processes of artification, that is, of social recognition of art), on the other it is also necessary to understand the crucial aspects of certain collections as agents of circulation. Taking collectors such as Cisneros, Pinchuk, Saatchi, Pinault and Arnault as heuristic examples, we intend to demonstrate the real reach of collecting in the consecration of contemporary art.

RN02_T03_01 | Migrant artists

The Logics of Artistic Migration in a "Globalized" Art World: the Spanish Case

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Long-established hierarchies of power between territories persist in the so-called global art world. Migration flows by artists, curators and art professionals from the peripheries to the centers have intensified in the last decades. In the European Union, individuals take advantage of the free movement regime to internationalise their profiles and improve their chances of global success by migrating to capital cities like Berlin, Paris or London that function as international art hubs. However, individual social characteristics and resources available to make the international move seem to influence the election of a specific destination and the choice of a strategy for professional development abroad. Taking Spanish contemporary art professionals currently living in European capitals as a case study, this communication will present different sets of profiles that emerge when combining destinations, professional development strategies and social characteristics such as gender and class background, as well as age, educational attainment and professional status prior to migration. The results arise from a methodological design based on a qualitative approach (multi-sited ethnography in three cities, including 105 semi-directive interviews and participant observation).

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Local art networks in the context of migration: Visual Artists from Turkey in Berlin

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In research, there has been an increased interest in art production by artists from abroad in Germany in the context of recent studies in art and migration. My paper investigates networks that are created through exhibitions in the timeframe between 2010 and 2018 with visual artists who recently moved from Turkey to Berlin, to make operations in cultural networks explicit. Narrative interviews, observations and document analysis are part of my methodological approach on networks as case-studies.

My research question is: How are perceived values and forms of classificatory knowledge created through interactions between artists from Turkey and cultural networks in Berlin?

It seems that art production by artists from abroad is connected to the formation of value judgements. I argue that values are not pointing at the singularity of processes that form an exhibition but that they are projected on artistic work and perceived as such by the public. An intial analysis indicates that cultural actors in Berlin make use of a certain language and terminology in interactions with migrated artists, e.g. exhibition catalogues. In order to analyse how language is used to form knowledge, I apply a theoretical approach combining institutional pragmatism and a poststructuralist perspective. A pluralistic conceptual framework will help to provide a precise analysis of changes in networks and show how those affect the work of Turkish artists and cultural decision makers.

By researching macro-level processes in art and migration and combining concepts of Art Sociology, I will encourage to take on a new perspective in research and artistic occupations. Moreover, the changes that I will make explicit point at dynamics in a wider context of current political and social instability.

The Transitional Aspect Of Artist Identities At ATime of Changed Uncertainties

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Transition, change and adaptability is a basic element of the artist experience, and increasingly so in the past century and decades. Kata Soós has been exploring this aspect of the artist existence with relation to identities, coping strategies, self image and public image, and strategies of artists' positioning of themselves in the art scene. She has also sought to find parallels between transitionality in the artist experience and the migrant experience in general, and working also with migrant artsist specifically.

Suspending the frames that provided the stability of our social existence and adapting to a kind of permanent transitionality are exactly the kinds of demands that the global pandemic situation has faced society at large with. Therefore, with this research focus we can expect new insights in this rapidly changing context. The present work takes a look at the same phenomena in this new light. The research of the past several years has yielded a conceptual framework for grasping these states of constant transition and shifting identities. We now use this same framework and look at the developments of the past year with some of the same subjects. We were interested in whether these same strategies apply and prove helpful in the present context, whether and how they needed to be adjusted or revised. Based on the existing results and new interviews and field study, we revisit the aspect of transitionality in artist and migrant identities, and explore how it has been reinforced, changed or transformed.

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RN02_T03_02 | Art, health and education: effects on children and young people

South of Aesthetics

Raffaella Frascarelli

Sapienza University of Rome, Italy | Nomas Foundation

The paper focuses on how artists are challenging the educational system by de-modernizing and de-colonizing learning through an interpersonal horizon and transformative process of mutual learning that are reconfiguring social life.

How to imagine and cultivate a self-reflexive education capable of generating knowledge, equity, solidarity outside the neoliberalist sphere? 'The Southern Question' by Antonio Gramsci and the 'Epistemologies of the South' by Boaventura de Sousa Santos are the socio-cultural, aesthetic, and theoretical perspectives motivating artist Valerio Rocco Orlando to found a new school in Matera, in southern Italy. By involving the multidisciplinary independent communities established by Adrian Paci in Albania (Art House, Shkodër), Wael Shawky in Egypt (MASS, Alexandria), Yto Barrada in Morocco (Cinémathèque de Tanger and Atelier Kissaria, Tangier), the artist arranges a series of itinerant workshops inviting local communities to mobilize and deploy their own socio-cultural resources to imagine together an educational action and a pedagogical pathway drawing on the unconventional knowledge of the southern demo–diversities. The archives of knowledge generated by these workshops and itinerant encounters are the educational resources and map of the new school in Matera.

Following the path of sociological imagination, such a case-study offers the chance to analyze how the approaches of the artist are formulating an alternative discourse within and outside modernity, rethinking the educational practices, challenging the borders of education, reinventing the sociocultural imaginations by promoting self-reflexivity, inclusion, solidarity, mutual understanding.

The Arts of Photography and Painting as Means of Communication and Socializing in Primary Education: a Case Study

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This paper discusses the use of photography and painting as means to showcase local environmental problems on the island of Paros, Cyclades, Greece. At the same time, these types of art are also utilized to promote socializing among the students involved in the specific environmental project. The project was carried out from January until February 2021 in a Primary school of Paroikia, Paros, Cyclades. Eighteen 5th grade male and female students were involved in it aiming at putting forward local environmental problems and possible solutions. Through photography the students managed to thoroughly present the problem of littering. Their presentation was further supported by individual paintings which depicted the degree of the problem. Moreover, photography and painting were utilized to provide suggestions and solutions to the problem and activate the school community and broader society toward assuming responsibility and taking action.

The primary aim was the students' contact with art on the one hand and their continuous contact with issues of culture and the management of problems regarding both the environment and their social relations. In this frame, the goals of the specific project centered round skills development tied to the current everyday life as well as to lifelong education and sensitization for environmental and social interaction issues.

Upon the completion of the project it was found that the students developed deep understanding about current environmental problems and their on-going responsibility toward their surrounding environment and broader society. Additionally, they realized that through their social interaction and involvement in prolific dialogue they were able to broaden their horizons and develop significant lifelong social skills that can equip them as future citizens of the civic society.

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What Do We Know About Why Schoolchildren Who Engage In Expressive Artistic Activities Feel Worse Than Those Who Don't?

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In a recent analysis of a large population-based survey of school-aged children in a region of Sweden (the Folkhälsoenkät Barn och Unga i Skåne 2016; Kaya & Mathieu 2019) we found that children who engaged in creative/expressive artistic activities were found to feel worse on a synthetic ill-being scale than those who did not engage in such activities. Similar patterns emerge from an analysis of the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS). These findings challenge the blanket assumption that engaging in artistic activity is pleasurable and beneficial for wellbeing, spurring a search for potential explanations.

On the empirical level it raised the question of what and how much we actually know about the coupling of artistic activities and well-being among school-aged youths and young people? What do we know about the social world of youth and adolescent arts engagement from a well-being perspective? Much of what we know about the coupling of health and activities like singing in choirs, creative writing, playing music among (amateur) adults finds positive health benefits. Our findings run counter to this and may be more linked to production or autonomy factors. Might the socio-psychic factors that artistically active youths experience be more like occupational artists than amateur adults who engage in expressive and artistic activities for pleasure and with limited aspirations; more eudaimonic than hedonic (Deci & Ryan 2008; Huta 2013, 2017)? Is it more like work, requiring rather than affording relaxation and recovery (Berga, & Muzikante, 2017)? Or is artistic practice among youths a unique social form which may have common structural dimensions as well as harbouring and rendering individual variation in interpretation and effects?

Music Transforms Life… From The "Orquestra Geração" To Infinity. Analysis Of Life Trajectoriesof. Of Young Musicians, Between 2015- 2018

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The outline of the PhD project in Sociology, carried out at the University of Porto proposes to analyze the "Orquestra Geração" as an instrument of social inclusion, through learning music to allow Social and Cultural qualification of the population, an integrated development of local communities.

The project aims to demonstrate the socio-cultural impact of learning music, in unequal facets of the social actor's life. It is intended to analyze and reflect on the impacts, at the individual and collective level, of the frequency of young people, in the "Orquestra" in its life path, between 2015-2018.

The processes of (re) socialization, (re) structuring of the life trajectories of 18 young people of the the "Orquestra" were analyzed, in different dynamics, after the end of their musical path in Basic Education. Subsequently, they were contacted for a formal interview, through which information was collected on their life trajectories in High School and University,

Thus, it was intended to critically observe the changes that occurred in the various individual and collective dispositions of the students, having as a backdrop the "Orquestra".

The methodology used was the Sociological Portraits, by Lahire (2005), through which the concept of Plural Actor. Through an analysis and triangulation of data, the enunciation of "Group Typologies" was accomplished, through the analysis, reflection and comparison of the 18 Sociological Portraits. Theoretically, it was shown that the social production of individual, deeply anchored in the collective, is not limited to this, being present in the most unique characteristics of each person (Lahire, 2005).

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RN02_T04_01 | Art and migration

Giving Voice To The Immigrants And Imagining A Better World. Tensions And Paradoxes In Participatory Theatre (Turin, Italy)

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HETSL, Switzerland

For the past thirty years, with the redefinition of cultural and urban policies, artists have been assigned to social missions: strengthening social ties, contributing to overcoming working-class neighbourhoods and to integrate immigrants (Blondel 2001; Briata, Bricocoli, et Tedesco 2009; Bureau, Perrenoud, et Shapiro 2009). That process has been taking hold in many European countries, including Italy. As part of urban renewal programmes, a large number of theatre artists have taken over working-class neighbourhoods. They have proposed artistic projects with immigrants and have been displaying an objective of "empowerment" of projects' participants (Pontremoli 2005). They usually show their determination in giving voice to minorities and they describe theatre as an important way to imagine a "better world" in which Italians and immigrants could live together in peace and harmony. However, these artists most often belong to the majority group in the host society (in terms of nationality and ethnicity). How can they represent groups which they don't belong?

This paper is based on a four-year ethnographic survey carried out within a theatre association (Quercia, 2020). It questions how her director succeeds in forging a recongnized professionnal role, by self-designating as en intermediary between immigrants and Italians. She tries to emancipate immigrants and to give them opportunities for a better future, but she faces many contradictions during the implementation of projects. Despite her antiracist believes, she ends up producing minorization of immigrants (Guillaumin 2002). Based on a triple dynamics – of « racialization » (Guillaumin 2002; 2016), « ethnicization »(Jounin, Palomares, et Rabaud 2008) and « culturalization » (De Rudder, Poiret, et Vourc'h 2000) - this process assigns minorities to radical otherness, over which they have little power.

Migration Photography and Its Role in the Research of Migration Processes

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The submitted paper is in line with the sociology of art as well as with visual sociology and history. Its main goal is to analyze migration photography, its role and functions, and to start a discussion on potential applications of such type of photography in sociological research of migration processes. Migration photography is a kind of thematic photography, being part of social and anthropological, as well as artistic photography. Such kind of photography has been developing since late 19th century and its main aim is to record fragments of immigrant social reality and the changes taking place within it. Migration photography gives i.a. an insight into the sphere of activity and behavior of migrants at specific historical moments, into their lifestyles and relations with the environment, the ways of manifesting their identities, etc. Nowadays, we can extract useful information about the culture and the society in a given period from migration photography. During the conference, particular consideration will be given to short presentation of achievements of migration photography and the key topics it undertakes. I will also attempt to show how a visual representations of migrants and migration phenomena may be a source material in the research of migration processes. The basis for analysis will be i.a. „IMMIGRANTOPOLIS" photography project, which has been designed as a collaborative endeavor of scholars, curators and photographers and which aim was visualizing the existence and presence of immigrants in urban space.

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The Art Of Arriving: 'Refugee Integration' Through The Lens Of Artistic Practices

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'Migration and integration' are not only the subject of sociological research, but also a main topic in artistic practices that aim to challenge established views on (forced) migrants and to provide forms of representation that go beyond ethnic ascriptions or even images of alternative (utopian) realities. However, to date, there has been a negligible interexchange between such artistic practices and migration sociology. Exploring the art's transformative potential for the sociology of migration and integration is the main objective or our transdisciplinary and arts-based research project 'The Art of Arriving: Reframing "Refugee Integration"' (FWF – Austrian Science Fund). By going beyond conventional sociological research—we are creating a real-world laboratory, where sociologists accompany artists with creating and recipients with interpreting aesthetic expressions—the project focuses on contesting and revising the traditional sociological toolkit for understanding integration, which shows serious limitations when applied to contemporary societies. The concepts of 'assimilation' or 'acculturation', for instance, are of no analytical value in research on 'postmigrant societies' (Foroutan), characterized by super-diversity (Vertovec) and new majority-minority relations (Crul; Jiménez). In our prestation we will discuss the potentials as well as the limitations of our transdisciplinary approach by particularly focusing on the different logics of knowledge production in science and the artistic field and by shedding light on the challenges of mutual translation between sociology and the arts.

How Art Mediates Migration: a Case of Migrant Artists in Russia

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The emergent interdisciplinary field of art and migration studies currently has been developing around two thematic areas: a) how migration shapes the patterns of individual trajectories within creative fields; b) how art enables and mediates collective (post-)migration diasporic or cosmopolitan communities. My study aims at revealing the third aspect of art-and-migration phenomena: how art shapes the migration experiences of migrant artists. To put it simply, what does it mean to be a migrant when you are an artist?

The paper is based on interviews with migrant visual and plastic artists who came to Russia from neighbouring (former Soviet) countries that I have been collecting since August 2020. The sample includes the creators from Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan who moved to Moscow and Saint-Petersburg in the last two decades.

I will look deeper into the interrelations of 'social' and 'aesthetic' dimensions of migration. Moving between the countries as an artist implies a shift between the nationally defined art fields. However, it may also require a change in artistic genre or aesthetic tradition within which a migrant artist develops. The directions and trajectories of migration may vary greatly for different artists and sometimes appear just opposite to one another.

For instance, for artists trained in the realistic tradition of academic art, moving to Russia (even as a labour-migrant initially) means accessing the 'heart' of their own aesthetic universe. For a person trained in applied arts and 'Central-Asian' aesthetics, it would require significant adjustments to the 'Russian' style, which may feel unwanted and be even resisted despite the artist's desire to become a Russian citizen and be recognized as belonging to the 'Russian culture'.

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RN02_T04_02 | Job preferences and economic choices of artists

Motivations for Self-Employed Artistic Work: Evidence from Contingent Worker Surveys

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Self-employment is much more frequent among artists and creative workers compared to other professions. This has led to the emergence of the notion of the 'artist-entrepreneur'. However, we need to better understand how artist-entrepreneurs differ from non-artists, especially their work motivations. This study starts identifying motivations for self-employed artistic work by using data from five waves of the Contingent Worker Surveys (CWS), a supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS), and comparing these motivations to other categories of self-employed workers. We model the choice to be a self-employed artist using data on observable characteristics of workers, as well as information provided by workers about their motivations for work. As a result, we identify distinct motivations, stemming from employment conditions, which affect the artists' choice of self-employment. We find artists are less likely to be 'pulled' toward self-employment for the economic benefits, and more likely to be 'pushed' by having no choice. Artists are most likely to choose self-employment in order to increase their professional autonomy (i.e., have more independence and control of their time. However, the findings make us question the notion of the 'artist-entrepreneur' by showing that both artists and non-artists (with the exception of 'core artistic occupations') have similar motivations related to seeking professional self-determination in choosing self-employment.

Artistic Activities Express Artistic Identity: How Japanese Artists Explain Their Status

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This study looks at how artists present themselves by focusing on what they are doing. The status of artists reveals both their occupation and way of life, and discussion about artistic identification involves confusion and dispute. Bohemian and entrepreneurial artist stereotypes provide a reference point for artists to describe themselves, but these sometimes involve misleading images and prejudice. Previous research has described artists' strategies to self-identify by positioning themselves between the two roles as a reason why they have issues with their identities. This study reveals a way to solve this problematic situation. To avoid misunderstanding, Japanese artists interviewed in Berlin explain themselves by what they are doing, such as painting, playing a musical instrument, or working in a theatre company. Their artistic activities thus become a better way to express their artistic lives than using the word "artist." Also, these people refer to themselves as artists in English or German but not in Japanese because the word "artist" in Japanese is problematic. When they want to go into detail, they find it useful to self-identify based on their activities. These descriptions adjust the image of the artist. Sociological research should consider artists not only as having an objective status but also through their subjective interpretations.

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Career Expectations: Self--Fulfillment in the Eyes of Contemporary Visual Artists-the Israeli Case.

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According to Menger, artists' activity, in contemporary societies, follows an uncertain course, and its endpoint is neither defined nor guarantee (2014). This uncertain path embraces two related but not always overlapping aspects: under what conditions artistic success is achieved and how artists earn their living.

Studies conducted over the last decade have shown that visual artists are multiple job-holding (Menger, 2014, Throsby and Zednik, 2010; Arts Nation-Australia, 2015; Throsby and Petetskaya, 2017). There are considerable inequalities among visual artists in how much they work and what they earn. Most visual artists earn low incomes and very few earn high ones. Interestingly, this situation crosses national boundaries and different kinds of public cultural policy (Abbing, 2008; Menger, 2014). This polarized distribution of income in contemporary fields of visual art probably reflects the 'star system' phenomenon (Menger, 2014). This situation does not prevent either Israeli young people to study fine arts or established artists from pursuing self-fulfillment. They show a considerable high level of optimism. Half of the artists (56.2%) believe that their financial situation will improve in five years and less than 10% (8.3%) believe their financial situation will turn worse (Trajtenberg and Adler). The article analyses the ways Israeli visual artists explain their determination and perseverance.

The Meaningfulness and Value-Orientation of Artistic Work: The Case of Socially Engaged Musicians

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The artists' work is often said to be personally or psychically so rewarding that they are willing to sacrifice pecuniary incomes for the chance to concentrate on their art. While such narratives usually refer to art that is made from purely intrinsic motives, i.e., for the sake of art, this paper focuses on musicians who have chosen to mix musical aims with social goals. They work, for in-stance, with disabled people, marginalised neighbour-hoods, refugee communities, prisoners and ex-convicts, drug addicts, senior citizens living in care homes, palliative care or dementia patients, or families with challenges in child-parent relations. Music making in these circumstances is process-oriented ('musicking') but may also yield public performances. The paper focuses on the motives and values of socially engaged musicians, their professional aims and self-assessed achievements, the pleasures and the other benefits of their work to themselves and to the involved communities. Most socially engaged musicians have expanded their practice from narrower musicianship, and they often use the term 'meaningful' to describe their current work. The presentation draws upon survey responses and in-depth interviews with Finnish musicians that were collected between October 2020 and September 2021 as part an international project, "Music for Social Impact: Practitioners' work, contexts, and beliefs", which began in January 2020 and runs for three years. The research is carried out in Columbia, Belgium, Finland, and the UK, and funded by the UK Arts and Humanities Research Council.

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RN02_T05_01 | Art and public memory

Moniuszko on Upper Silesia 200 years after the day of birdths of composer. Sociological studies

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University of Silesia, Poland

Stanisław Moniuszko was a Polish National Composer (1819 - 1872). It was the time when the Polish state did not exist, the time of partitions. His figure and the most popular musical works like songs and the operas Halka or Hunted Minor functioned as a symbol of Polishness for the Polish nation in the XIX century because of the process of reception. He has never been to Upper Silesia during his life. There is no evidence that his musical pieces were played in this region during his life. However, at the end of the XIX century, the process of reception of the composer figures and his most popular works as a symbol of the Polishness of Upper Silesia had started. In those times Upper Silesian was a border region in political and cultural meaning. There were German, Polish, and Chech influences. At the end of the world ward 1918, Polish State was restituted. However, the affiliation of Upper Silesia was disputed. there were three Silesian Uprising and plebiscites. After those events, in 1922, Upper Silesia was divided between Polish and German states. Till the end of The Second World War figure of Stanisław Moniuszko still functioned as a symbol of the Polishness of Upper Silesia. It became a part of the social memory of this region. In 2019 we celebrated the 200th birthday of Stanisław Moniuszko in Poland. I have conducted sociological researches about the reception of his figures at Upper Silesia. A quantitative and qualitative investigation was organized. I was interested in the contemporary meaning of his figures for Upper Silesians and if it still remains a part of the social memory of Upper Silesians.

Documents of the Pandemic. Between Social Art and Collective Memory

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The Covid-19 pandemic has not only been creating new, largely Internet-based, contexts and practices in almost every walk of social life, but also a collective memory of its own, or – to use the phrase coined by the Nobel Prize winner Svetlana Alexievich in 'Chernobyl Prayer' for another catastrophe – 'a chronicle of the future.' Among the numerous networking activities initiated online, a trend for documentation of this traumatic global experience and its local variations has grown, taking the form of public calls to chronicle and share narratives and images of life under the pandemic, merging art (or at least creative expression) and social inquiry, and resulting in a number of collectively built digital collections of prospective cultural and historical value. Among these initiatives, there are: 1) curatorial projects, 2) social and community archives, and 3) autoethnographies of different kind – based on both private, and public, professional, and amateur, collaborative, and individual effort. What a number of these projects have in common is that they are participatory, cooperative and inclusive in the sense that can be linked to the notions of civil society, public space, and cultural democracy. This paper, informed by the concepts of collective memory and social art, offers a selection of examples of the online 'documents of the pandemic,' and a preliminary study of the memory of the pandemic mediated by such projects. It is guided by the prognostic function of social research, as expressed in the question: What (and how) will we remember from this crisis?

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Behind The Scenes Of Personal Stories: "Dzyga" As A Community Experience

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«Dzyga» is a nonprofitable art centre in Lviv, Ukraine, founded in 1993 by local artists and public activists. It plays a crucial role in the city's cultural life, being an open environment for artists, musicians, and writers. Recently, the art centre was bought by a large company associated with "touristy" consumption spaces and rapid commercialisation of the city centre. This has raised a debate on systemic problems of the city's cultural realm such as the dominance of business interests over culture and art.

In this case study, I analyse the environment surrounding "Dzyga" through social, cultural, and political lenses. The experiences of the key actors that have contributed to the formation and development of this environment are revealed through categories of power, knowledge and subjectivity, and placed in the urban and historical contexts.

The main focus is on the cultural, social, and political backgrounds of the key personalities of the late 80s and early 90s local art community. "Dzyga" was conceived as a combination of literature, music and art realms that would undermine the Soviet reality with alternative visions and practices while building a horizontal organisation of work in the community.

The theoretical approach of this research draws upon Robert Desjarlais's notion of "experience", introduced in his work "Shelter Blues", as well as on Padraic Kenney's study of protest movements within the street carnival on the eve of the Velvet Revolutions in 1989.

The main research methods are qualitative in-depth interviewing and analysis of documents (journals, newspapers, etc.)

"Conquering Lost Memories. The Role of Artistic Practices on the Italian Colonial Past in Public Discourse."

Francesca Maria Fiorella

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This contribution offers a reflection on the role of art in processes of reconstruction and objectification of collective and individual memory related to the controversial Italian colonial history in Lybia and the Horn of Africa, for which memory transmission has been hindered by the dominant power. We'll make use of qualitative social investigation to draw focus on cultural artefacts and their ability to influence the activation of a discourse of decolonisation and public memory. More specifically, we review contemporary visual work that in the last fifteen years has taken on critically the colonial and postcolonial question in Italy, in its attempt to pressure and promote attention on a topic never debated in depth, that nonetheless continues to have social repercussions today as observed in the regurgitation of fascist culture and ideology, ethnic and gender discrimination, political agenda and economic inequality. The research reveals how visual art is actively contributing to loosening a social knot, tackling the problem at its root. Wielding memory as a weapon, artistic production and practice present themselves not as the solution to a problem but rather as generators of critical conscience and knowledge, through which the spectator (as well as the social researcher) is given the chance to start discussion based on this counter-narrative of the past, ultimately effective in the present and aimed at the future.

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RN02_T05_02 | Arts envisioning the future

Flickers of the Future: A Case Study in Engaging Filmmakers in the Creation of Positive Visions of Sustainable Worlds.

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In the face of the environmental and social crisis, positive visions and stories of the future have been acknowledged to be essential to a transition towards more just and sustainable futures. Images are likely to become particularly important resources in the creation and broadcasting of positive stories and visions in the wealthy and high environmental impact societies of North America, Europe, and Australasia, both due to their increasing ubiquity and to the special status they hold in these societies. Flickers of the Future is a public engagement project led by Global Action Plan (GAP) which involves filmmakers aged 18-29 in a competition to create positive visions for the future and aims to support the production of the most successful idea(s) into TV series. While researchers agree that creative outlets are fruitful spaces for the exploration of imaginary worlds and for the facilitation of shifts of perspectives, artistic practices cannot be unproblematically equated with beneficial outcomes for human flourishing. Artistic practices are both constrained and enabled by their existing traditions and the contexts in which they develop. Based on interviews with 13 of the filmmakers and a content analysis of the mood boards and synopsises they produced for the competition, we explore the challenges faced by the filmmakers in using film and images to represent futures which are fair, sustainable, and compelling to today's audiences.

Building the Future of Popular Culture Together: The Transformative Capacity of Engineered Pluralistic Collaborative Circles

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Access to culture is a fundamental human right that is essential for sustainable development. It generates social energy, trust and commitment, improves people's lives and help imagine alternative futures. Collaborative Circles are proven to be effective in boosting creativity. Nevertheless, they were initially conceived as groups formed by chance or improvisation by people with homogeneous characteristics, not engineered by planned socio-cultural intervention. The present study analyses the case of Engineered Pluralistic Collaborative Circles (EPCC) in bertsolaritza, which is the art of improvised verse singing following metric and rhyme patterns in the Basque language. From a Communicative approach, this study conducted 32 in-depth interviews with experts in bertsolaritza. In addition, 3,644 surveys of bertsolaritza fans were carried out. Results show that bertsolaritza's policy has had EPCCs at its core. EPPCs have been able to attract people from more diverse socio-linguistic and socio-cultural backgrounds. Women have been able to enter the art through participation in EPPCs. EPPCs offer opportunities to train in the art as well as to generate friendship networks and to overcome loss of meaning and anomie, which are common in modernity. This policy has meant that bertsolaritza is no longer in danger of disappearing because the art has thrived considerably, the number of improvisers and bertsolaritza events has tripled in the last 30 years, and the volume of audiences is the largest in many decades and is more pluralistic in terms of age, gender and socio-cultural background.

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Mapping the Anthropocene in The Deep Wealth of this Nation, Scotland and Th'Fleety Wud

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This paper considers The Deep Wealth of this Nation, Scotland (2018) by eco-art pioneers Helen Mayer and Newton Harrison, known as the Harrisons, alongside Th'Fleety Wud (2017) by artist and poet Alec Finlay. The Harrisons explored through mapping how a future Scotland could thrive and create surplus of ecological resources and for the 'life-web' to flourish. Their future casting is founded on deep scientific ecological knowledge and social arts practice. This case study is contrasted with Finlay's work, whose linguistic mapping brings alive past ways of knowing the landscape and transposes them to the contemporary landscape of the South of Scotland Tweed valley. These case studies are placed in context of the legacy of 20th century avant-garde artist and ecological pioneer Joseph Beuys' Social Sculpture and 19th century sociologist and town-planner Patrick Geddes. These case studies are presented as significant models of Cultural Ecosystem Services where mapping and hacking are methods for collaborative, often interdisciplinary, art practices which, by specifically homing in on the local, highlight interconnectedness to global ecosystems. It proposes that they are underused and undervalued tools for policy-makers, to be reconsidered in context of the new ontopolitics of the Anthropocene, one of enmeshment and entanglement of culture and nature. Thus, these art projects help us to both understand our past landscapes in the present and forecast to the future in the context of climate change which will require cultural and societal shifts.

RN02_T06_01 | Artistic utopias and practices in urban spaces

Ensounding the City for the Breathable Future.

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As critical meta-synthesis this paper revises the urban art- and, particularly, sound-based projects connected to the urban environmental problems to discuss the creative potential of the sound to sensify the invisible and silenced. More specifically, the paper addresses artistic expressions of the social representations of urban nature, air in particular, and the ability of sound to deconstruct the patterns of social imaginary, translate scientific knowledge and facilitate the scientifically and socially deeper understanding of the urban environmental problems and so more informed public support for ambitious local policy action in the Medellin metropolitan area.

Air quality issues in Medellin led to a public health burden often disproportionately affecting the more vulnerable. With decades-long air quality policies in place the core problem has not yet been addressed: poor understanding of the sources of air pollution, benefits of the actions, and the nature of the air itself couples with seasonal saturation of information on the air quality crisis.

Critical sonic studies explore sound together with other senses as a site for questioning subjectivity, reality, its dominating order and relations with the other. Sound is used to explain the complexity and reciprocity in interaction and highlight the productivity of diversity. The rich organizational system of musical literacy also offers a methodology to quantify the multidimensional impact of interaction. The COVID-19 lockdowns evidenced the possibility of the cleaner air and also offered a new meaning for sound as an alternative media of sense making under the necessity of social distancing.

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Artistic Utopian Spaces and the Promise of Urban Development

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Artistic utopian spaces in cities are places of social transformation whose original place usages have been abandoned. Post-industrial transitions encourage urban development in conjunction with art and community engagement. The impetus for these developments comes from civil society initiatives, artists, and residents who appropriate spaces independently of official planning processes. This discourse is primarily based on the resistance against neoliberal growth ideologies (e.g. Gill et al. 2019), and the corresponding study of utopian urban spaces as a part of this resistance (e.g. Wright 2010). Artists have emerged as important actors in this inclusive, regenerative placemaking by providing alternatives. Socially engaged artistic practices have given the promise of alternative urban development a new spirit that goes beyond the concept of a creative city (e.g. Frasz and Sidford 2017). The paper looks at the processes and strategies of planning and realizing artistic use concepts of urban spaces. We compare experimental spaces, creative quarters and green spaces in the sister cities of Chicago and Hamburg. In Chicago, our case studies were the conversion of the Bloomingdale railway line, Experimental Station in Woodlawn, and the Rebuild Foundation in the South Side. In Hamburg, we illuminated the participatory Alster-Bille-Elbe PARKS project and the fux eG creative cooperative in Altona. Under Corona conditions, during the summer of 2020, we applied digital ethnography methods for data gathering and analysis; dwelling into local contexts by analysing web sites, documents, and conducting online interviews and workshops to engage with local artistic and creative actors involved in the planning process.

Urban Art Laboratory as a Form of Engaging with Everyday Life

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The paper reflects upon the author's curatorial experience of a multidisciplinary urban art laboratory conducted as a 1-month group process in St. Petersburg, Russia, entitled "25 lines" as a dedication to the streets (lines) of Vasilevsky Island where it took place. The main thesis of the lab is Guy Debord's "art should return to everyday life". Through an autoethnographic lens, visual and text analysis of lab materials and personal interviews the paper reveals the processuality of the lab, which was built as an intermixture of lectures and readings based on French critical urban theory and performative situated practices, which formed a common ground for 50 participants with different backgrounds, who then were led through a process of urban research to the final phase of creating artifacts representing the everydayness of the lines. The paper shows different research techniques (e.g. drift, dialogue, rhythm analysis, mapping) used and tactics of appropriating the urban space were performed by participants based on the context of the line itself and the personal knowledge and attitudes of the members. The paper also discusses the emergent 25 mediums, which have translated sensual and conceptual experience of engagement with the lines in a variety of forms - games, installations, artbooks, alternative maps, video-guides, sculptures - and broadcasted the direct speech and materiality of the inhabitants' personal worlds, places of memory, maps of movements, and other "documents" of everydayness. Finally the lab is considered as an educational and community making format linking art, urban studies and everyday life critical reflection.

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The Role of Music Education Centres in the Construction of the Barcelona Art Scene

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This communication will present the case of Barcelona as a city that concentrates a great diversity of music schools, both public and private, where studies are offered at different levels of education. From this point of view, emphasis will be placed on the centres of higher musical education and the role they play in the constitution of the artistic and cultural scene of the city. The first section will present different theoretical discussions on the constitution of cultural scenes and the city concerning artistic education centres. The second section will focus on the context of Barcelona in relation to music schools. The third section will analyse, from a qualitative perspective, the role of schools and conservatories of higher education in music in Barcelona regarding two dimensions: i) musicians' individual and collective careers, and ii) the artistic scene of the city. For this research, a qualitative methodology was applied and the main data collection techniques were the participant observation and semi-structured interviews, that were carried out with more than 50 professional musicians from the Barcelona music scene and agents from the education sector.

Keywords: music schools, musical scene, artistic education, Barcelona

RN02_T06_02 | Contemporary art markets

The Internationalization of Art Market in Emerging Economies: Evidence from Contemporary Istanbul Art Fair

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The markets for contemporary art have been in the limelight over the last decades in relation to the ongoing academic debate on cultural globalization and its outcomes. The growing literature on the global art market provides some evidence of its emergence and structure, documenting how art galleries, auction houses, collectors, artists, and their works come together in global art fairs. The emerging economies – countries such as Mexico and Turkey and the BRICS countries – have considerably contributed to this process by organizing their own markets for contemporary art through art fairs.

This paper seeks to contribute to the relevant literature on the globalization of art markets by focusing on the case of the Contemporary Istanbul, the premier art fair that has been organized annually since 2006 in Turkey. We will scrutinize data to assess the extent to which the Contemporary Istanbul art fair globalized. Drawing upon quantitative data (i.e., the annual reports of the organization) providing information about the participants (galleries, artists, and buyers) and sales, the paper seeks to answer the question that: is it really a festivity of transboundary art market bringing a broad array of foreign actors or, to the contrary, does it predominantly put works of art by local artists on the market to be collected by local buyers?

Trending in the Margins: Contemporary art from Nigeria in the global markets

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Earlier studies have established that the value of art is socially constructed in the global markets. Drawing on the artistic field, feminist and postcolonial theories, this research explored the circumstances regarding the international obscurity and under-representation of contemporary art from Nigeria by examining the extent of its internationalisation. Integrating historical research with in-depth semi-structured interviews, the research reveals a weak internationalisation of contemporary art from Nigeria. This weakness is partly due to the systemic hegemonic marginalization and mainly to debilitating domestic socio-political factors, supporting Bourdieu's claim that agents' position in the artistic field is determined by their cultural, social and economic capital. The study argues that for Nigeria to become a center of art, supporting a robust domestic market and meaningful international engagements, it must develop adequate arts infrastructure and explore alternative global networks. While the government may not support these on its own, considering pressing fundamental demands, it should establish a supportive legislative framework to drive sustainable private interventions. The research highlights the underlying prejudice and contradictions in the positive assessment of foreign influences (including Africa's) on European art and the negative responses to Western inspirations in African modernist approaches. In addition to expanding the frontiers of knowledge in art history, sociology of art, and cultural policy studies, it also enhances our understanding of internationalising contemporary art's exigencies from marginalized contexts. Furthermore, it strengthens the arguments for global modernisms and the correctives to Eurocentric art historiography by establishing the aesthetic equivalence of Western and non-Western modernisms.

What can be the Future of Contemporary Art Galleries in the Age of Covid-19?

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Traditionally, the development of contemporary art galleries is very dependent on 3 factors : 1- their own physical space, their address being very important as it plays a major role in their qualification as properly contemporary structures and as it must provide a direct access to collectors ; 2- the use of an internet site, which, once again, must show that the codes that indicate that a gallery is properly contemporary are fully mastered :it provides information on the activity of the gallery and especially on its artists (its « roster ») ; 3 -the third factor, the infuence of which increased tremendously from the 1990's, is the participation to art fairs. For many structures, the sales generated by art fairs could recently represent as much as 50 or even 70% of their sales and many of the most successful galleries participated to no less than 12 art fairs annually (or even as many as 20 in the most extreme cases !). Still, the Covid-19 epidemic broke out... and radically impacted the activity of contemporary art galleries, especially leading ones, which are emblematic of the sector to the general public. In this communication, we will analyse to what extent the business model of contemporary art galleries which had progressively emerged at the very end of the 20th Century is impacted and can be redefined by the new epidemic. How can galleries react to the new context and how cant they reinvent their model to adapt both to the Covid era and to the post-Covid one?

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Evaluating Contemporary Artworks – Future`s Call is Waiting

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Contemporary artworks as novelties point to the future, in which they must prove their aesthetic value and economic worth. An appropriate form of evaluation has yet to be found. How do people determine value or worth of artworks despite little consensus about standards?

The inherent uncertainty of evaluating artistic goods relates to their quality of being novelties. Despite artworks simply being new in themselves, "novelty" is also a criterion in evaluative processes. The meaning and value of novelties consolidates throughout the evaluation process. Other quality attributes replace "novelty", which create and perpetuate an artworks meaning. However, novelty as a value in itself holds no meaning and says little about quality. It is not a sign of quality or value. How to solve the problem that currently appreciated novelties can claim little validity for the future? In this regard, evaluating novel artworks is exemplary for how to manage the uncertainty of future expectations.

A discourse analysis regarding an "economization" of contemporary art shows how novelty both causes and contributes to uncertainty when aesthetic and economic values collide. Multi-sited data interweave analytically identified aspects within the process of evaluation of novelties on the levels of interaction and discourse. This study utilizes 14 books, 11 interviews and supplementary ethnographic observations.

I argue that the criterion "novelty" leads to the destabilization of the evaluation and legitimation process. The indeterminacy of novelty exacerbates problems of aesthetic evaluation and obstructs establishing validity.

RN02_T07_01 | Promoting art

Preparing For The Future: The Process Of Production, Distribution, Promotion and Marketing Of the Works Of P. Modiano Before Winning The Nobel Prize

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On 9 October 2014, the Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded to the French writer Patrick Modiano. Even if Patrick Modiano's reputation, which was strong in France, was more tenuous abroad, some of the literary prizes obtained before 2014 attest to his recognition outside the French literary field. The aim of our communication will therefore be to show how his publishing house, Gallimard, developed strategies so that Modiano be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. First, we will explain how the Swedish Academy works and the mechanism that leads, each year, to the awarding of the Prize to the winning writer. Secondly, we will highlight the fact that - and this is crucial for winning the Nobel Prize - Modiano's work had long been accessible in many foreign languages. Before he was awarded the Nobel Prize, his books had already been translated into 36 languages, including English since 1971, and even - and this is of course crucial for winning a prize, the Nobel, that is awarded by a Swedish jury - Swedish since 1970; moreover, from 2012 onwards, his texts had been published by a Swedish publishing house, Elisabeth Grate, that is notoriously close to the members of the Committee. Finally, in a third phase, we will look at how, once awarded, this literary prize, the most prestigious in the world, could further strengthen and intensify the dissemination of Modiano's works throughout the world, by multiplying the number of translations available (sometimes re-translations of the same work) and by increasing sales abroad tenfold.

Promotion, Aura, Performance: Studying the Use of Social Media by Italian Contemporary Theatre Companies

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In the last decade, the use of social media in the theatre sector has fuelled debates on the possibility to redefine the performer-audience relationship. However, insufficient attention has been paid to empirically study how performance artists balance their use of social media between the need to promote their work and the ambition to experiment creatively on the medium affordances. This paper explores the use of social media (Facebook, Instagram, YouTube) by Italian contemporary theatre artists and companies. The study explores performance artists' relational labour in tracing the boundaries between online/offline performativity and between personal self-narration and artistic promotion. Through a combination of profile analysis and in-depth interviews, we want to understand how this artistic scene, which always experimented with intermedial and participatory possibilities, makes sense of social media. Preliminary results show how social media interaction and content production is becoming an integrated part of companies working routines. Companies position their online activity outside a purely promotional logic. A logic of 'artistic aura construction' is preferred. The lexicon of the 'aura' appears as a modality to extend the artistic field's autonomy to typically heteronomous components (such as social media para-textual contents). This anti-promotional ethos translates to a lack of efficacy in strategic communication, but it also lays the basis for using social media to expand performative practices. Although the interviewed companies do not exclude such a possibility, they lament their current inability in making such an attempt, due to scarce resources and refusal to compromise with online platforms' constraints.

Promoting Art Performances Through SNS Synthesized Interactions

Satomi Ura

Meisei University, Japan

COVID-19 pandemic had given tremendous impacts on performing art all over the world. How do art performers get audiences back to theaters?

This study employs virtual ethnography (Steinmetz, 2012) to explore the art performance on the internet promoting audience to come back to live theaters. People stopped going to theaters under a state of emergency for a couple of months in Japan. Uncertainty brought an assumption that gathering in the theater was thought as the source of virus infections.

In the middle of an uncertain situation, the world-famous jazz pianist, Makoto Ozone provided his live performance on YouTube for fifty-three nights. He took requests from viewers through YouTube comments, while he was performing. Every night five thousand, six thousand of the virtual audience tuned in his live performance. These comments from virtual audiences and the artist's asymmetry ethnographic messages created synthetic interactions. How rich interactions emerged virtually. Furthermore, that situated interaction promoted physical live performance in theaters. In this study, I will analysis comments and performance which stimulated artists and audience form multimodal sociolinguistic perspective.

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Branding the Essence of J.S. Bach. Composers as 'retro brands' in amateur musical ensembles

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In the last decades, music from various genres and periods has been used in branding products in consumer/retail marketing. Historically, artists and musicians have used various methods to create their own images to stand out from the crowd. The reality that amateur and semi-professional choirs deal with today are various: Firstly, there is the challenge of recruiting talented singers to draw in new members (essential for maintaining musical standards and for financial purposes). Secondly, to draw audience to their performances to collect ticket revenues and thirdly to create a positive reputation and image to gain a certain status in the local cultural life, specifically to receive grants and funding from public and private bodies. This paper will observe one case study: an English amateur Bach choir. Data was collected through participant observation, semi-structured interviews, and a paper-based survey. Findings indicate that Bach, in the context of choral music, is considered synonymous for challenging repertoire, indicating a strategy or a declaration of quality performance. Most Bach choirs in the UK can be classified as semi-professional choirs, which applies to quality features in the brand essence and auditions being like minimal quality standards. Furthermore, the image of Bach consisted of dominating historical representations of him as the modest, religious church servant who happened to be a musical genius, demonstrating hard, protestant work ethic while raising a big family. In a way, J. S. Bach has some of the characteristics of a brand personality, associated with the historical representations of his character.

RN02_T07_02 | Art and health

Cancer in Words and Images: Telling the Stories of Eight Women Between Social Science and Art

Susana Noronha

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Merging two fields, health and the arts, this presentation summarizes a postdoctoral sociological research about cancer experiences that have taken place in a southern European country, Portugal, pointing to the outline of another ontology, epistemology and methodology, a "third half" where people, experiences, and different forms of knowledge are parts of an undivided and indivisible sum. Retelling the stories of eight Portuguese women from the researcher's relational circle, it combines embodied knowledge, oral narrative, anthropo-sociological reasoning, and art, reinventing social science, scientific illustration, and ethnographic drawing, enhancing them with metaphor and imagination. Resulting from informal interviews and conversations, giving shape to the metaphors and the events deemed as relevant from these women's point of view, it blends words, text and images, transforming cancer into something that can be read, seen and felt. These stories redefine understandings of wholeness and disability, focusing in what remains unchanged after cancer; they also clarify how a process of ontological growth or shrinkage can affect the way cancer is perceived, altering its impact on a woman's life; additionally, they dismantle any understanding of cancer as an individual occurrence, describing it as a shared event, beyond body divisions or separations; and finally they demonstrate that resisting and surviving often implies silencing cancer, forgetting the story, "deleting" the past. Art or creative scientific illustration is used, not as a representation of cancer, but as a constitutive part of experience and a performative form of knowledge, acting and creating change.

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"The Worse it Goes, the Greater it Is" – Impact of Arts in Physical Activities of Young People with Severe or Profound Intellectual Disabilities

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We show a few basic results of an ongoing research project dealing with opportunities of young people with severe or profound intellectual disabilities to have physical exercise as leisure, funded by ministry of education and culture in Finland.

The research methodology entails multi-sited ethnography in locations where physical activities take place, such as residential institutions, special education institutions, day activity centers, sports venues, youth clubs and nature, as well as themed interviews of persons close to them, e.g. family members and staff in disability, education and leisure services.

During fieldwork, we found out that physical activity of those young people relates to large extent to other types of leisure activities than sports, such as performative arts with various kinds of sensory stimulation. Physical exercise is inherent in many art-based leisure practices. Especially the effect of artistic performances is important in fostering individual abilities, both physical and social.

By looking at activities in social circus and sensory club settings especially, we shed light into such elements in arts that promote opportunities and encourage physical activity, and further its impact to social relations, social statuses and practices of participation.

„Arts and Science in Midwifery": a Case Study in Integrating Arts in Midwifery Education

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Tallinn Health Care College, Estonia

This presentation explores the ways arts can be used in teaching midwifery students, both in practice and theory. The focus case study is the analysis of a pilot year of a new course, „Arts and science in midwifery", held at Tallinn Health Care College in 2020/2021. The design of the course involved specialists from both related fields, midwifery and arts. The course introduced arts into health care education in two ways. Firstly, theory and history of visual arts were employed as a source material for teaching history and philosophy of midwifery as an occupation and of women as the central subject of midwifery care. Secondly, the final assignment was a collaborative exhibition of student artworks.

The presentation consists of two parts: theory of teaching medical and health care humanities, focusing on arts, and the analysis of its application. An overview of different studies in health care humanities education is presented, followed by an introduction into the pilot year of the analysed course. The case study analysis combines the evaluations of the course and its potential benefits from both students and lecturers involved. This presentation aids in rethinking the designs of curricula within health care in order to teach students a more holistic approach and presents a case study of integration of arts, social studies and health care.

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RN02_T08_01 | Seeing film: purposes and perspectives

The Vulnerable Spectator

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Although the way of use differs according to the changing needs of each discipline, vulnerability is an important research area in many different disciplines. Judith Butler's works on vulnerability have led to a more widespread use of the concept, particularly in the field of social sciences, which addresses not only the negative implications of vulnerability such as precariousness and unequal distribution of welfare but also a common condition of life, the mutual dependency, and openness of our bodies. Despite this, the number of studies on vulnerability in the sociology of arts and film studies is limited and most of these studies focus on the representation of vulnerable characters. In contrast to the previous studies, vulnerability is discussed in this study through the relationship of the spectator with her embodied film experience. In this study, vulnerability is transferred from the representation of vulnerable one to the spectator's vulnerability and the fragility of cinematic form.

For to do so, in this study, the films of Austrian director Michael Haneke are discussed through the possibilities of opening an ethical space between the spectator, the film, and the director for to make the spectator "vulnerable". It is pointed out that the film experience as the promise of Haneke's cinema where cinematic forms are made fragile, is an experience that opens the spectator to vulnerability. It has been suggested that this experience may allow for consideration of the spectator's own embodiment, shared vulnerability, and unequal distribution of vulnerability.

Visual Construction of Modernity: The Case of Cinematography of Socialist Yugoslavia

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The largely state-funded film art system of the former socialist Yugoslavia was a vital and productive one, albeit still largely underexplored by the historians of art and sociologists. Owing to the specific position (the Non-Aligned movement founding member) that this former socialist federation of states occupied in the geopolitical constellation of powers during the so-called Cold War period, this allowed for a rich and heterogeneous cinematographic experience, ranging from the offical state-funded war spectacles on a Hollywood scale of production to the more intimately focused works boldly treading into new territories, that sometimes fell out of line and favour from the ruling Communist Party. The aim of this paper is to disclose predominant narrative strategies and visual patterns of representation in some of those films, while analyzing them through the prism of modernity as a cultural paradigm or, more specifically, against cultural (cinematic) practices of socialist modernism and its various aspects. Starting from Eisenstadt's thesis on multiple modernities, such historically-oriented, macro-sociological perspective on film art production and mediation should allow for new explanations of discursive strategies employed by the actors involved in different aspects of cinematic production, distribution, reception and consumption in former Yugoslavia.

Keywords: modernity, cinematography, socialist modernism, discursive strategies

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Films As An Instrument Of Disseminating Nationalist Values: The Potential Effects Of Solidarity And Exclusion From The Film Directors' Perspective

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While art often works as a form of protest and resistance (Smidchens 2014, Martinez 2019), an increasing number of studies are focusing on the arts as an instrument of cultivating and disseminating populist and nationalist ideas in contemporary Europe (e.g. Teitelbaum 2017, Caiani and Padoan 2020). The aim of this study is to investigate how artists interpret their work when their work is commissioned by the state in order to foster national identity. The study explores how artists reflect on the potential effects their creative work has on fostering belonging and solidarity or, on the contrary, exclusion and symbolic violence among different groups in society (such as ethnic or sexual minorities, and others). Films as an art form hold a particularly significant potential in terms of their social effects, considering the reach and structure of their audiences (Lindenfeld and Mcgreavy 2015, Rahimi and Amirian 2017). Taking this into account, the empirical focus of this study is on the experiences and views of Latvian film directors. The study draws on qualitative methodology, using the films (N=16) funded and produced as part of the Latvian centenary (2018) celebration as a case study. On the basis of the empirical findings, the paper seeks to make a contribution to theorisations of new nationalism in contemporary Europe as an exclusionary discourse as well as a source of solidarity.

Beyond Cinema? – Cultural Policies and Non-Commercial Exhibition. Contributions from the Analysis of the Portuguese Institute of Cinema and Audiovisual Database, 2007-2017

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Cinema is a complex sector, in-between market-driven and cultural logics. When focusing on exhibition, available information is still rare, particularly concerning minority segments like non-commercial ('alternative') film exhibition (NCE). NCE has been acknowledged by European cultural policies (as well as national policies), especially due to technological changes such as digitisation and streaming. NCE poses important issues regarding the potentiality of cinema, not only for film itself, but for a wider reflection about cultural accessibility and diversity. Although this is not a new subject, in the sense that it results from the on-going digital transformation, the current pandemic is accelerating some changes, such as the uses of film within performative and visual arts, and the challenging of the cultural-artistic dimension of cinema. This situation is a key cultural policy matter, sociological knowledge and discussion being critical to inform contemporary policies. Our research on NCE aims to contribute to this reflection. After having mapped and characterized NCE in Portugal, we accomplished the analysis of the Portuguese Institute of Cinema and Audiovisual (ICA) database (2007-2017). The database includes detailed information concerning all the registered film sessions, such as: characteristics of the exhibitors; time, date, place and regularity of the sessions; comprehensive info about the films exhibited; attendance.

We will present the main results of our analysis, aiming at demonstrating the key-importance of alternative (non-commercial) exhibition for cultural policies in near future.

RN02_T08_02 | Inclusion and equality in the art profession

A Life for Art? A Qualitative Study on Students at Italian Secondary Art Schools.

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Artistic education has received focused but limited attention from sociology, as part of an increasing interest towards cultural labour. However, Italian artistic schools remain a neglected research theme. The proposed study on secondary art schools aims to explore certain early dynamics of creative fields in Milan.

This work examines the educational experiences of students at secondary art schools through the lenses of cultural class differences. The research is based on in-depth interviews and focus groups with these students and their parents. Students' class culture contributes to their forming different scholastic dispositions and, above all, different outlooks on the future. The notions of cultural capital and habitus allow certain dynamics of the aspiring young creatives' process of self-formation to be examined.

Art school has an ambivalent position in the field of upper secondary education: it calls into question the hierarchy between intellectual and manual work that orders the social world. This school, therefore, represents a meeting point and, above all, a sorting point, between young people from different class cultures. Having in common an interest in art, its pupils demonstrate differences in their ways of experiencing and interpreting their choice and envisaging the future. This study calls for further investigation on social inequalities in artistic, educational and employment pathways.

Envisioning Fair Equality of Opportunity in the Arts

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This paper examines tensions surrounding the achievement of equality of opportunity in the visual arts. Against a background of increasing market pressures, the rise of art as an asset class, the commercialization of museums, corporate sponsorship of the arts, the power of mega-dealers, and the influence of private collectors on cultural landscapes, it has become urgent to address the wider social factors that promote or impede the careers of individual artists at both national and international levels. This paper draws on new empirical data that this inter-disciplinary research team has gathered in France and the United Kingdom relating to the impact of gender and ethnicity on exhibition practices, the award of art prizes, and the shaping of cultural policies. The authors use this data to examine structural imbalances in the art world and to debate the kinds of change needed to foster greater cultural democracy. It is argued that the logic underpinning a 'winner-takes-all' art market has shaped artists' success in wider arenas, including dealer representation and exhibition opportunities. Drawing on ideas from contemporary political philosophy, we approach the notion of fairness from two perspectives (1) 'institutional fairness', understood as the extent to which art institutions generate or reinforce inequality; and (2) 'procedural fairness' considered as the processes by which some individuals in the art world receive advantages while others do not. It is argued that reimagining the infrastructure of the art world is a lens through which to examine wider issues of social justice.

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The Visible Third – Female Artists' Participation in the Portuguese Contemporary Art World

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This paper is part of an ongoing research that aims to understand the role of gender in the composition of the Portuguese contemporary art world and the possibilities and limits to the success of the professional paths of women and men artists.

The field of visual arts is gender sensitive as it differentiates the positions occupied by artists in terms of visibility and recognition. Women artists occupy a peripheral space, which may hinder the progression of their professional careers.

Based on the collection of data on the participation of artists in Portuguese exhibitions, art fairs, auctions and art awards between 2012 and 2019, the goal of this study is to portray female artists' participation as a condition of professional, social and cultural visibility.

From the analysis of a significant sample of institutions from the artistic field, it was possible to observe that the works of female authors are under exhibited, never exceeding one third of the total of exhibitions. Male artists also enjoy a comfortable majority as gallery artists (around 70%) and as part of institutional collections (around 80%). However, when analysing the younger age cohorts of artists by gender, it appears that there is representation parity, which may be a good sign of change.

The data shows that there are persistent gender inequalities in accessing the artist profession. Women are not yet occupying positions of exposure, recognition and legitimation in the market similar to those of their male counterparts, suggesting that they may face greater obstacles in experiencing successful professional trajectories.

RN02_T09_01 | Literature, publishing and papers

The Catalan Novel from 1965 to 1975: a Contribution of Publishing Industry to Innovation

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Catalan novel during the last decade of Franco's dictatorship is considered innovative and varied. Following the production of culture perspective (p.eg. Peterson and Anand, 2004), I analyse how structure and organization of the publishing industry played a role to explain this literary revival. However, from a comprehensive perspective, tensions between economic, aesthetic and even political values have an impact on literary work (regarding writers, see Heinich, 2000). Consequently, I also reconstruct which values guided publishers' activity. All these features cannot be understood without paying attention to a repressive legal frame which diminished market dynamics (both supply and demand). The research is based on document analysis from public archives; also, from other primary and secondary sources. I focus on five enterprises that published the vast majority of Catalan novels' during the period. Results show that, in the sixties, variety and innovation emerged because political and aesthetic values were strengthened by publishing houses organization. On the contrary, economic values were undermined. In the seventies, the oversupply lead to a crisis and only publishing houses that found a balance between political, aesthetic and economic values were able to survive. Again, their organization was determinant. These results point to the importance of combining different sociological approaches, but also to take into account the particularities of each reality.

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The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Life and Work of Fiction Writers

Henrik Fürst

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Many cultural and creative industries are in a crisis. Creative workers have been severely affected by the pandemic, not being able to carry out their trade and meet audiences. While many performing creative workers are struggling, the situation for book publishing and fiction authors is different. In Sweden, fiction books have generally sold well during the first year of the pandemic, and no major layoffs at publishing houses were announced. This presentation draws on online video-interviews with fiction authors to outline the ways in which they have been affected by the pandemic. The presentation covers the economic, social, and creative impacts of the pandemic on the life and work of authors. The presentation shows how the identity of being a fiction author relates to the conditions for the creation and production of culture during the pandemic.

The Social Representation Of The Lower Classes On Two Established Literary Works: Dostoevsky's Poor Folk And Saramago's Raised from the Ground

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The lower classes tend to be socially represented in the cultural sphere in a "cliché" manner: they are usually portrayed in a "secondary" position, as beings that work with their hands and live hard and dull lives. The two works chosen for this research present a different perspective: the lower classes are the protagonists and they are represented as complex individuals that have contradictions and constantly reflect and react on the reality that surrounds them. Both of these works exhibit the physical and psychological obstacles produced by the social and economical inequalities that exist within our societies.

The dominant classes have a wide economical capital and with that they seek to legitimize its domination through the symbolic production of works and ideals that serve only their own interests. With that in mind, the literary works that contradict the dominant ideology and at the same time have established themselves in the literary field are special and deserve attention.

The main objective of this research is to analyse how the lower classes are socially represented in two established literary works: Dostoevsky's "Poor Folk" and Saramago's "Raised from the Ground". This research focuses in the following aspects of analysis: i) work; ii) religion; iii) women's role iv) habitus; v) housing; vi) the lower class by the eyes of others; vii) the lower classes' view of self.

The "content analysis" combined with a sociological analysis allowed that the hidden meanings and structures of these literary works could be deciphered, once not just the works but also the literary fields, the social trajectory and the main influences of the authors were studied and utilized in the construction of this research.

The Social Foundations of Literary Success and Failure: the Case of Roberto Bolaño

Hector Romero

UNED, Spain

In this paper we will analyze the literary career of the Chilean writer Roberto Bolaño (1953-2003) using the conceptual tools of the sociology of literature. Deceased at the age of 50, Bolaño obtained belated recognition and enormous posthumous success. Starting from a theoretical proposal that articulates the macro (literary field, enclaves of cultural innovation, social spaces of creation) and micro dimension (ritual and internalist interactionist, that is, attentive to the stylistic, thematic and rhetorical dimension of the literary work) of the relation between literature and society, we will study the keys to that late success. We will also pay special attention to the relation that the success or failure of creation has with the local structure of cultural production, in which institutional, organizational and symbolic factors converge.

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RN02_T09_02 | Disturbing and disrupting art

From Vandalism to Art: Developments and Transformation Processes in Graffiti

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Graffiti is a common phenomenon in contemporary urban cultural life. For the decades it has been associated with vandalism as well as with crime and gangs (Moreau and Alderman, 2011), and as such, has also been perceived as an undesirable and socially unacceptable practice, with measures against it ranging from fines to imprisonment. Graffiti has also been studied in association with its political connotation, with resistance and protest (Zaimakis, 2015). Graffiti is, on the other hand, an established form of urban communication and cultural expression (Christensen and Thor, 2017).

Our contribution examines new development and transformation processes of graffiti, such as institutionalisation, legalisation, commodification and industrialisation. Our research is based on empirical material consisting of qualitative interviews with graffiti artists and institutions in Bulgaria, Austria and the Russian Federation.

We observe the communication patterns emerging between the graffiti artists and institutions, in major defined by the level of trust in the institutions ranging from very low to very high. We also identify other tensions and common points, such as the conceptual differentiation between various forms of street art, or the questions of legality. We map the transformation of the practices of certain artists from illegal to more commercial and identify processes of conversion of vandalism into art.

New Ultra-Conservative Discourse in The Polish Field of Visual Arts

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The direction of the discourse of contemporary visual arts was determined by the avant-garde and neo avant-garde of the 20th century. Progress, social emancipation aimed at the protection of minorities, deconstruction of institutionalized religions and national histories, and transgressions of norms and conventions have been permanently inscribed in the ideological arsenal of artists, as well as the shock strategy designed to cause a radical change in the audience.

However, despite the avant-garde, subversive, and transgressive orientation inscribed in the foundation of the world of art, for at least 10 years a discourse has been developing in the Polish field of visual arts, trying to unite ultra-conservative axiology with contemporary art. This discourse has a strong national Catholic and anti-modernization tone. Pictures, videos, installations, performances, and other works are against tolerance towards sexual minorities, the equality of women, the values adopted by the EU. These artists and curators are fighting against postmodernism, "political correctness", feminism, „LGBT ideology", deconstruction of Polish history, atheisation of Polish society, and every „left-wing arts". The words of curator and critic, one of the most important animators of the right-wing artistic discourse, can be considered emblematic: "contemporary art does not have to be leftist at all". The artists and curators developing this ultraconservative artistic trend are strongly supported by the Polish authorities.

The paper will refer qualitative research of the discourse in the Polish field of visual arts.

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Getting On Like A House On Fire: Theatre Censorship And Conditions Of Crisis In Greece Post-2010.

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Although censorship committees in Greece were abolished in 1986, censorship practices continue, especially in the arts and culture. Our proposal looks into theatre censorship in Greece post- 2010, identifies and maps the association of censorship with conditions of crisis, and how direct and indirect processes and mechanisms of censorship operate. We identify the different contexts and reasons behind censorship in theatre and discuss how audiences, culture professionals and cultural organisations participate in and/or react to different censorship practices in Greece.

We examine the press coverage of selected cases to identify how they were received and portrayed by the press and the ways voice has been given (or not) to different opinions, but also interview artists and administrators to get an insight on the views of people involved.

We argue that it is not a coincidence that those cases took place during the past decade, a time when the country suffered from the most acute crisis of its recent history. The fact that censorship has been abolished in press earlier than in the theatre in Greece, reveals the extent to which theatre is politicised, the dynamics of its audiences and the influence of different censorship-related narratives in the Greek society during times of crisis.

"The Crisis as Catalyst for a New Relationship between Policy and People in the Arts."

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The covid crisis has forced cultural producers to make drastic decisions in their day to day operations, like reducing live visitor numbers in museums or moving concerts and festivals online.

The impact of these choices on audience experience we are just beginning to explore.

Also, the crisis is sometimes also framed as an opportunity for realising – overdue – changes in the cultural field, which fuels the need to revisit contentions underpinning its practices, for example in the field of audience engagement.

Exploring the tacit knowledge from embodied practices developed in these recent developments could help translate into policy advice when looking at it from a transdisciplinary perspective.

In this argument the concept of cultural democracy is instrumental, when approached along the cultural and the politicological perspectives, here taken as learning to live with cultural differences and/or increasing cultural representation of underrepresented people.

This paper investigates how forced changes may engender an agenda for cultural democracy and future relationships between audiences, cultural producers and cultural policy makers.

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RN02_T10_01 | Organizing the arts

Arts Organizing before Precarity and Crisis: The Case of Portuguese Art Workers

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The outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic has thrown a spotlight on the arts sector worldwide. In Portugal, art workers immediately responded to provide access to culture and citizenship in unconventional places and to adapt to an online presence performing mostly free work. Simultaneously, the sector's structural precarity, that had always existed, has been chronically exposed, also raising the visibility of non-creative professionals in the art worlds (mediators, operators, technicians). On the private sector side, some reference cultural institutions took advantage of the crisis to advance neoliberal agendas of cuts and dismissals. Before the absence of government response to a sector comprised mainly by independent and informal workers, arts professionals started an unprecedented and persistent process of organizing for claiming urgency measures addressing their basic survival needs, but also a consistent policy and statute for the sector. This paper will discuss the changes happening in the Portuguese art worlds from two main standpoints: (1) the role of the State in the (de)regulation and (de)professionalization of the sector, when great responsibility should be exercised in the definition of public policies guaranteeing access to adequate labour rights and social protection to all workers; and (2) the ways arts professionals have been organizing to cope with precarity and crisis, through different forms of collective organization (worker collectives, shared service cooperatives, mutual support systems, inter-organizational collaboration, protest and collective action). The Portuguese case is taken as a case study of a reality that is affecting arts professionals worldwide, demanding a discussion at national and supranational levels.

Benefit as a Standard Unit of Measure for Arts Program Design, Management, and Evaluation

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The need to establish impact for arts and cultural organizations has increased from the 20th to the 21st century (Courtney 2018) under political climates that question arts and culture benefits resulting from participation or attendance. "Benefit" is the most commonly used concept to express positive outcomes from the arts, which range from the practical: economic, educational, and health to the intangible: life satisfaction, well-being civic engagement, and social cohesion. There is difference, however, between claiming overall benefit from the arts, and benefits from the particular art experiences offered by arts organizations. Indeed, "Instead of questioning whether or not the arts actually do have the impacts claimed for them, researchers [direct] their efforts to coming up with evidence that they do" resulting in numerous "methodological flaws, which have been subjected to quite extensive scholarly critique" (Belfiore and Bennett 2009, 17). Since many benefits are intangible rather than concrete, many arts organizations are hard pressed to prove their claims and may be limited by modes of measurement not suited to the task. The inherent ambiguity of "benefit" and its popular application to a broad range of arts experiences, arts activities, and arts services raises issues for research, decision-making, program design, and evaluation. We address these challenges by exploring "benefit" as a standard unit of measure for design and evaluation of arts organization services. We use conceptual analysis to test the suitability and fit of a standard Benefit Unit. Benefit analysis, transaction theory, and theory of change are theoretical frames for introducing this conceptually grounded measure. Two case studies where, the Benefit Unit framework has been tested, are presented.

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Cultural Organizations in Transition – The Role of the Organization

Julian Stahl

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Our society faces multiple fundamental challenges such as technological, ecological or societal transformations. They are characterized by a complex interplay of different actors on different levels. These developments also affect organizations of the cultural sector and their institutional embedding, be it through new cultural policy demands, new technologies or new collaborations. However, the organizations are not only passively exposed to these developments; they are an active part of the transformation processes and play a significant role in shaping them.

At the same time, a look at current research on organizations in the cultural sector shows that the concept of organization/organizing itself is often not considered with the same precision as other aspects, e.g., institutions, legitimacy, leadership, innovation or business models. However, it can be assumed that a precise understanding of the organization of cultural organizations is necessary in order to reflect on and shape their role in the context of current societal developments.

Against this background, the contribution presents initial findings from two extensive ethnographic field studies (one of which was digital due to the pandemic) that examined organizational practices in two production houses in the field of contemporary visual and performing arts in Germany over the last year (2020).

Simmel and the Arts: An ethnographic observation of the Biennale

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How do we look and talk at the Venice Biennale? Following Simmel (in Frisby and Featherstone, 1997) we claim that international art exhibitions are the result of the generalisation of the social template of the money economy. There is much that is common between international 'trade fairs' at the turn of the past century and contemporary international art exhibitions such as the Venice Biennale. All are attempts to condense into a single time and space a 'representative sample' of contents. They exhibit a competitive element between the objects on display, and stress observation over purchase. Simmel isolates four aesthetic tendencies at work in exhibition environments: transience, shop-window aesthetic, stylistic relativity and amusement. His classic analysis goes hand in hand with current pragmatic and ethnomethodological theories on artistic judgement (Hennion, 2000; Heinich, 2014, Zembylas, 2014). We present here a longitudinal audiovisual and participant observation of the Biennale exhibits in 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019. We thus present evidence of the visitors use of space, type of participation, multimodal communication patterns, use of the body and the aesthetics of the artistic displays. The findings show how the key principles oulined by Simmel are still in play. However, dress, conversations, and artistic evaluations take after the volatility of hyperconnected sociality, both intense and fragmented. The boundaries between the artists and the visitors, so clear in Simmel's times, are blurred in the contemporary Biennale exhibitions.

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RN02_T10_02 | Artistic Identities and identification

"I am not an Artist, I Make Art": Amateur Artists in Israel - A Case Study

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This study deals with the dichotomy between amateurs and professionals in the visual arts in Israel, a topic scarcely researched. The Library and Memorial Center in Kiryat Tiv'on, Israel, in which there are two galleries – was chosen as a case study. The Israeli Art Gallery, supported by the Ministry of Culture is considered "professional", while the Upper-Floor Gallery (UFG) is considered "Amateurish". The study focused on thirty self-taught visual artists who are considered "amateurish" due to their lack of academic background in the arts, their relatively old age, and the kind of art most of them create. All of them have exhibited in the UFG recently. The aim was to understand the widespread phenomenon of retired people who dedicate their everyday life to art, as a second career, investing time, energy and money in becoming "professional", while yet encounter lack of official recognition, obstacles in displaying their art and low remunerations. The methodology applied combined in-depth interviews with these artists, along with a visual analysis of their artwork. We adopted the theory of serious leisure perspective (SLP) by Robert A. Stebbins (2015). According to the findings we claim these artists to be located on an axis between "amateurish" and "professional" within a fluid area of "serious leisure".

Aside from their marginal position in the art field, we detected a few characteristics distinguishing their artwork from that of "professionals".

"The Misunderstandings in the Field of Professional Identity - Designers Vs. Artists"

Paulina Rojek-Adamek

Pedagogical University of Cracow, Poland

The main goal of the presentation is to show how the role of designer is perceived nowadays. It will be described by the tasks and functions assigned to contemporary professional definition, and by misunderstandings accompany these descriptions. Designer's work is often identified with purely artistic work, which cannot be considered the only and proper way to define it. However, there are common elements that have foundations both in the method of education and in the functions prescribed to art and design.

In order to to justify the aims of the presentation, this description will be made through the prism of the relationship between the role of the designer and the role of the artist. The theoretical perspective is, among others, the sociological concept of the art field (Bourdieu 1992/2001) and the art world (Becker 1982/2008), supported by the contemporary concept of design and critical design (Dunne, Raby 2001).

As part of the considerations – at first, it will be introduced the concept of design and its functions connoting close relations with the field of art; second – defined the features distinguish the role of a designer and an artist. This part is based on individual statements of professionals within this field collected by the author.

Keywords: design, designers, artists, professional role

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Connected to A Better World Through Chopin: The Social and Cognitive Impact of Chopin-Related Polish Music Events on Japanese Musicians and Amateurs

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The paper considers the social and cognitive effects of webcasted Polish Chopin events on Japanese pianists and classical music lovers.

The Polish ways of celebrating Fryderyk Chopin's music shifted to the space of flows to let their loyal and latest fans engage themselves with newer forms of musical communication. Besides canonical on-demand clips of "Polish" performances of Chopin's works characterized by an exquisite balance of musicality, artistic individualism and spirituality, livestreaming of Chopin competitions, festivals and related events, organized in Poland yet free from its conventional concert rituals, attracts a growing number of participants worldwide including those from Japan. The virtual audience, conditioned by the values of their personal world rooted in the space of places, commune with the livestreaming performers over cultural meanings and transcendent values of Chopin's music.

How does digital musical communication via Chopin's works affect the somatic and psychological senses of self of Japanese musicians and amateurs? What are the effects of the listeners' virtual contexts on their appreciation of particular values of Chopin's music? How can the feelings generated through livestreamed Chopin's music serve their personal resilience and social relationship under the coronavirus pandemic?

On the basis of in-depth interviews with Japanese pianists and in-depth/focus-group interviews with Japanese amateurs who participate in Chopin-related events run and aired online by Polish institutions, the norms and practices of the cyber Chopin community nurturing intimate humanity and negating political conflict, as well as their impact on the way Japanese perceive and face the world, will be critically analyzed.

Challenged By The Pandemic: Socially Responsive Responsible Art And Design As Living-Thinking

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The present paper discusses the challenges the pandemic COVID-19 posed for engaging with and teaching socially responsible design. Remote teaching/learning, social distancing and the threat of the disease transmission, in addition to other new threats that the vulnerable territories in Medellin, Colombia, has faced during the pandemic significantly limited the traditional and contact-based methods of data collection and learning the territory. Lockdowns caused by the pandemic made walking and travelling around the city impossible, difficult or more dangerous.

Nevertheless, the pandemic and its limitations made both a student and an instructor reconsider their teaching/learning and research methods, question the existing knowledge and sense hierarchies and explore new ways and realities of knowing and learning towards the new freedom and inclusion. Instead of the extensive methods and "travelling" outside, the design had to explore more intensive methods and the "travelling" inside, "still travelling" (Deleuze and Guattari). This initiated re-thinking of the subjectivity, and facilitated reflexivity, construction of the new sensibilities and empathies.

The paper presents the collaborative work conducted in a socially responsible design methods course at a Colombian private university during two semesters (2020-2 and 2021-1), discusses the new dynamics emerged in/beyond the classroom towards socially responsible design and art more sensitive and responsive to the vulnerability and marginalisation; art and design as the way of quotidian sense making, learning, of living-thinking. The paper analyses the practical examples of the design and artistic elements, materials, sources and methods of social and community knowledge.

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RN03 | Biographical Perspectives on European Societies

RN03_T01 | Theory and methodology of biographical research

Critical Reflections onEthical Dimensions of the Biographic Narrative Interpretive Method (BNIM): The Multidimensionality of Risk and Trauma in BNIM Panel Analysis

Lisa Moran

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The Biographic Narrative Interpretive Method (BNIM) is accorded prominence in social scientific research in various (and interlinking) social scientific domains including social work, social care, education, and health research. Much extant literature focuses on the BNIM interviewing technique. However, the literature on BNIM analysis is exceptionally sparse. BNIM is characterised by specific interviewing and analysis approaches; it is comprised of interlinking sub-sessions and 'pushing' for Personal Incident Narratives (PINs). Despite its usage with vulnerable groups including young people in state care, care leavers and women experiencing unplanned pregnancies, sparse research exists on ethical dimensions of BNIM interviewing or analysis. BNIM analysis comprises interpretive panels of people from diverse backgrounds exploring how interviewees would have experienced particular life events in different contexts. This paper asks ethical questions about the potential of causing emotional harm to BNIM panel participants, given the range of traumatic encounters people negotiate across the lived life. These questions are under-explored in existing research and more research into BNIM analysis is required overall.

In 'Anticipation Of The Future': Biographical Research In Piecing Together Fragmented Lives

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In April 2020, six colleagues from the Research Network 03 'Biographical perspectives on European societies' including the authors took on a "walking" journey as a response to the call for papers from the ESA to share our experiences of lockdown. Using the methodology of the walking interview as a biographical method (O'Neill and Roberts, 2020) our walks were recorded and reflected upon, producing snapshots of our everyday lives, memories of the past. Walking helps us to form a sense of our past, present and future. The act of giving a personal account takes place within the flow of time, and is situated within social interactions, environments, landscapes and 'ongoing' biography. Having been physically locked down in our houses, flats, cities and countries and socially distanced in our own public spaces we have tried to establish a meaning of lockdowns for us and for the biographical methods that we all practice: the new meaning of 'time', 'space', means of 'communication'. Timing of the twists and turns in human lives that are commonly described in the analysis of the biographical narratives have always come with the anticipation of the future, expectations and plans. This faculty of the biographical method have to be fully engaged in providing the in-sights on what the after-pandemic us and society would look like. Our biographical walks reflected on the lost connections, forgotten episodes and people, books and treasured moments in lives - these would be the building blocks on piecing together fragmented lives of individuals, families, communities, countries. It is the time for the researchers to look forward.

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Ethnography and Biography: Towards an Interpretation of Transnational Lives

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The transnationalization of social life creates significant challenges for the interpretation of contemporary biographies. In what ways can we reconstruct transnational narratives and understand new ways of relating to time and space? This communication addresses this emerging issue and is organized into three main parts. First, it proposes the combination of three theoretical and methodological principles: I) the interpretive sociology, which recognizes the simultaneous and interwoven constitution of action and social structures; II) the methodological transnationalism, which problematizes methodological nationalism, ethnic essentialism, and the researcher positionality; III) and a relational perspective of social space that refutes reductive conceptions of a substantialist nature. Second, we advocate for the articulation between biographical and ethnographic methods. Specifically, we discuss the potential and compatibility between the multi-sited ethnography proposed by George Markus (particularly in the modality of "following" people) and the Biographic-Narrative Interpretive Method created by Gabriele Rosenthal and her colleagues. Third, we present a multi-sited ethnographic study developed through the "following" of immigrants' biographies and their families between Bolivia and the cities of São Paulo and Barcelona. In particular, it is discussed how the articulation between ethnography and biography enabled the interpretation of transgenerational and transnational (de)construction and circulation of health and education concepts and strategies. To conclude, it is argued that one of the main potentials of the articulation between ethnography and biography is the possibility of a non-ethnocentric and non-essentialist interpretation of social life.

RN03_T02 | Biographical research: analysis and interpretation

Entering the Research Field: Affective Autoethnographic Encounters

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Doing biographical research under COVID-19 pandemic places not only the research participants, but the researchers themselves in a more or less vulnerable position. The pandemic situation forces researchers not only to take care of the research subjects and their well-being, but to reflect on their own embodied, gendered, and affective involvement in the
research process. This situation has led to an increased amount of written autobiographical reflexion that can be found in blogs, corona diaries, newsletters, and journals. The need to reflect own everyday experiences and to share these autobiographical accounts with other people seem to be means to make sense of the collective confusion that we are all confronted with. In my paper, I ask what we can learn from such autobiographical reflexive accounts and discuss how such reflexive writing can support a research process under conditions of a global
crises. In my discussion, I draw upon my own research process, as I started to work on a new research project on social upward mobility experiences and their intergenerational negotiations in migrant families just in the middle of COVID-19 pandemic. I show how the reflexion of my own embodied positionality with the help of autoethnographic writing enabled me to cope with the emotions and affects, methodological and methodical challenges that the pandemic situation had caused and finally to start with my research project. In consequence, I argue that autoethnographic writing offers a creative, reflexive epistemological tool that can support the entry into the research field in the context of uncertain societal conditions.

Abuses and Misuses of the Concept of Trajectory

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The following considerations are rooted in Fritz Schütze's approach to the biographical research and refer to one of the key concepts developed in that field – trajectory. Although it is the most often and meticulously described biographical process structure, it is – as we can observe – abused and misused in many different ways. In many cases it is applied (not generated from the research process) without the in-depth understanding of its ontological and epistemic foundations. This causes loss of its meaning and explanatory power.

We will therefore look at a few selected cases in which the narrators' experiences are misinterpreted (or, on the contrary, are not recognized) as a trajectory of suffering, and we will try to explain why this is so. We will show that many researchers referring to the concept of trajectory tend to take shortcuts in accordance with the requirements of the alliance of common sense with social psychology. Consequently, the trajectory is misdiagnosed (or emphasized) where it is absent and, conversely, not noticed (or diminished) where it really is. This is often related to the difficulty of suspending common knowledge and the tendency to introduce psychologizing explanations.

We will also provide examples to illustrate profound terminological and definition misunderstandings and discuss the resulting misunderstandings. For trajectory is often understood as the course (whole or stage) of life or any biographical process, or as the only way of experiencing social reality by a passive individual subjected to anonymous external pressure.

What is Left Unsaid: Omission in Biographical Narratives

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When we ask people to tell us the story of their lives, it is not the full extent of their biographies, events, experiences and subjectivities that we have access to, but only to a partial version of it. Biographical narratives are permeated by processes of selection, memory and also omission. There is a number of issues that research participants choose not to share or disclose in an interview context. Most of the times, what is left unsaid cannot be acknowledged, since we can only work with what is discursively revealed. In the scope of the "Biographical echoes: triangulation in the study of life histories" research project we were able to identify significant events, moments and relationships in a person's life that were not disclosed in auto-biographical accounts, but that were unveiled in hetero-biographical ones, by close people that were interviewed about that person's life. The triangulation of this data allowed us to access important elements of a biography that otherwise would have remained unseen. We argue that omission in this context plays an important role (i) in controlling the presentation of the self, (ii) and of a coherent biography, in people's self-protection in the face of (iii) negative emotions, (iv) tabus and (v) private matters that they do not want to share, and (vi) in the process of depreciation of events that are not considered relevant to be included in the life story. We also analyse the mismatch between the auto and hetero disclosure of such happenings or processes.

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RN03_T03 | Biographies and memory

Law, Drama and AdaptingTestimonies of Survivors of Mass Atrocity Crimes for Performance

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Collaborations between law and drama are a powerful means to bring individuals together in times of crises. Exchanges between academics, actors, and students of law and drama can push disciplinary boundaries bringing stories of hope and survival to diverse audiences. Our paper considers the way that testimonies can inform our understanding of mass atrocity crimes when adapted for performance. We focus on accounts from WW2, drawing on our respective research on /adaption of genocide (Fijalkowski, Law &Humanities, forthcoming; Arnfield, The Tin Ring, 2010). Testimonies are powerful legal tools containing enduring messages of hope. Testimonies preserve a record, which challenges the perceived notion of trials (Ashby Wilson, Writing History in International Criminal Trials, 2011). War crimes trials, such as Nuremberg (1945-1949), achieved some level of accountability. Testimonies played a pivotal role in these trials, comprising documents collected by the Polish Main Commission for the Investigation of Nazi War Crimes. Yet, the law has limits, and the performance of an account is pursued in order to get closer to the truth about events. Our focus will begin with Zofia Nałkowska, the renowned Polish writer, who assisted in gathering evidence, alongside her legal counterparts, in her post at the Commission. Her experience resulted in the book Medallions (1946) seven short stories written in documentary style about the victims and witnesses of the genocide in Poland. Adapting such a work for performance challenges our perceptions of the role of evidence in criminal trials and in shaping historical understandings of mass atrocity crimes. This convergence of law and drama, where the solidity of memory and the fluidity of truth, and its opposite, merits further exploration.

Postmemories of Unnarrated Family Stories

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In this paper, we explore how the memories of forced migration and family separation occur in the second and third generation. We use and further develop the concept of postmemory in order to understand how often traumatic experiences of the parents are transmitted to children and to some extent even to grandchildren. By applying the biographical method and keeping a detailed research diary, we combine the analysis of the biographical interviews with a close reading of the research diary. We reconceptualize postmemory to better adapt to our study context including fragmented or absent family narratives of the Ingrian families. We argue that postmemory is not necessarily narrated but may rather be sensed and emotionally remembered.

The interviewees of the study are children and grandchildren of Ingrians living in Finland, Estonia and Sweden. Their ancestors lived in the area of Saint Petersburg in Russia and experienced persecution, deportations and/or forced migration(s) during and after the Russian Revolution, in the Stalin era, and Word War II. The families of the interviewees were dispersed and the status of those Ingrians who ended up staying outside the Soviet Union was unsecure. In our study, we ask how these experiences are transmitted to the next generations and what becomes hidden over time. We inquire what happens to the process of intergenerational memory sharing – and, hence, the creation of postmemories – when the nation-states' borders and memory politics actively push for silencing and forgetting.

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Affective Solidarity through commemorative practices

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The museum representation of Stalinism is adjacent to memory spaces of the city, which can be characterized as an "emotional capture" of the city. It builds conceptually on Massumi's theory of affect and his understanding of affect as the ability to affect and be affected, which indicates involvement in performative action. Important theoretical findings by Massumi and Stern include the concept of affective synchronization, which denotes the attunement of a performance's participants with each other through their bodies and senses. Such performances mostly include public rituals and commemorative activities. The sociologically important implication of the works by Bösel and Santino is the connection between rhythmic involvement (getting into the rhythm of a group performance) and the synchronization of community members, because this generates emotional involvement and eventually - solidarity.

The gaps existing in the historical memory of Russians as well as the allocation of official and alternative memories generate extra-institutional commemorative practices that can be endowed with the status of an "around-museum". The ethnomethodological analysis focuses on three urban activities exercised in Moscow and in other cities across Russia (Restoring the Names, the annual commemoration of the repressed at the Solovetsky Stone in Moscow, the Last Address project commemorating victims of repressions, and the Topography of Terror tour). This grassroots level of solidarity in commemorative civil society initiatives fulfills an important function of social cohesion of those social groups that keep the memory of Stalin's repressions visible in the discursive field.

Silesian Urban Area Divided By An Invisible Border – A Biographical Perspective On Economic Differentiation

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Silesian conurbation belongs to one administrative area and struggles with the problem of the collapse of industry in a transformation period. However, taking into account economic indicators one part of the region with cities like Bytom and Zabrze is doing significantly worse than the rest of the conurbation. This part of the conurbation did experience mass resettlement of inhabitants after WWII. Nearly half of the inhabitants left or were deported to Germany, where the Polish mostly rural population was resettled into mentioned cities. These events were connected to large conflicts in the newly created community.

The research aim is to trace the link between economic differentiation and demographic history. We use the biographical method to study three generations in two neighboring cities, Bytom and Chorzów. Those cities contrast sharply in both demographic and economic spheres. The unemployment rate was 18,5% in Bytom, 8,9% in Chorzów in 2015, GDP was 90% and 145% of the country average respectively. The biographical studies on family generations from neighboring but distinct areas may help us understand how differences in family trajectories result in different individual choices. We assume that personal gestalt of life history reflects salient economic behaviours. Our effort is to combine economics with sociological perspectives within biographical studies.

The study could help diagnose the problems faced by the Silesian community in the period of transformation, which may help policymakers to meet another transformation due to global warming.

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RN03_T04 | Biographies and identities

Biographies Of Roma Motherhood In Contemporary Czechia. Tapestry Of Multi-ethnic Identity, Marginalized Social Position And Emancipation Challenges

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The paper is based on the thematic narrative analysis of 25 in-depth biographical interviews conducted in Czechia with Romani mothers in 2018 within the larger scope of international project ISOTIS. We focus on the constructions of multiple roles and identities Czech Roma mothers experience while often living in highly marginalized contexts with regard to their ethnic minority and low-income backgrounds. Their life narratives reveal the patterns of motherhood in their families of origin, how they were becoming mothers, what does it mean to be a mother for them, as well as how they are reflecting in their own socialization input on their own daughters, assuming that they will be becoming mothers one day too. These forms of motherhood intertwined in their biographical stories are sometimes in line with more traditional family role models, while other times they represent Roma women' complicated efforts of becoming emancipated from the larger family, poverty and social marginalization. The narratives present the symptomatic struggle between traditional expectations and changing social conditions that suggest for more emancipated conduct. This struggle is nevertheless highly influenced by racialized discourse that prevails in contemporary Czechia. These complex intersectional structures are inscribed into Roma mothers' experiences of becoming and being a mother. Thus, we will present the inner resources of motherhood in the context of Czech Roma women experience with raising children and more generally care in the private sphere.

New Framing of Migration: Construction of Emigration and Return in Magazin IR

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Migration in Latvia is often at the centre of public attention, with emigration rates still exceeding immigration rates and young people leaving the most, which in turn amplifies the social problems caused by low birth rates and ageing population. Return migration is seen as very important for the future of Latvia's development and for the future of the nation. Therefore remigration is at the focus of the government, researchers and the media.

The aim is to explore the construction of return migrants' experiences of emigration and return in the magazine IR thematic series "Back Home", published in 2018 and 2019. Interviews are based on biographical narratives, covering the reasons for migration, experiences gained, resulting changes and accounts of return and reintegration. Interviews construct a certain portrait of the generation - the characters are young people, mainly in their 30s and 40s, who have made the choice to return after several years spent abroad.

Theoretical frame is based on assumption that people can craft personal and professional lives that span beyond nation-state borders and boundaries by creating new social, cultural and political meaning around events, actions and beliefs (Ozkazanc-Pan, 2019). These narratives recognize mobility as a new ontological condition (Calás and Smircich, 2011; Ozkazanc-Pan and Calás, 2015) and allows to understand the ways in which humans forge new experiences, lives and selves under conditions of mobility (Levitt and Jaworsky, 2007).

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Let's Talk About Identity: (Re)constructing Ethnicity, 'Race' and The Irish Nation

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This article provides a contribution towards studies of Irish identity and broader sociological understandings of the socially constructed nature of identities. Based on qualitative research it documents empirical data obtained from eight focus group discussions conducted across Ireland.

Identified heretofore are findings that emerge in the social (re)construction of Irish identity within the continuum of liquid modernity. Most noteworthy is the unambiguous centrality of essentialist notions of race within the social construction of Irishness. Although numerous mechanisms affecting identity formation were identified, several fundamental processes in the (re)construction of perceived 'Irish' identity are discussed. Particularly detailed is how compounded ethno-racial distinctions are reified and conceived of in essentialist terms; the singular idealised notion of 'Irish' identity is extrapolated and superimposed onto the collective.

Overall, comprehension of the Irish social fabric is achieved through a compounding of intrinsic notions of evolutionary change within the context of history, together with the reification of ethno-racial distinctions, ethnocentrisms, as well as the belief that society can be and is shaped by environmental externalities. Such an interpretation of social order and potential societal progress conveys a level of illogicality. It suggests that through social interaction, between members of the dominant normative group within Irish society, a blending occurs to facilitate transmission of racial/ethnocentric and conversely anti-essentialist values, which merge within the psyche of individuals. Although socio-psychological conditions perpetuate ethnocentric biases, conversely there is a cognisant understanding that such ideas of the inherent are actually quite fragile, baseless and abstract.

To conclude, although such a process is reconciled by individuals, through the preservation of conformity, it is seen as constraining conceptions of identity as fluid.

Social Biography As a Narrative Tool for Developing Awareness. A Pilot Study in Nonprofit Organisations in Southern Italy

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The social biography is a useful tool of self-writing to "calibrate" one's point of view, to investigate one's way of thinking and perceiving the world, to analyze those elements that distinguish us and make our personal history unique, even though we have similarities with others.

The social biography is a narrative of the most salient turning points (Meo, 2007) that characterise our social histories, because it is through narration that individuals are able to construct their own realities, shaping their knowledge and experiences (Bruner, 2007). Thanks to some technical indications able to stimulate a process of self-awareness of one's own experience, social biography can be a useful method for all those professions whose main objective is to relate to others It allows us to modify stereotypes and improve the way we engage and develop interpersonal communication.

The purpose of this article is to present a research work carried out in six Italian Regions, through 250 social biographies written by managers of nonprofit organizations. In an ethnological perspective (Bertaux, 2008), life stories become tools for developing a reflection based on history, social identity and personal experience which, as underlined by Bauman (2003), allow the sociologist to build generalizations starting from the uniqueness of personal stories.

RN03_T05 | Challenged by the Pandemic: Biographies in Health and Social Care

An English Biographical Researcher Turns to Flânerie to Give the Isolated Elderly a Voice

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My customary practice, gathering people's stories through conversational interviews, was precluded by the pandemic, forcing me to adapt my methods. And like many others, my close-up contact shrank to immediate family and locality; a bubble of three that included an elderly relation who previously had functioned autonomously. Through a process I term 'care-creep', I began an insidious descent into carer as her need to isolate and avoid public transport, together with the closure of nearby facilities, restricted her opportunities to live independently. I began to 'listen' to life as seen by my elderly relative, learning more from the stories she told me about her friends and contacts, and – seeking to anonymise the data – turned the policy on daily exercise and social distancing to one of advantage. Together, these policies brought life out onto the pavement in a way that was clearly audible to those nearby – whether walking past or behind at a 'safe' two metres – enabling me to become a biographical flâneur. I began to broaden my perspective on 'being elderly', gleaning ideas from watching, listening and occasionally talking with neighbours as I wandered the village. This gave my walks a new purpose, as I imagined life through the eyes of an elderly companion, later capturing this in a single anonymised narrative voice as a form of "Impressionistic Research". Through this account, I draw attention to the frustrations and difficulties faced by cared 'for' and carer in a rural English village in lockdown, a situation that isolation, otherwise, renders invisible.

Asylum Seekers' Narratives Of Health And Illness. A Research In An Italian Hospital

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This paper presents the preliminary findings of a research conducted with asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection accessing an ad-hoc clinic (ambulatory) set up for these patients by a hospital in Rome. Based on the insights provided by studies in cross-cultural medicine (Sannella 2021) and drawing from the methodology developed in the fields of "narrative medicine" (Charon 2006) and medical humanities (Crawford 2015), the project seeks to reconstruct the "stories of health" and "stories of illness" of these patients through interviews akin to life stories, collected with the aid of cultural mediators. The aim is to outline the medical needs of this population, investigating how such patients perceive their health status prior to accessing the clinic and after the medical consultations, while analysing their expectations about the hospital as an "institution" and their judgements about the treatments received. The paper evaluates the advantages and challenges of the deployed methodology. This type of interview provides ample room for the interviewee's self-expression and seems suitable to grasp the patients' feelings and necessities. However, establishing rapport with these interviewees may prove difficult: considering they are often traumatized by the experience of displacement and that representations of something so intimate as the body's suffering are culturally-laden, they may unwillingly retrace their health trajectory with someone who is not even a doctor, but a somewhat "baffling" researcher. While offering a reflection about positionality(ies), this methodological discussion shows the implications of the encounter between different "cultures of care" for the practice of medicine.

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Individualized Biography at the Edge

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The notion that modernity has transformed the self into a reflexive and biographical project has been the mainstay of the individualization thesis proposed by sociologists Ulrich Beck and Elisabeth Beck-Gernsheim, Zygmunt Bauman, and Anthony Giddens. In all aspects of life, the properties, functions, and activities previously attributed to social systems such as the nation-state, welfare state, the family, etc. have been increasingly "displaced onto global instances, while others have been intensively displaced onto the individual" (Beck & Beck-Gernsheim 2002: x). For persons reaching the end of life, this internal displacement of value meanings into individualized instances is thought to pose a significant threat to self-identity. For sociologists, one way in which the embodied tension of aged and dying bodies to the reflexive construction of self has been settled has been by the assumption that death naturally leads to a fragmentation in individualized biography. Dying individuals are thought to defend themselves against ontological insecurity by focusing on the health of their bodies, and adopting 'survival strategies' in which life options are strategically manoeuvered to reduce bodily risk and stave off physical decay. Grounded on in-depth biographical interviews carried out with individuals planning an assisted suicide in Switzerland, I will challenge the assumption that the approach of death leads to biographical rupture. I will present some of the ways in which individuals facing the end continue to reflexively shape their identities, and rely on previous experience and membership to imagined communities such as gender, ethnic group, and socio-economic status in order to resist biographical disruption and achieve a good 'death of their own'.

RN03_T06 | Visual and digital biographical research

Back to Basics? Photographic Portraits of Domestic Confinement During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic had multiple implications in research, namely in the development of ongoing or planned fieldwork. In the research project "Biographical Echoes: triangulation in the study of life-histories" we were forced to interrupt the co-presence biographical interviews we were carrying out. Due to this suspension, we had to rethink the project's design and find alternative ways to accomplish the research goals. The solution found was to maintain contact with the participants who had already been interviewed to understand how their lives had been altered by the pandemic, and how they were experiencing those changes. Telephone interviews were conducted and photos illustrating their daily lives during the first lockdown period were sent to us regularly. The analysis of the interviews and of the 210 photographs collected (between April and June 2020) configures what we named as "back to basics" at two different levels. First, from a biographical point of view, in the sense that the structuring of everyday routines, such as hygiene and eating habits, which generally operate on a non-conscious level, moved not only to the forefront of the daily organisation of time, space and relationships, but also to a more conscious level about oneself and the others. And, second, sociologically, because, despite being faced with an unprecedented reality, everything about the pandemic and its consequences concerns elementary social processes and societal dynamics of existence, that are already an integral part of the conceptual nucleus and of the body of knowledge of sociology.

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"Draw My Life Internet Video- as an Example of a Micro Life Story"

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Draw My Life is an Internet phenomenon which is known enough to have its own description in Wikipedia, where we can read that it is "a type of Internet video in which the author narrates their life history, set to a fast-motion video of the author drawing illustrations on a whiteboard of key figures and events in their life". The videos began with Irish YouTuber and musician Bry in 2011 and in 2013 became very popular. Many well-known YouTubers posted such videos. They last several minutes and are a general overview of the whole life, told in an authorial (original) way and at the same time attractive enough to be watched by millions of Internet users. Also today we can find new videos. In my presentation I will analyse these films focusing on their structure, the way YouTubers present themselves, the events they expose in such short story. Above all, I will try to answer the question to what extent such biographical micro-stories can become analytical material for biographical research.

Viral Epistolary: Digital Collective Letter-Writing in Time of Pandemic

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Like many other countries, Italy faced the most severe and restrictive lockdown measures during the first SARS-CoV-2 so-called wave, from March to June 2020.
In this period, we promoted an online letter-writing and letter-sharing community project called "Viral Epistolary" (VE). VE lasted three months, collected more than 500 letters, and connected thousands of people from all over the country. VE's aims were to promote a digital space aimed at sharing domestic isolation, physical distancing, and pandemic experiences, as well as providing mutual and community support, by using letters as a mediation, meaning-making, and auto/biographical tool.

Our paper foresees two parts. Firstly, we will present the main findings of the preliminary phase of our research, where we conducted an inter-disciplinary narrative analysis of the letters collected. Hence, we will highlight how digital and community writing can be understood as a sort of "meanwhile" liminal space. The pandemic as a social total fact is rearranged through resistance, survival, and social relationships-restoring frames. Particularly, we will see how personal and biographical resources are used to deal with and understand social phenomena and how different personal and social backgrounds emerge from a shared narrative pretext.
In the second part, we will discuss methodological issues related to the second-ongoing phase of our research, which involves EV's participants through new writing opportunities and interviews. The scope will be to deepen the understanding of how their experiences related to the pandemic have changed through time and within the transformation of overall pandemic social-framing processes.

Photo-elicitation techniques in autobiographical interviews with Black Poles (work-in-progress).

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This paper will discuss introducing visual interviewing techniques into a biographical research design. It will also comment on preliminary results of a pilot study.
The project aims at producing a sociography of the experience of being a black Pole based on life stories of adult mixed-race Poles, raised in Poland and identifying themselves as Polish, with at least one immigrant parent. A generation of people has come of age, who were born into families started by immigrants coming to Poland from Africa and Asia still under communism and in the 1990s.
Despite a significant wave of immigration in recent years, Polish society is still uniquely mono-ethnic and mono-cultural. There is little anti-discriminatory or multi-cultural education in the public school curriculum. The representation of non-white Poles in the public discourse and popular culture is sparse. Is such a society, being mixed-race means bearing signs of otherness which are at all times 'hurled in the immediacy of the visual encounter' (W.J.T. Mitchell).
Photo-elicitation techniques may help in reaching aspects of experience not evoked through narrative constraints of an oral interview. Images may elicit autobiographical

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stories in a distinct non-linear and non-chronological fashion. As most of the interviewees are young adults, accounting for audiovisual, digital online forms of autobiographical expression, typical for their generation, seems vital.

The autobiographical narrative section of the interviews will be followed by a photo-elicitation section, consisting of four stages, corresponding to selected strategies of visual interviewing. These will include visual documentation and asking for comment on photos from interviewees' family photographic collection, photos shared on social media, as well as significant objects, symbols, souvenirs or clothes from the interviewee's private environment.

RN03_T07 | Biographical and life course research

From Victims to Survivors of Gender-based Violence in Universities.

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There is increasing research on the experiences suffered by sexual harassment victims, as well as on their processes of disclosure and resilience. Some research suggested that the recovery of GBV victims usually depends on the responses they receive from other people. This paper analyzes the process from victims to survivors of GBV victims in universities, from two perspectives. On the one hand, we analyze to what extent the increase in disclosures depends on having successful referents, that is, other victims who have experienced positive consequences after breaking their silence, and have moved through the process of victims to survivors with personal and professional success. On the other hand, this study incorporates the socio-neuroscience perspective, studying the impact in our memory of hard episodes experienced throughout life. Some neuroscientists reveal that autobiographical memory has a prospective function, so depending on how we remember the past, we project and act in the future. Thus, considering GBV one of the episodes that most affect our memory, addressing this issue properly is key to a satisfactory life. Along these lines, our results indicate that communicative interactions among peers and support networks influence memory and have an

impact on its transformation, which prevents future negative consequences, that in some cases have been shown to happen when violent episodes have occurred in the past. This paper emphasizes the relevance of promoting spaces for dialogue and trust so that, victims may decide to review their past situations, from a positive and transformative approach, while becoming successful survivors.

The Role of Prison in Mafia Women Life Course. The Normalization of the Imprisonment Experience.

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The ecological and systemic approaches to the study of human development made clear that challenges are defined by resources, and vice versa; this is why it is crucial to explore the relationship between these two dimensions in order to understand how individuals experience life transitions. Imprisonment can be considered a hard challenge in human life course, capable of triggering situations of stagnation or decay. However, for families involved in mafia activities, it is a very common experience. Due to the illicit nature of mafia organisation, imprisonment is at least expected and, at times, necessary to advance in the criminal careers. Since it is not prescribed, but common and socially expected, prison experience seems to be a quasi-normative shift (Hendry and Kloep 2010) in mafia fellows' life course. This paper deals with mafia members' representation of this transition and their resources to face it. It focuses on the case of mafia women and it is based on 18 in-depth interviews with women involved in mafia organizations imprisoned in an Italian high security section. It shows that mafia women access some peculiar resources to face prison challenge. These resources are rooted in a twofold previous experience: the one they "have" thanks to the sharing of knowledge about prison within the family, and the one they "make" by visiting detained relatives. Relying on these resources the challenge of imprisonment tends to be represented through a normalization discourse.

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Biographical Metamorphoses of Upwardly-Mobile Academics from East-Central Europe

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This study derives from a larger project on the biographies of working-class academics in Poland which focuses on showing how the experience of social mobility shapes the cultural practices and social taste of upwardly mobile academics. In the study, based on three narrative interviews with upwardly mobile PhDs in their mid-thirties, we demonstrate that these narrations are devoid of a clear action plan to become an academic. It was to some extent by accident and coincidence of various circumstances that they pursued careers in the academia. The analyzed career paths were accelerated by (significant) others who inspired the upwardly-mobile academics to get involved in scientific student organizations or made it possible to take up an academic post. Although they faced different institutional expectation patterns (from undermining the value of academic education, through indifference, to full support), they had all undergone biographical metamorphoses. Even if now all three have academic achievements, their relationship with the academia has always been complicated. Rather than a career, they were always seeking a job to make for a living, and some of the alternative choices were different precarious positions. In this paper, we compare these biographies with the life stories of the elite Polish academics employed by top world universities in the US and the UK. Their narrations are in sharp contrast with the narrations of the upwardly-mobile academics. Instead of precariousness, they speak of academic privilege, instead of profound biographical metamorphoses, they experienced perfectly orchestrated institutional expectations and long-term biographical action plans (often created in early childhood), and the feeling of insecurity is replaced with a sense of self-confidence.

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RN04 | Sociology of Children and Childhood

RN04_T01_01 | Sexualities identities

A Child's Right To Know? Intersex Adults' Reflections On Childhood Medical Intervention

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Intersex people have bodies that are born different to typical male-female ones. Intersex is an umbrella term that includes more than thirty ways the human body differs according to its sex characteristics (i.e. genitalia, hormones, chromosomes, sex organs).

Some differences are determined at birth, in other cases, a person may not realise they are intersex until late adolescence when delayed physical growth/menstruation may prompt medical investigation. Furthermore, law and policy does not benefit intersex people to the same extent that the non-intersex population benefit. Issues arise relating to: the rights of the child, bodily autonomy and integrity, to name but a few.

Traditionally, intersex variations were pathologised in a medicalised disability model that sought to correct/fix the 'problem'. Often, babies, children, and adolescents were subjected to unnecessary interventions on their bodies that they did not consent to in an attempt to 'normalise' their bodies according to the male-female biological binary.

Using hermeneutical phenomenology, we interviewed intersex adults some of whom discussed what it means to have endured such interventions. They described growing up not knowing what had happened to them and how they eventually learned the truth about what happened. The ongoing harmful effects of such interventions prevail and feature in their daily lives - in some instances, they prevent them from living 'normal' lives. Psychological trauma abounds. Feeling violated and questioning their self-worth are some of the deeply traumatic realities they struggle with as they navigate adulthood. Furthermore, the role of parents and doctors emerge as problematic.

Let's Map Our Neighbourhood: Girls' Participation and Critical Sexuality Education

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'Space' is understood to be a non-homogenous concept with ever-shifting dichotomies of public-private, work-leisure and geographical-imaginary (Butalia, 2012). It encompasses physical demarcations and structures, and carries latent socio-political and subjective meanings. Notions, for instance, of personal safety or casual loitering come to be conditioned by one's intersectional social position (Phadke, Khan and Ranade, 2011).

This paper is part of a doctoral study about Critical Sexuality Education (CSE) and children's agency. It builds on frameworks of critical pedagogy (Sanjakdar et al, 2015; Freire, 2005) and participatory research (Siry, 2015) to engage with ideas of equity and social justice through one example. It explores the role gender plays in the lives of school going adolescent girls living at a Shelter Home for street children in Delhi (India), as they relate to spaces, familiar and imagined. We developed a mapping exercise and identified locations and civic facilities that mark everyday engagement with and navigation of public spaces with hostility. Spaces were understood not only through the lens of 'safety' or 'risk', but also through perspectives of desire, say, of leisure or having 'fun'. We reflected on questions like: Who can claim public spaces? How do spaces produce unequal citizens? How does one's lack of ownership over spaces translate to a loss of agency and opportunities? Can we reimagine and reclaim spaces?

The intervention was grounded in girls' everyday lived realities. The control over content and manner of engagement also lay with them. Girls' participation, thereby, enabled them to actively define their own learning, while collaboratively nurturing the process of research (Rampal, 2008). This amounted to pedagogical and research implications for a comprehensive, applied and relevant understanding of CSE.

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RN04_T01_02 | Digital agency

Children in the Digital Economy: Rethinking and Broadening our Understanding of Child Labor

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Digital and platform economy is being boosted by a model of accumulation based on the exploitation of the sociality of Internet users. Internet-using activity embodies a dense flow of constant interactions that, conveniently algorithmized, becomes invisible and unpaid digital labor- productive performances dispossessed of formal recognition and status.

Although social research focused on the problematization of digital labor has proliferated over the past decade, there is a remarkable lack of studies focusing on the analysis of the digital activity developed by children- a magma of massive digital practices in social networks, platforms and applications that, conveniently commodified by the digital corporations, becomes authentic labor, that is to say, a myriad of economically exploitative activities performed by children.

Based on these assumptions, the traditional patterns of categorization of child labor by instances such as the International Labor Organization need to be urgently broadened and updated. To this end, this paper offers a sociological analysis of the qualities of the digital labor developed by children in online networks and platforms, as well as a description of some anthropological implications of child Internet-using, particularly with regard to the interactions with the virtual assistant Alexa (Amazon) and the performances developed through the video-sharing social networking service TikTok.

The ENEM Exam As A Rite Of Passage For Brazilian Children And Youth - A Netnography Of Digital Representations

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The National High School Exam ("ENEM") in Brazil is a massive yearly admission test, which is attended by millions of applicants. The exam leads, for instance, to admission in public and private universities in Brazil, as well in some tertiary institutes in Portugal and the United Kingdom, among others. The applicants can therefore land places in some of the most competitive schools and effectively shape their capabilities. The event is extremely relevant for adolescents and young adults, which sum to at least 60% of the participants (INEP 2020). As such, my hypothesis is that the ENEM holds a special place as a rite of passage for Brazilian children and youth, a perspective that I will explore through netnography (Kozinets, 2015) via digital representations in two social medias in which children and youth are heavy users: Youtube (ICT Kids Online, 2019) and Tiktok (Sensor Tower, 2020). Beyond school effectiveness, which is well served in terms of research (Travitzky et al, 2014, Locco, 2005), this paper will engage in analysing the symbology of the exam as a cultural mark, through manifestations such as posts, videos and memes, seeing it as a potential rite of passage, but not only limited to towards adulthood.

The theoretical framework is based on the works of James and Prout (1997) and Irwin (2013), in childhood and rites of passage; Livingstone (2000) and Third et. al (2013) on children and media, including some analysis of the Sociology of Memes (Chen, 2012, Varis and Blommaert, 2015).

Keywords:
Digital representations, Admission Exam, Brazil, Childhood, Rites

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RN04_T02_01 | Covid19 I

Unequal Closing and Opening of Places and Spaces: Children's Perspectives on Well-Being During COVID-19

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Places affect children's concepts of well-being (Coulton & Spilsbury 2014: 1307), and one consequence of policies dealing with COVID-19 is the closure of places of daily life. For children, these are primarily school, public play and recreational facilities. The closure of places is accompanied by a change in the structure of the day and, accordingly, of everyday life and space - conceptualized here as a relational arrangement of social goods and living beings in places (Löw 2015; OECD 2020). Parallel to the closure of places, others opened up, for example through online education.

Our qualitative research focused the opening up of other places and spaces in and beyond traditional institutional settings. The paper will present how children position themselves in the context of the transformation of institutionalized places and spaces and how their concepts of well-being reveal themselves in this process. Our findings are based on interviews with 20 children in Romania and 20 in Germany (collected within the projects Children's Understandings of Well-being – global and local Contexts and Child Well-being in Romania). Using an intersectional approach (Hill Collins & Bilge 2016) we explored the relevance of unequal social orders for children's positionings and their concepts of well-being (Hunner-Kreisel & März 2018). In doing so, we 1) reconstructed spatial dimensions (Fegter 2014: 530) in concepts of well-being and 2) their interconnectedness with further social dimensions. We show 3) with reference to the pandemic situation shifts in spatial order and reflect 4) how these shifts inscribe into children's understandings of well-being and reshape their institutional relationships respectively. Our reconstructions present local specificities and global commonalities using cross-cultural comparison between Romania and Germany.

From Distance Learning to "Schools for Future": The space-time generational divide and children's activism in the Covid-19 era

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Italy closed its schools longer than any other European country in order to contain the first wave of the coronavirus pandemic. In October 2020, when the trend in infections rose again, middle and high schools were shut down, switching back to distance learning. This impacted not only children's education but their lives (with unequal impacts on children in the most vulnerable situations), revealing the "cultural politics of childhood" and the "generational order" of a society afflicted by "adultism" and familism.

This proposal aims to analyse the public discourse (in major newspapers and online), divided over the closing/reopening of schools, emphasizing how much space and time can be indicators of inequalities played out on a generational level as well as the driving forces of budding social movements initiated by children and youth.

While the place allowed or denied to children shows their margins of inclusion or exclusion in the public sphere, being denied returning to school is tied to their present/future. Within this context, we can frame the unprecedented student activism by 12-years-olds in Italy in the "Schools for Future" movement that tactically used urban space both as a stage for protest and as an object to claim. Through the bodily reappropriation of public space to claim their right to the future, this movement demonstrates how, in a space-time dialectic, children experience cultural determinants and processes that regulate and control their lives, and how they try to influence their form and direction.

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Imagining The Future: Intergenerational Solidarity, Agency, Trust In Primary School Children's Narratives During The Covid-19 Pandemic In London

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Children in Europe are living through and contributing to unusual times. This statement is particularly apt to describe the experience of children in education. In the last two years, the geography of education has been radically altered. However, the voices of children have been often surrogated by the voices of adults, speaking on behalf of children. By discussing data produced in London schools with children age 9-11, this presentation aims to bring to the fore the voices of children.

The audio-recording of lessons in 2 London schools had been planned as part of an ongoing Horizon2020 project (www.child-up.eu) to allow a sociological analysis of educational interactions. Audio-recordings took place in December 2020 following 4-weeks closures due to several cases of Covid-19. Before the closure of all schools in the context of a third national lockdown, 20 hours were audio-recorded.

Transcriptions of data, suggested new directions for investigation. Data showed that on return to school in December, teachers were inviting children to share stories of their experiences during the 4-weeks absence. Children's stories were analytically approached with the instruments offered by narrative analysis, consequently to the idea that narratives were used by children to interpret and present their realities, making sense of events in a situation of generalized uncertainty. The presentation will discuss three themes highlighted by narrative analysis:

1) Solidarity between children and parents, in form of intergenerational collaboration in home schooling and the re-design of domestic spaces and family time;
1) Perceptions of pandemic-related health and economic uncertainty and authorship of imagined futures;
2) Changes in the dynamics of intergenerational trust, including display of agency as active participation in the management of family challenges.

RN04 | Sociology of Children and Childhood

Screens And Body Maps. Participatory Research On Children's Time Use In Times Of The Covid_19 Pandemic

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Information on children's use of time and daily activities may enrich our comprehension of children's well-being, particularly concerning self-satisfaction and specific capabilities development and flourishing. However, Time Use Studies and the Sociology of Children and Childhood have primarily advanced in parallel but not permanently interconnected paths. Although time use surveys, Time Use researcher's iconic tool, collects very relevant quantitative information, these instruments can not address critical qualitative aspects and complexities such as meanings, conflicts, freedoms. To tackle these issues and contribute to a better understanding of the children's temporal experiences, we are committed to participatory approaches that involve children in the whole research process and not only as informants. The pandemic context and the need for physical distance have posed a series of barriers to moving forward in this line and have urged us to use our creativity. Our paper describes the development of a participatory process based on online workshops and artistic practices to address children's time experiences and well-being and illustrates some ways to articulate these research practices with a more traditional survey-based time use research approach. We address children's participation in their families, schools, and communities in decisions concerning how they use their time, as well as about how participatory research practices can potentially enhance the participatory (and other) capabilities of those engaged in the co-creation of knowledge. To conclude, we include some final reflection on the pandemic's challenges and opportunities to develop participatory research.

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RN04_T02_02 | Social work and protection

Born into Care – The Effects of Area-level Deprivation on Children Entering Care Proceedings in Wales

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For family courts, ordering the removal of children from their families is the last resort when their safety and wellbeing are in danger. Removals take place when the parents cannot cope and are unable to give their child a safe and stable home. In many cases, there is a presence of domestic abuse, severe mental health struggles, and substance misuse in the parental household. This has been labelled "the toxic trio" in some of the literature in the field (Brandon 2009). However, this label has been criticized by scholars emphasizing the role of contextual factors such as area deprivation and unemployment (Duschinsky, Skinner, Hutchinson, Clements, Bilson & Bywaters 2020.

This paper analyses rich Cafcass data on family court proceedings in Wales linked to area-deprivation data using statistical modelling. The research team is part of the Family Justice Data Partnership, a collaboration between Lancaster and Swansea Universities (funded by the Nuffield Foundation). The data is held in the SAIL Databank at Swansea University. Our focus is on how different deprivation domains affect the incidence rates of children in Welsh local authorities undergoing care proceedings between 2014 and 2019. The findings indicate that especially employment deprivation, but also income, educational and health deprivation are linked to increased incidence rates. Environmental factors such as the physical, housing and access to services domain are not statistically related to the risk of children to end up in court. The paper adds important insights on the importance of the wider policy context for the social wellbeing of children in local communities.

Well-Being and Rights Of Children Under The Protection System

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Following the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, children that are in risk at home must be protected and cared for by Public Administration. The Child Protection System in Catalonia includes multidisciplinar work teams called EAIA, which have a key role: they assess the situation of each child, propose the most appropriate measure and follow up to ensure and promote their protection and well-being. But are these interventions really based on promoting their well-being? Do they fulfill the rights of this children? This research analyzes how the EAIA's job impacts on children's well-being and on their rights. It explores why is important to generate mechanisms to assess both objective and subjective well-being within the protection system and proposes a system of indicators.

This is a case of study that uses the triangulation of the three agents involved: children (aged 8-17 years old), families and professionals. Through a sequential mixed-method it's noted that the measure to protect these children does not always translate into an increase in their well-being. The findings highlight the effects of inequalities, resulting from the intersectional bias of the population attended by the protection system, not only in children's rights and their well-being but also in that of their families.

Key-words: Children in public care, well-being, inequalities, assessment.

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Child Rights Literacy and Misguided Practices amongst Professionals of the Romanian Child Protection Services

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Although significant developments have taken place in the past decades in the field of child rights and child welfare in Romania, rights literacy and observance of child rights remains a problem in the daily practice of the Romanian child welfare system. Respecting and applying the main principles and driving lines of child rights intersects structures of ethnic and gender discrimination, institutional and social hierarchies, and cultural norms, as well as an insufficient understanding of child rights and their norms of application within the existent institutional settings. Drawing on a recent set of semi-structured interviews (29) with employees of the child protections services, lawmakers, social work professionals and experts in Romania, the current research tackles the understanding and usage of child protection principles and norms in the Romanian child protection system, unearthing the numerous contradictions between legal norms, existent lines of recommendation and discourses, and the daily practices of child protection workers. While most social workers and child protection professionals pay lip servce to child rights and acknowledge their importance, very few manage to observe them in practice and translate them in institutional norms and practices. The research will therefore attempt to uncover these lines of tension and open-up possible directions of change that could improve the performance and services of child protection system in Romania.

RN04_T03 | Custody, ECEC and privacy

The Procusto's myth and the Neoliberal policies in Early Childhood Education: discourses and practices in Portugal

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In the international and national context, we have witnessed an intense debate around the role and function of Early Childhood Education (ECE), above all due to the enormous pressure that the demands of neoliberal society place on its professionals, families and children. The neoliberal discourses based on the apology of performativity, flexibility, individual choice, accountability, rankings, and meritocracy, are mirrored in early promotion of the development of school skills and curriculum narrowing, along with its pedagogical practices. The almost absence of these research in the field of ECE and, even more, focusing on the way children experience these demands and the principles of democracy, equity and participation made possible by the right to play, generate tensions and changes in everyday life. Drawing into Sociology of Childhood and Education and Educational Sciences we aim to analyse these tensions/changes to apprehend how the children and educators deal with them. Observations and interviews carried out in several kindergarten, public and private, located in three different cities in Portugal (Lisbon, Porto and Braga), between 2017 and 2019, allow us to highlight the "weight" of schoolification processes and the devaluation of play as a right and a particular mode of children's participation - traits that reconfigure the child in 'ideal learner', educators as primary teachers and the ECE like the primary education.

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Material Practices of Children in Shared Custody Arrangements: Dealing with, and Making Sense of, a World in Motion

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This proposal focuses on multilocal families and more specifically on the lived experiences of children of separated parents, aged between 10 and 16, and living between two fixed households. Our main aim is to highlight, through materiality, different daily practices that children develop to deal with these absences and presences. Based on semi-structured interviews with 20 Belgian children mobilizing participatory methods, we analyze how the objects that surround these young people help them organize their world into a lived space (Rolshoven, 2008) and establish links and continuities that offer them a certain stability in the experience of mobility. Two sets of material practices emerge from our data. The first consists of fixing "stationary objects" to order, distinguish and be anchored in each living space. The second consists of creating permanence and continuity in movement with "objects in transition" that travel with children. We show that these practices and the meaning given to them are constructed at the crossroads between children's own aspirations and the affordances and limitations set by their family environment (marked by material and spatial constraints, educational values and styles, and specific temporalities).

Being an Individual and a Sibling: Battles for Privacy within Sibling Relationships in Turkey

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Sibling relationships may involve an abundance of solidarity as well as conflicts. Children's individual privacy, however, may be one of the most contested and conflicted themes for some sibships. In Turkey, the concept privacy is often associated with an Islamic culture that organises most aspects of the everyday life.

Building on a larger corpus of privacy theories transcending the social and cultural constructions of privacy, this research aims to explore how siblings make sense of their own and each other's individual privacy in their everyday interactions. Arguing privacy as a significant concept to childhood studies, it scrutinises over interactional and informational contacts among siblings. The empirical material is drawn from an ethnographic fieldwork conducted with 33 families in Eskisehir in Turkey. Initially, qualitative interviews that were carried out with the target children aged 10 to 14, their parents and siblings. This followed a series of revisits to the participant families. Findings suggested that most siblings aimed primarily at intruding in physical, intellectual and emotional spheres of one another. Some of their ways of violating their siblings' individual privacy included attacking, showing over-affectionate behaviours (squeezing in lieu of hugging, biting etc.), getting into their personal belongings, undermining their artistic, academic or sportive achievements, making each other feel teased and embarrassed. The generational order and siblings' gender were one of the key influences over their experience of individual privacy. The younger and the female children seemed to be less privileged and showed subtler resistance in terms of violations of their privacy.

RN04_T04_01 | Culture and consumption

Chips for Tea: Discourses about Children and Food from the 1980s to Today

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In Britain, the disruption of food distribution at schools during the Covid-19 pandemic, and the subsequent Free School Meals campaign, brought back attention to children and food. Notably, several themes in the public discussion echoed discourses that emerged in the last quarter of the 20th century, when British newspapers decided to put what children ate on the table, assuming a drastic change in food "preferences", from elaborate family meals to "junk" food. This focus had disregarded political-economic factors that determined what children had to eat, as well as the social and symbolic dimensions of food, reducing children's relationship with food to

choosing, consuming and eating to maintain their bodies as an asset.

Based on a critical reading of the news coverage of topics such as junk food, child obesity, and school meals in the 1980s, and drawing parallels between contemporary discussions, this paper will examine discourses about children and food, and particularly about the financialisation of food provision for children. The aim is to raise questions about the possibilities of turning back to the past, not as a series of prophecies, but as a series of potentialities, as we remake the future.

The paper is an output of the European Commission funded MSCA project CHIBRIT "Is There No Such Thing As Childhood? New Childhoods in Britain and Turkey between 1976 and 1997" which investigates changing ideas about children and childhood, and a shift from social to familial and individual responsibility in response to the shared global processes of the period.

Shut Up And Smile: A Study Of The Attitudes, Experiences And Practices Of Photographing And Sharing Images Of Children In Ireland

Glenn Doyle

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This research responds to changing sensitivities toward the photographing of children. It investigates Irish adults' attitudes toward and practices around the capturing and sharing of everyday images of children across both traditional and social media platforms.

Drawing on previous work by (Cohen, 1972), Higonnet (1998), Holland (2004) and Rose (2010) the study considers how contemporary discourses around childhood, children's rights, paedophilia, privacy, consent and Internet safety are impacting on the practices and attitudes of adults in Ireland around the everyday photographing of children.

Applying a mixed-methods approach, the research is based on surveys and individual interviews. Data was analyzed from 360 online and offline surveys. A thematic analysis of this data set generated themes further explored through 12 semi-structured interviews. Supported by field notes gathered during interviews noting the archiving, displaying and sharing of images of children in participants homes, this design allowed for the triangulation of the data that resulted in a rich and complex analysis of contemporary attitudes and practices in Ireland

The study finds that a range of contemporary discourses exert a very significant and tangible effect on how people think about and engage in practices of photographing and sharing images of children. Finally, it considers what longer-term impact this is likely to have on family photography, memories of childhood and attitudes toward childhood more generally.

RN04_T04_02 | Migration

Friends That Matter: Extending, Developing and Missing Friendships Among CEE-born Children Migrating To Sweden

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The aim of this paper is to widen our understanding of how friendships change in the course of transnational migration and through the life-course of the young European migrants growing up in Sweden. This paper draws on the ongoing research project on Transnational childhoods. The project's broader objective is to shed some light on the experiences of re-defining and creating significant social relationships by young people, moving to Sweden under the age of 18 from Poland and Romania as a result of their family' mobility after the EU enlargement in 2004. Children' and youth's mobility in this context is frequently studied in relation to their familial and school adaptations in a new country. Migrant children's transnationalism, not the least in relation to old and new friendships, tends to be taken for granted. Studying children as active agents in migration we combine two steps qualitative interviews, network maps and life lines, to map out friendships young people´s value the most, both retrospectively and at present. Drawing on conceptualisations by Haikkola (2011), and Bagwell& Schmidt (2013) we show that friendships are complex social relationships, with potential of being both a buffer and a hinder to social adjustments post-migration. Besides, children's assumed transnationalism is restricted in number of ways. In the paper, we analyse the changing dynamics of migrant children' friendships in relation to three important dimensions: young migrants' struggles in negotiating transnational friendships; social arenas for building new inter-and intra-ethnic friendships

in Sweden, as well as the role of friends that matter for the young migrants' identity construction and a sense of belonging.

Comparative Analysis of socio-cultural backgrounds on Protecting Children's Rights in Latvia and Sri Lanka (Asian and European Contexts)

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The study focuses on comparing the implementation of children's rights in diverse socio-cultural backgrounds - Latvia and Sri Lanka. This study discloses the situation in society regarding implementing children's rights and finds out similarities and differences of social and cultural backgrounds in two countries, with the base of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). In the theoretical part, it's discussed the concepts of children's rights and how these key concepts meet together, and it discussed cultural relativity of different local contexts affects upholding children's rights in Latvia and Sri Lanka. If ratifying UNCRC brings universal uniformity for implementing children's rights in a global context, the situation considerably diverse in different socio-cultural backgrounds. Practically working with children-related issues encounter challenges in competing claims of rights on sensitive issues on particular cultural backgrounds. The research conducted by quantitative survey with social work professionals. The study analyzes and compares children's quality of life, living conditions, and environments, the standard of living, Education, Satisfaction level of Institutional care, Children's engagement to employments, adequate free time, Reasons for challenging to remove children from risk environments, attitude about giving physical punishments, and other factors affect accomplishing the rights of children in the two countries. Enhancing children's rights within diverse cultural backgrounds may challenge. If UNCRC is the most widely ratified human rights treaty all over the world, children's rights are not sustained completely, and there are many examples demonstrating that practices essentially violate them. Cultural factors cause a huge impact on determining the reasons why a child may prevent from meeting to have their rights.

Contested Right to Education: Young Refugees' Struggles to Access Public Education and to Self- organize Learning in two Greek Camps.

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The last year in Greece has been marked by country - wide student protests against authoritarian policies that further subjugate public education to the capitalist doctrine of "less state" in favor of an "ever-growing market". In a parallel world out of civil society's sight, refugee children placed in mass accommodation and detention structures are being on the whole excluded from the public school system, which constitutes their only chance for social integration and their only hope for the foundation of a sustainable future. The social landscape of the COVID-19 pandemic that is already characterized by rigid discriminations exacerbates those children's exclusion, by providing the state with an excuse to launch additional enclosure- and segregation measures.

However, even within those spaces of exception and under protracted emergency circumstances resistance keeps on emerging. My presentation will delineate some of the refugee children's own initiatives to amend the educational and social deficit inflicted upon them by the restrictive policies that the current Greek government is zealously implementing. Based on the premise that the management of migration offers a "privileged" field for the primary fundamental neoliberal experimentation involving the disintegration of human rights and the deterioration of public welfare, in order for these processes to be extended to other subaltern subjects later on, I will attempt to discuss the potential impact that the interconnection of resistances could bear on positive social change.

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Language And Cultural Mediation As An Alternative Future For The Inclusion Of Migrant Children In The Education System

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Language barriers are one of the most relevant problems that must be overcome to improve migrant children's inclusion in the education system. These barriers can undermine children's understanding and their possible inclusion. Language barriers can be overcome by teaching second (national/local) language and by providing language and cultural mediation. Language and cultural mediation may be seen as a way of providing intercultural adaptation, since it allows the enrichment of linguistic and cultural complexity of a society. This presentation focuses on cultural and language mediation provided in some Italian primary schools, analysing audio-recorded mediated encounters between Italian teachers and Arabic/Chinese parents and children, concerning children's performances and behaviours in the classroom. Mediators are former migrants who became professionals and work for specialised cooperatives. The analysis concerns mediated interaction, in particular, mediators' actions that coordinate this interaction and thus can (or cannot) enhance migrants' agency. This presentation focuses on the ways in which mediators' coordination of the interaction enhances migrant children's agency. It shows (1) the difficulties of this task in an educational context which is dominated by talk about children, rather than with children, and (2) the ways in which, in this context, children are considered either "ratified" persons, i.e. social agents, or non-persons, i.e. non-agents, in the interactions. This analysis can help to understand in which ways mediation could support the future inclusion of these children. For this purpose, the presentation combines Childhood Studies with social systems theory, positioning theory, Goffman's analysis of participation and studies on interpreter-mediated interactions.

RN04_T06 | Covid19_II

Investigating Children's Participation While Dealing with the Unexpected. Adapting the Research with Students in Times of Pandemic.

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In February 2020, when the Covid-19 outbreak hit Italy, the partners of a European project coordinated by an Italian University had just started to collect qualitative data on the inclusion of children with migrant-background in their national education system, with a particular focus on classroom interactions. The research methods included interviews, focus groups and video-observation of activities which aim to promote dialogic practices within schools.

Although each national team adopted several strategies to carry on the research, in relation to the local pandemic management and negotiations with teachers and professionals, in this paper I focus on the actions taken by the Italian team to face this unexpected situation which affected the research fieldwork. In Italy the return to school was delayed to September 2020, therefore, we adapted the methods for the investigation to the conditions caused by social distancing and the physical absence of children within schools. Moreover, while fieldwork opportunities were lacking, reflections on children's participation and spaces to promote it became as urgent as ever, given the absence of children's personal expression in public debates on aspects that strongly affect their life such as school closures, or, more generally, new experiences of schooling and restrictions of social interactions.

In this presentation I will provide some of the qualitative data collected with children on their experiences of the pandemic and some of the unexpected methodological changes and considerations that the situation demanded. These unexpected changes can actually become an opportunity to promote alternative futures for sociological research.

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Politics, Participation And Accountability: Young People Giving Meaning To Active Citizenship During The Pandemic

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The Nuffield Foundation 'Growing up under Covid' participatory action research project reveals how many young people feel their voices and concerns have not been acknowledged as societies figure out how to respond to the impacts of living through a pandemic. Even in the UK with a strong culture of youth participation, young people have found it difficult to have their voices heard during the pandemic. In response to the perceived shortfalls, confusion and double standards young people see in the way political leaders have managed responses to the pandemic, young people have developed increased levels of interest in politics and (new) possibilities of their own democratic roles. This has been fuelled by a growing awareness as real life events unfold around them such as systemic racial injustice and more immediate and perversely mundane issues of ensuring children do not go hungry.

This paper draws on ongoing participatory research with young people across 7 countries to discuss young people's reactions to what they perceive as the failings and injustices of the political classes and in turn how young people have responded through their own everyday acts of citizenships including self-help and community initiatives. The paper reflects on how young people feel about the state of the democracies they are growing up in, and their visions for the future rooted in notions of communitarianism and a moral commitment to fairness and hope for the future and a belief in their own political agency.

Child Well-Being in COVID-19. Ensuring Childhood Welfare through Dialogic Literary Gatherings Transferred to Homes

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COVID-19 pandemic, activity interruption and the closure of schools brought an unexpected situation with a negative impact on childhood. Children became exposed to a new environment, plenty of bleak news and conversations, social distance, routine adjustments and home confinement. This new context is especially worrisome when talking about vulnerable children, with developmental issues, family disruptions or a trauma history. The consequences on their health and well-being turn to an emergency, which urges attention and demands collective action for reinventing education, to give continuity to learning and ensuring child well-being. International recommendations stress the importance of community actions and family implication. In the search for educational alternatives, some schools decided to implement Dialogic Literary Gatherings (DLG) online, which is a Successful Educational Action (SEA) that has always undergone presencially, where students share dialogues about classical books while creating new meanings jointly and sharing values, feelings and knowledge. The aim of this study has been to analyse the impact of implementing DLG online on subjective child well-being, i.e. the participants' perception of happiness and welfare. Six DLG have been analysed, being three of them with more than a 30% of children in vulnerable conditions. Data has been gathered through communicative life-stories, semi-structured interviews and communicative groups, addressed to children, parents and teachers, respectively. Results show a positive impact on child well-being, among them, improvements in educational participation and learning; on quality relationships, and in the strengthening of friendships, self-stem, motivation or happiness, as well as closer bonds between parents and their children.

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RN04_T07 |
Climate change

Youth's Everyday Environmentalism and Green Lifestyles: Performing Interpretive Agency in the Era of Climate Change

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When youth agency and climate change are understood conventionally as 'having a voice' or in the context of Politics, it does not reflect young people's everyday realities and their youthful ways of engaging with climate change-related issues. Thus, this paper is focusing on both formal and informal spaces of young people's lived worlds and presents a broader theoretical framing of youthful political agency in the context of their environmental citizenship. Debating different modes of youth participation in the context of climate-change we refer to four basic types of lived political positionings: 'victim', 'free to choose', 'free to reject', and 'interpreter'. Building on the contra-legal conceptions of Isin's (2008) performative understanding of citizenship, we debate youthful interpretations of everyday environmentalism and green lifestyles through which young people perform their critical agency. We conclude that young people challenge adult-led conceptualizations of environmental ideologies by implicitly or explicitly performing green lifestyles and interpreting green values while engaging with different climate change issues in their everyday experiences (e.g. social injustice, poverty, violence, consumerism, pollution, biodiversity loss, etc.). Keywords: Youth's political participation, climate change, green citizenship, interpretive agency, consumerism.

The Transactional Horizons Of Greta Thunberg: Towards Ontological Regrounding Of Childhood Studies

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Perspectives of children and young people on alternative futures, social and political justice (or injustice) are not independent from the material environment they experience. New constructions of children and childhoods are originating in the materiality of climate change. The author analyses the speeches of Greta Thunberg through the lenses of "transactional horizons" that foster changing inclusions, and hence identities, as the planet is integrated in the Self (Mead 1934). Voices and perspectives raised by young climate activists are seen as indicators of shifting movements among broader cosmologies (Descola 2014). This example highlights the regressive paradox of social constructionism: in order to have cultural constructions of nature, there must be a pre-cultural nature to build these constructions on (Descola, 2014). Nature and culture are two "complexly intervowen ecological systems" (Stephens 1994, p. 4) that childhood studies need to better understand if they want to bypass the trap of abstracted social constructionism and possibly achieve an "ontological turn" (Spyrou 2019, Alanen 2017). In Beyond Nature and Culture (2014), Philippe Descola analyses the schemes used around the globe to equate and differentiate human and non-human ontologies. He identifies four cosmologies (naturalism, animism, totemism and analogism) and suggests that the dualism nature/culture is bound to naturalism, prevalent in modernity. Modern naturalism is just one variant among the possible combinations of schemes governing the objectivation of the world, and hence theories of identity and alterity. This illuminates the limits of social constructionism (Alanen 2015) and offers insights for ontological regrounding of childhood studies.
Keywords: climate justice, dualism, ontologies, social constructionism, transactional horizons

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'The Slow Pandemic': Youth's Climate Justice Activism and the Stakes for Youth Movements Under Covid-19

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Through ongoing ethnographic research with Youth for Climate Cyprus, a group of young Cypriot climate justice activists (YCJA), associated with the global Fridays for Future movement, we explore their strategies during Covid-19 which focus on the production and online promotion of antagonistic framings of the pandemic that challenge its governmental misframing as an unprecedented crisis. We further reflect on the potential consequences of Covid-19 on the particularities of youth engagement in social movements. First, we explore how YCJA make meaning of the pandemic and how they frame it in order to promote particular ideas about alternative futures. We argue that most YCJA do not perceive the pandemic as a radical break, but as a condition that complements the existing anxiety-ridden environment in which they live, associated with the climate change crisis which they term as 'the slow pandemic'. Secondly, we reflect on the impact of Covid-19 on non-institutional youth activism. We argue that youth movements emerge and operate within particular conditions which are currently under threat given the distinct mechanisms of governing populations engineered during Covid-19. With this paper we aim to contribute to current debates on understandings of climate change by YCJA and explore how then these become associated with their movement strategies during the pandemic period. We further aim to contribute to emerging literature on social movement action under Covid-19 and reflect on the dangers that the pandemic might engender for children's and young people's political participation.

RN04_T08 | Street children and methodological issues

Streetography: A Sociology of Accra's Street Children

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This paper provides a streetography of street children in Accra, Ghana. By streetograhy, it focuses on aggregate data collected from over 120 street children accumulated in the course of open-ended research and which allows us to generalise, among other things, about their origins, parental and family situations, educational experiences and arrival in Accra. Yet, in undertaking this streetography this paper further considers the implications of following this approach for the study of street children in particular and possibly for the social studies of childhood more generally. On the one hand, to aggregate data in this way is to confront the social studies of childhood's emphasis on knowing children's worlds through their uniqueness, particularities and voices in ways that demand ethnographic scrutiny (Gigengack 2008; Hecht 1998). On the other hand, and more fundamentally, this streetography also means confronting the prevalent view that street children are a discursive convention 'deftly manipulated to reflect the various agendas and interests of stakeholders such as welfare agencies' (Panter Brick 2002, p. 153; see also Glauser 1990). In response, it will be argued that the problems often associated with this streeotgraphy's 'numbers game' (Thomas de Benetez 2007, p. 65) offer no fundamental objections to knowing about street children's lives in this way. Moreover, it will also be argued that quantification is not necessarily complicit in the reproduction of an essentialising ideology of the pathological street child living in 'disorganised, illegal misery' (Ennew 1994, p. 409) as is often argued.

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Ndoro Ndoro: Children at the centre of their communities

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This paper presents a socio-ecological model - Ndoro-Ndoro (meaning spiral in Shona), which positions children at the centre of their communities. It argues that there needs to be more attention to how children and youth, with the adequate support, can contribute to rejuvenating communities. This model builds on the change-scape approach (Johnson 2011) developed in international revisits to implementation and evaluation programmes that were inclusive of children and youth. Reflection on the application, emerging theorisation and development of the change-scape over the past decade, is followed by presentation of key findings from review of child/ youth-centred and led projects. This analysis of 'a living archive' of over 100 documents from published and organizational reports, and over 40 interviews with field experts across global contexts, situates the emergent Ndoro Ndoro in the context of the Rejuvenate project. The paper discusses how Ndoro Ndoro interacts with the re-conceptualisation of child rights by Hanson, Nieuwenhuys and colleagues (2013), comprising of three pillars of: living rights, translation and social justice, and with notions of relational agency (for example, Oswell, 2013). Ndoro Ndoro centres children and youth as agents of change, affected by their cultural, environmental and political contexts. Rejuvenate therefore recognizes the centrality of including children and youth whose innovative ideas can offer creative solutions that can help to negotiate intergenerational relationships and social norms, advance social justice and navigate fragile environments.

Ethical Issues and Methodological Choices in Health Research with Children

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Doing research with children means recognising their competencies and their capacity for participation as well as considering their point of view as a privileged tool in order to give them "a voice at all levels of the decision-making process" (Lewis and Lindsay, 2000). This contribution intends to offer an ethical-methodological critical reflection on the meanings attributed to the concepts of "giving a voice" (Mazzei, 2009; Spyrou, 2016) and listening, starting from the research carried out with children suffering from chronic illnesses. An extensive literature (Komulainen, 2007; Mazzei, Jackson, 2009; Spyrou, 2016) highlights, in fact, the importance of deconstructing the concept of children's voices, questioning primarily the processes, including the research process itself, through which children's voices are produced. This means, on the one hand, paying attention to the contextual nature of the voice, in the construction of which the researcher himself participates; on the other hand, grasping its polyvocal or multi-layered character (Spyrou, 2001). For this reason, it is increasingly important for researchers to adopt a reflexive approach, enabling them to become aware of the risks and power imbalances that are inherent in research with children, as well as to develop sensitivity to the immanent nature of ethical dilemmas within the research relationship. This sensitivity is even more important when we conduct qualitative health research, because the asymmetry and power differential between adults and children in this context is further amplified by the fact that children are subject to multiple asymmetries, being at the same time children, sick people, patients.

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Ethical Problems in Some French Sociological Studies of Children's Socialisation and Children's Answers to Adults' Domination

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This proposal is centred on recent French sociological researches on young children which aim to demonstrate social inequalities among them and how children themselves participate in their reproduction. In order to show this the sociologists put the children in tests such as school exercices which reproduce the work they have to do at preschool or they organize focus groups where children are invited to depreciate each other in relations to the hierarchy of their parents' works. Grounded on dispositionalist approaches, more or less inspired by Bourdieu's habitus theory, this kind of researches raises numerous ethical questions about research on young children (the lack of children's consent, the abuse of adults' power, the adults' centred questions, etc.). It also questions the qualification of childrens' identies by the social properties of their parents (ie: "child of a middle class family") which creates a circle in the demonstration of social reproduction. But the data can also show children's "vulnerability in resistance" (Butler et al, 2016) and their "tactics" (De Certeau, 1980) for avoiding the complete domination of adults such as imaginary stories, silence and body' reactions (stress, tiredness, violence, etc.). Paradoxically children's weakness may be a force they show in such tests. But definitively as sociologist (Garnier, 2020) we prefer different methodologies (visual, game...) and the principle of uncertainty of children's identities.

RN04_T09 | Education

Making Change Possible In Schools: 'A Safe Space Where We Can Truly Reflect And Be Ourselves'

Deborah Jane Crook

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This presentation will consider the first stages of research with young people in a secondary school in the north of England to investigate and make sense of participation across different school arenas. A group of young people have suggested that how they participate at school is both a problem and empowering feature of their lives. Prior to embarking on collaborative research to explore this further, they identified the importance of safe spaces in school to enable them to identify problems, understand their situations and creatively imagine potential for change. Important to this were the evolving relationships between the young researchers, their youth workers, teachers and academic researcher as the process of participatory action research developed. Complexity thinking is proposed as a way to consider the ethical questions that arise as the young people explore and strive for alternative futures.

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RN04_T10 | Participation

Local Intervention in Pandemic Times: What Solutions to Ensure Children's Right to Participation?

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The pandemic context experienced by communities and children, specifically, by the territory of Guimarães raised the need for a more complex intervention that could respond to the exceptionality of a time of children without school and without access to public space. As home became a central space for life, a need to reinforce intervention with children and their families was obvious. The Collaborative Laboratory ProChild CoLAB against Poverty and Social Exclusion is a research institution aiming to develop a national strategy against child poverty and social exclusion. By relying on a multidisciplinary and multilevel approach, the CoLAB aims to break the cycle of poverty and to promote children's rights and well-being. At present times, as different reports have suggested different needs and rights of children and YP have been endangered significantly, making it urgent to find alternative ways to restore them, as far as possible. The theoretical background for our interventions are grounded on the sociology of childhood, social exclusion and territorialised social participation. In order to ensure children's rights and participation in different activities during the lockdowns, we developed a set of projects with local school and community intervention projects, especially with children aged 6-10 years old, that could promote them. We will present the framework, theoretical background, goals and activities of 3 different projects: the Prochild kit(e), the School upside down Project and mapping exercises of the lived territory of children and young people, especially during lockdown. Results of these projects will be presented and discussed.

Seen, Heard, and (Un)welcome: Polish Teens' Civic Engagement and Intergenerational Allyships

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Even though Polish teens' civic participation has long been seen through the lenses of democratic deficit affecting their generation, the recent intense period of both domestic politics-induced crises and pandemic-related challenges resulted in a dramatic and unprecedented surge in civic engagement among young people in Poland. We would like to offer a preliminary analysis of this "generational rebellion" focusing on three contexts of Polish teens' intensified participation: education, climate, and human rights. Protests in these areas - against educational reforms, climate changes, hatred towards the LGBT+ community, and violation of women's rights - have all shown not only the emergence of young voices in traditionally "children should be seen but not heard" culture but also offered new platforms for possible intergenerational allyships. We will trace this presence and identify these alliances by looking at public and media discourses surrounding the protests and non-adult protesters and by juxtaposing them with young citizens' own interpretations and justifications of their civic activities via in-depth interviews with teen activists. The resulting map of this newfound civic engagement and possible areas of intergenerational solidarities and alliances definitely disturbs the hitherto prevailing local beliefs that children and young people are civically disengaged and that intergenerational relations are necessarily based on conflict. The recent context of protests against issues transgressing the narrow frames of "children's vs adults' matters" offers a more critical look at the dichotomous relations between children and adults, allowing us to notice their interdependence and the complex nature of young people's position as subjects of political rights.

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Broadening Child Participation, the Case of Children Advisory Groups in Complex Research Projects

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Child participation is becoming a norm in many disciplines including sociology. The field is, however, theoretically dominated by advocates of child-led approaches, but very much polarised in practice as some still do not recognise the importance and benefits of engaging children in complex research projects. Furthermore, children are not yet sufficiently included at various levels of the research process. They are particularly absent in the early stages of research design. Drawing on two large European projects (MyWeb, Measuring Child Well-Being, and the European Cohort Development Project), this paper demonstrates how children can be actively engaged in large and complex research projects focusing on longitudinal surveys, notably through the establishment of Children Advisory Groups. It will reflect on the benefits and challenges encountered during the implementation of those groups in England and Croatia, and provide guidance to those who may want to use this approach in the future. The paper argues that in such context, and in many others, the most appropriate approach is one that manages to balance policy priorities, scientific rigor, and children's voices.

RN04_T11 | Boundaries, class and poverty

The Un/Deserving Child: Neo-Philanthropic Philosophies and Practices in Combating Child Poverty

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Child poverty remains a complex and multi-dimensional social problem in most Western societies. In the context of the changing relationship between citizens, the welfare state, civil society, and the market, a complex historical reconfiguration of the institutional welfare state framework can be observed in relation to charity- and rights-oriented assumptions in anti-poverty strategies towards children in poverty situations. Whereas critical scholars have referred to newly emerging ideas referred to as 'neo-philanthropy', 'new philanthropy', and 'new charity economy', we tackle how a discursive distinction between un/deserving children can be at stake in anti-poverty strategies, based on blaming 'incapable' parents for being responsible for the structural conditions and inequalities in which their children live. We focus on a qualitative research project in which we investigate the philanthropic philosophy and practice of a foundation that provides support to ensure food security and educational and leisure time activities for children in poverty in collaboration with social partners. While exploring the practices and normative value orientations of the foundation's social partners, we tease out whether, and if so, how the foundation might be a little stone in the shoe of public actors in the welfare state.

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How Children Negotiate And Make Sense Of Social Class Boundaries

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A small but growing body of literature has suggested that children, regardless of social class background, tend to self-identify as rich nor poor but as somewhere 'around the middle', which raises the question of how children imagine and experience social class (e.g., Mistry et al. 2015; Kustatscher 2017; Rauscher et al. 2017; Sutton 2009). Until now, compared to race, ethnicity and gender, researchers have not examined the social construction and negotiation of class position among children in much detail (Rauscher, Friedline, and Benerjee 2017). Based on 47 in-depth interviews with children aged 11 to 13, this paper presentation aims to fill this gap by providing a deeper understanding of children's active negotiation of their social position in a super-diverse urban environment. In this context, which is characterized by high rates of ethnic diversity as well as poverty, we study how a diverse group of children give meaning to class differences and how they position themselves with regard to different social class groups. We argue that children not only show an acute awareness of class differences but also engage in symbolic boundary-making to secure a positive self-identity. We show how children describe the 'middle-class' according to their own position, to present themselves as rich nor poor but as 'normal' or 'ordinary'. However, as the children's narratives reveal very different life chances, they use different identity management strategies and repertoires to construct their own 'ordinariness'.

Family, Children and Companion Animals: Educational Goals and Practices

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This presentation follows up on project CLAN (PTDC/SOC-SOC 28415/2017), and the joint lives of the participant children and companion animals. It focuses on a particular topic pencilled in the exploratory phase: how does the family dynamics frame the ongoing tensions between parental educative goals pertaining children and animals' interactions, on the one hand; and effective educational methods to put them into practice, on the other. We sketch an exploratory answer to this question drawing on 48 interviews conducted in 24 Portuguese families, to children aged 8-14, and one parent, in the first stage of the fieldwork; plus 12 photo-eliciting interviews to the children, in the second stage. All families lived at least with one dog and/or one cat, for at least six months.

While goals and strategies to educate children sometimes overlap with those involving animals, they also often conflict. We explore the conditions in which this happens, how it impacts the way children relate to animals, as well as their mutual wellbeing. It is our hypothesis that the educational styles of the Portuguese, middle class, parents in the sample help to shed light into how animals are being cared for within families. The question is: do these styles contribute to break the species boundary, challenging assumptions on human exceptionalism and primacy? Or do they reinstall and reinforce traditional, romanticized views about children's natural innocent relations with companion animals at home? Taking conflict as a productive entrance into educational relations involving parents, children and companion animals, it is our aim to unveil some challenges of multispecies entanglements during childhood.

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RN05 | Sociology of Consumption

RN05_T01_01 | Digitalisation, Markets and Media

Transformation in the Swedish fashion industry

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Consumption and consumer behaviours has changed because of the spread of COVID-19, where for example online shopping has gained market shares. In Sweden, the government and the Public Health Agency of Sweden opted for recommendations, rather than lockdowns. Nevertheless, consumption and consumer behaviour has changed also in Sweden. The changes are not only due to changing consumer behaviours, but due to also changing retailers' behaviours, where retailers started to reconsider their current practices. One example is the Swedish fashion industry, which has been hit by the effects of the pandemic but also by the government's actions to combat the pandemic. Throughout the year, the industry reported on double-digit losses, which reflects the challenging situation for the retailers in staying profitable and pursuing one's business.

This study focus on the transformation of the Swedish fashion industry during the pandemic in 2020, with particular focus on the retailers' actions. The study has been carried out through interviews with representatives from Swedish fashion companies, as well as observations in social media and physical stores. The preliminary findings show how the companies changed both their marketing practices and flows of goods in favour of online stores, how retailers shifted the product range towards more functional clothing and how they addressed the question of social sustainability during the pandemic. The study concludes that the Swedish fashion industry has undergone a transformation, where there has been an acceleration of digitalisation, a stagnation on experience design and a modification of the concept of social sustainability.

Promises And Expectations In Curated Shopping - The Service Relationship And Its Characterization In The Digital Space

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In recent years, vendors have established services on the Internet that present potential customers a ("personalized") personal or algorithmized typified product pre-selection, thus reducing the number of possible choices. Here, reduction can be understood not only in quantitative terms, but also with a reduction in the customer's consumption risk by offering products of high quality or a specific composition of several products. This service model is negotiated under the buzzwords of curated shopping or curated commerce and is a remarkable phenomenon in view of the typical lack of service personnel in the digital space and the associated self-responsible consumption decisions.

This article analyzes curated shopping using the product field of fashion as an example and focuses on two levels: On the one hand, we examine the presentation of the offer and the (consumption-)promises formulated therein on the basis of the homepages of the vendors. On the other hand, we use qualitative, guideline-based interviews to reconstruct the perspective, the motives, and the decisions of the customers.

The data show that such services are characterized and advertised by (a) various forms of relief (including time savings and existing expertise) and (b) promises of experience (inspiration, surprise). However, compliance with these promises, especially in the case of personal service offerings, is linked to the design of the cooperative relationship between the service and the customer. Customers must therefore be willing and able to co-create the service by evaluating it several times and providing information about themselves. The study thus offers an opportunity to discuss the relationship between digitality, product purchasing, and service and consulting offerings. In this context the term curated shopping will be framed theoretically.

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RN05_T01_02 | Material Cultures in Consumption

Hidden Things and the Ordering of Domestic Spaces

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The paper centres hidden things in the home to explore how objects stored or accidentally stashed, form and maintain meaningful relations to their possessor(s), other things, and places within the home. By drawing on previous work on dormant things (Woodward) and sex toys, such as vibrators (Mayr), we seek to develop these multi-faceted object relations with reference to examples of things that are deliberately hidden away, concealed, or just 'end up' stashed in a drawer. We think through these hidden things to explore the relations they have to normative orders of the home. Drawing from Douglas, we develop an understanding of the power of things in creating and disrupting domestic ordering. Drawing from interviews and ethnographic research, we highlight how these hidden things link to social order through (1) normative ordering and the spatial belonging of things (2) temporal relations of use, disuse and potential futures; and (3) accidental or intentional (dis)attention of the object. We aim to expand the scope of consumption by looking at things and their spatial and material relations beyond the remit of what is used or active practices. The multifaceted approach (spatial, temporal and relational) will bring us closer to an understanding of the material and symbolic potency of hidden things within the organization of everyday domestic life.

Individual Consequences of Building Identity By Displaying Consumer Experiences on Social Networks

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In the curret scenario characterised by the values of individualis, change, immediacy or exaltation of happiness, one major issue among sociologists is the growing importance of consumption both in the social and the personal spheres of life. In a previous paper, the concepts of consumption of new experiences and dissemination of this kind of consumption on social networks such as Instagram or Facebook were introduced along with their influence on identity construction. Grounding on narrative analysis and communicative methodology, which paves the way to collect quotidian insights of social actors from an intersubjective perspective while generating new sociological theory, a qualitative research including 30 participants was carried out in Spain in 2019 with the aim to explain the consequences of building identity through the mentioned concepts, turned into well-regarded social trends reflected on the colloquialism FOMO (fear of missing out), which operationalises these trends.

Several conclusions are drawn about the ensuing identity: 1) it is dependent on the logic of the market and the behaviour of peers; 2) it changes to the rhythm of the legitimised mechanism of fashion while continuously amended through publications on social networks; 3) it is not anchored in the real world but in a virtual one due to the online nature of social networks and the emotional imaginary component of consumption. As a result, three types of identity are distinguished at an analytical sociological level: standardised, revisable and imaginary. Additionally, other psychological consequences concerning emotions emerge from the research: lack of self-esteem, fake expectations, dissatisfaction, lack of meaning and opportunity cost. Studying the effects of COVID-19 on consumer experiences patterns is expected in the framework of this line of research.

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Young Adults' Home Making with Inherited and Second-hand Furniture – Taming Used Object into Sustainable Decoration Style

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Home constitutes our everyday lives and it has ideological and practical meanings. Home decoration is seen as one visible form of consumption that both communicates the home makers' lifestyle and values. Young people usually have limited financial recourses, which narrows down their consumption choices concerning their home decor. In our study we analyse how furniture as material object is negotiated as a part of interior design style among young adults in Helsinki metropolitan area (n=11), in Berlin (n=11) and in Gothenburg metropolitan area (n=13). Themes of interviews focused on acquisition, possession and conceptual understanding of furniture. We apply practice theoretical approach to analyse meanings and materials. To fit the furniture to one's own style and having a home-like feeling, one needs to 'tame' it – to make it feel as their own. If this negotiating process fails, it easily leads to rejection of the furniture. The young adults use second-hand and inherited furniture as form of cultural and ecological sustainability. The object seems to be expected to tell a story that young people can identify with. Inherited objects link the generational experiences of grandparents and childhood home with young homemaker's lifestyle. The nature of second-hand furniture is based on exchange of money and it is negotiated either with practicality or one's decoration style. Second-hand furniture is a novelty that are tamed and re-negotiated as a part of owner's life story.

Creating Social Identity Through Symbolic Consumption: Bookstore-themed Cafes in Istanbul

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The bookstore-themed cafes have become the new hype commercial investment in many metropolitan cities. In addition to consuming, spending, and utilizing, it is necessary to address a variety of different motivations that lead people to visit these places. This study examines the effect of the symbolic meaning of a place on an individual's identity. The connection between bookstore-themed cafes with people's social identity in the context of cultural activities is studied in two central districts of Istanbul. While taste, cultural and symbolic capitals, and conspicuous consumption are the main analytical frameworks for analysis, in-depth interviews, participant observations, and qualitative content analysis of social media reveal multifaceted motivations affecting people's choices. The paper addresses the inquiry for choice, the role of social media, visibility, social identity, and participation with regard to the symbolic consumption of urban space.

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Changes in Consumer Desires in Different Age Groups Across 20 Years in Finland

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In affluent societies, consumers are primarily guided by their desires (Belk et al. 2003; Boujbel & d'Astous, 2014), but for individual consumers, various financial, moral, or circumstantial reasons may lead one to control one's desires. This paper focuses on consumer desires of Finnish consumers of different ages by asking how they would change their consumption if they had more money at their disposal, in three points of time across 20 years. Although consumers are typically thought to fulfil their desires of luxury and status consumption if they had much more money, research on e.g. lottery winners in the Nordic countries reveal rather modest changes in actual consumption.

In this study, the alternatives for the desired consumption were e.g. travelling, self-pampering, culture, new car and other status purchases, investing, donations to charities, or saving. The data was derived from three repeated surveys collected in 1999, 2009 and 2019 in Finland (N=5361) and analysed with Principal Axis Factor Analysis and ANCOVA. The factor analysis extracted four types of desires: hedonistic, cultural-charitable, investment-oriented and saving-oriented. Hedonistic consumption desires were the most typical for the youngest age group (18-25), and investment-oriented desires were the highest for young adults aged 26-35 across all three years of measurement. Older people had the most charitably and culturally oriented desires in 1999, but in 2019 young people did. Interestingly, hedonistic consumption desires generally decreased over the years, particularly in young age groups. Conversely, young people's desire to save increased significantly in 20 years, whereas the oldest age groups saved less.

RN05_T02_01 | COVID: Consumption I: Food in a pandemic 1

Lifestyle Transformations: Revealing Changes in Sustainable Food Provisioning Practices in Italy During COVID-19

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In this paper, we study how the global pandemic affects local food consumption and provisioning practices and how this transforms (at least temporarily) into new assemblages of more sustainable practices. We specifically focus on an initiative established by the Municipality of Trento in Italy during the first lockdown aimed at facilitating food procurement from local farmers transforming food provisioning and related practices. We specifically ask how the pandemic provoked new understandings, procedures and engagement with food by exploring changing routines and relations between practices. Using a mixed methods approach, we analysed survey data collected during the first lockdown of 68 individuals who joined the local food initiative and biographic-narrative interviews with 10 participants six months after. Our in-depth interviews with consumers involved in this local food initiative allowed for further exploration into the potential of a more profound change towards more sustainable provisioning. Initial results demonstrate how the lockdown attracted people previously not involved in alternative food networks who started to search for "good food" and take more time considering their provisioning and food storing practices (including refrigerators and pantries). This allowed them to prepare better: first looking at what they have available and then resupply. In this way, the weekly shopping practice but also other household routines changed as compared to the previously prevailing supply. With these insights, we highlight how COVID-19 disrupted assemblages of everyday practices and how such disruption, if accompanied with proper socio-technical innovations, can foster transformation toward a more diversified and sustainable food system.

Covid -19 Disruptions and Socio-Materially Bounded Experimentation in Food Practices: Insights from Seven Countries

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Claire Hoolahan[1], Sigrid Wertheim-Heck[2], Lorenzo Domaneschi[3], Martina Schäfer[4], Ulrikke Bryn Wethal[5], Sophie Dubuisson-Quellier[6], Fanny Devaux[6], Elisabeth Süßbauer[4]

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COVID-19 has caused unprecedented disruption to stable routines and rhythms in everyday life, prompting forced experimentation as people in all kinds of different situations adjust to the new challenges in private and working life. This allows for uncovering potential trajectories for change towards more sustainable consumption. In this paper we examine food related practices (shopping, preparation, eating) in different country contexts (Norway, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands,Vietnam) to assess what can be learned from these disruptions and consecutive experimentation in accelerating the transition towards more sustainable food practices. Grounded in a practice theoretical

approach, our empirical analysis demonstrates how disruption of routines is leading to socio-materially bounded experimentation. We demonstrate commonalities across contexts in how lockdown measures restricted the performance of previously taken-for-granted practices, but also how responses to these discontinuities are diversified since food consumption is connected to multiple other activities that together constitute daily life. Firstly, our study portrays how householders deal with disruption in reshaping their food practices towards a more or less imagined sense of 'desirable' normality, demonstrating creativity in working within and around restrictions in which adaptation was driven by food to continue to provide services for everyday life, well beyond nourishment. Secondly, our study reveals that the capacity of experimentation is not evenly distributed among people. We identify the wider socio-material constraining and enabling conditions for re-adjusting, illustrating the role of food in relation to (i) rhythms, (ii) social connections, (iii) healthy lifestyles, (iv) leisure, and (v) taking care of oneself, family and others. COVID-19 created a space for purposeful, reflexive experimentation. Understanding disparities in experimentation capacities is informative when thinking about stimulating sustainability transformations in food consumption practices.

Experiences of solidarity economy in Italy

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The paper presents a reflection on the responses to the Covid-19 emergency promoted by consumers, producers and other actors in the food chain that take the form of "solidarity economy" practices in Italy. Such experiences, which go beyond redefining the relationship between food production and consumption, seem to be relevant for the capacity they have assumed in fostering processes of social change in local food systems, in support of a production that follows the "peasant model", capable of both reproducing production resources and offering quality food.

A relevant experience is represented by the Solidarity Purchasing Groups (Gas), operating in the broader context of italian solidarity economy networks (www.economiasolidale.net), which, from a system of values and reference rules, organise collective purchases of food goods, but not only, according to the values of equity, social justice, environmental sustainability.

The measures adopted by the government in the lockdown phase have favoured the industrial agri-food chain and distribution models linked to the large-scale retail trade (GdO), but the GAS, also with the support of the national network, have identified ways to continue operating, continuing to support small producers. Interviews with privileged witnesses and GAS operators will make it possible to outline the effects of the Covid-19 emergency on the realities operating in the "alternative food chains".

Grocery Shopping Among Elderly During Corona - Changing Practices or Temporary Modifications?

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During the Corona-pandemic, elderly people have had to limit their physical and social contacts, and consequently adjust several of their mundane routines. In this paper, we will discuss how routines and habits connected to food purchases have changed for elderly consumers (70+) during 2020. We specifically focus on the role of digital technology in the (new) shopping practices. Previous findings regarding importance of age versus experience of online shopping and mobile shopping are contradictory.

Theoretically, we draw on the concept of 'Shopping as practice' (Elms et al., 2016; Fuentes & Svingstedt, 2017) and the theory of social practice by Shove et al. (2012) for understanding the mundane habits and routines involved in practice of grocery shopping and how they can change. The findings are based on 35 interviews with elderly consumers in Sweden, 70 years or older. The grocery shopping practices described fall into 3 main subcategories: switching to online shopping, continuing to shop in a physical store, and acquiring help from friends and relatives. The practices have been reshaped, e.g., in terms of purchasing frequency, food range, offers, payments, ordering, and delivery options. Digital technology and digital competence are essential parts in all three, as is the meaning of independence, but how these elements interact and the type of opportunities and limitations produced vary greatly. We discuss if and how (some) reshaped and new practices become stabilised.

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RN05_T02_02 | Consumption and Sustainability

Small is Beautiful? Carbon Footprint Distribution, Socio-demographic Trends and Stories of Small Households in Denmark

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Decreasing household size is a key challenge for sustainability, simultaneously decreasing sharing and increasing resource consumption. We use the Danish household budget survey and carbon intensities from EXIOBASE, to characterise small households in socio-demographic cohorts with both the highest and lowest carbon footprint. Single and dual occupant households represent 77% of the Danish carbon footprint and 73% of the population, making these households highly relevant for climate and social policy. We identify high carbon footprint cohorts to determine potential intervention targets such as wealthy males living alone and couples in suburban areas. To add emotional depth to these characteristics we provide three stories to our results. Illuminating characteristics of high impact households provides a foundation from which to design and implement interventions to reduce the carbon consequences of the growing trend towards living alone. Our study makes a contribution using storytelling is a step in the direction of increasing empathy and compassion for high carbon footprint cohorts and working toward socially and environmentally sustainable futures.

Re-visiting the Experience of Inconvenience and Everyday Life Practices: the Case of Waste Sorting

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Aalborg University, Denmark

Growing amounts of waste, is an acute issue on the circular economy agenda. Consumers play a key role by sorting recyclable materials from residual waste. In the literature the experience of inconvenience, is recurrently identified as a main barrier to sorting. Modeling inconvenience as the effort required for sorting, these studies suggest adjustments to communication and material arrangements making recycling easier.

This paper offers a reappraisal of the experience of inconvenience and its conditioning. Using ethnographic data I explore the incongruities between participants sayings and doings – their articulated agreement with sorting and there yet reluctant performance of same.

Waste-biographies indicate, that instead of overt efforts implied in the performance of sorting, embodied perceptions of normal waste practice govern what performances of sorting are experienced as inconvenience. I show how this pre-reflexive structuring of perception is anchored in and maintained by waste practices' relation to cooccurring practices. Waste practices are performed as 'secondary practices' enabling other practices, which orchestrate participants doings, and moreover their immediate discernments of what are dispensable, thus inconvening efforts.

I consequentially propose that 'convenience' be the experience to be able to proceed comfortably with one's primary practice, whilst efforts unnecessary for its accomplishment are perceived as 'inconvenience'. This perspective allows us to appreciate how primary practices hold waste practices in place, maintaining disposal as normal whilst making change towards sustainability inert. It might be, that instead of focusing on diminishing inconvenience efforts to increase sorting and other sustainable everyday life practices we need to adjust our target to normalization.

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Ritual Contamination and Dress: Secondhand Clothes and Social Interaction in Romania

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This presentation draws on 80 in-depth interviews in Romania, centering the relationship between dress and morality. Secondhand clothes were one instantiation of dress that research participants reflected on, with positionings ranging from full embracement as a sustainable and/or affordable option to utter rejection as a form of physical pollution and contamination. In this talk, I isolate the latter responses and argue that, rather than a fear of physical pollution or contracting diseases, the rejection of secondhand dress can be accounted for through the ritual and interactional troubles it poses. I show that wearing preowned clothes signifies, for some interviewees, a transgression of socially sanctioned rituals of interaction. Drawing on Erving Goffman's account of the sacrality of self and of the rituals in place for self-preservation, as well as Mary Douglas' conceptualization of ritual pollution, I discuss how dress functions as a device for bounding and containing social interaction. I focus on degrees of rejection spanning across disgust and fear of pollution to indignity and embarrassment all the way to feelings of incomplete ownership and conviction of the lasting presence of the previous owner, a stranger's presence inside one's clothes. Dress is endowed with the ability to preserve and contain the self and, once it is used in a ritually improper manner – wearing pre-owned clothes, with the capacity to unleash the self of the prior owner onto the one of current. This reveals two entities endowed with the same ontological status and confronts wearers with the fear that the self of the previous owner will spill over and take over, contaminate and dilute their own.

Understanding the Dynamic Relation Between Ethics and Practices of Energy Consumption

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In contemporary practice theoretical research on consumption, ethics have to a great extent been dismissed. Possibly, because of its correlations with the cultural turn in sociology of consumption, symbolic conceptions and a consumption-as-culture understanding. However this may turn a blind eye to some parts of social life that become visible in empirical data. In the area of energy consumption there is a need for understanding how ethics play a role in practices for even though energy consumption predominantly is considered a mundane and invisible type of consumption it is becoming increasingly more contested and visible through media discourses, in politics and among some social groups. Understanding the relation between ethics and practices may help to understanding how reflexive and tacit parts of consumption are connected.

This paper contributes with empirical research on the dynamic relations between ethics, practices of energy consumption and ways of practicing sustainability. It will suggest how ethics as social and cultural phenomenon concerning ideas, knowledge and convictions about right and wrong are at work in everyday life, inveigled in social relations, experience, knowledge, resources and socio-economic position, and how ethics can take part in changing practices from a practice theoretical perspective.

The research is based on 3,5 months of fieldwork among consumers in a rural Danish municipality, using audiovisual ethnographic methods by working with a camera as a tool of inquiry and making relations between ethics and practices of consumption visible.

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RN05_T02_03 | Food and Eating I

Eating as the reflection of Russian X, Y, Z generations lifestyle

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Examining eating as the reflection of Russian X, Y, Z generations lifestyle, this study demonstrates that the value gap between generation Z and X, Y exists and that food and eating differ in extracted typology of lifestyles. Evidence based on the 2020 Russian Generations Survey conducted by the author shows that adapted to food research Schwartz value survey has the most essential differentiation between generation cohorts. Z generation tend to individual value orientations, whereas X, Y to the collective ones. Typology of lifestyles, based on Pierre Bourdieu capitals theory reveal peculiarities of secondary needs of eco-friendly, healthy, and aesthetic nutrition and of system of taste preferences (habitus) via analysis of nutritionists' expert interview. Only those who represent high level of economic capital predisposed to healthy food and aesthetic behavior while eating. Eco-friendly nutrition is not typical for any lifestyle or generation. We discovered that due to Covid-19 generation Z started to snack more, while Y and X stockpile and buy products in panic. Furthermore, in this study we highlight the association between eating as the reflection of Russian X, Y, Z generations lifestyle and such indicators as the epidemiological period, BMI, and presence of diseases related to nutrition.

Ageing and Changes in Food Tastes: a Sociological Study using Epidemiologic Cohort Data

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The paper examines dietary changes over age using a theoretical famework rooted in the sociology of taste and prospective data from an epidemiologic cohort in France. The sociology of taste has shown that tastes differ across social class, gender and age-group, and that various actors try to promote competing definitions of "good taste". In the case of eating, specific prescriptions target different age groups: focusing on the elderly, "healthy ageing" policies may support or conflict with people's views of "eating well". There is, however, little research on how tastes change when people age. Do people adopt new tastes or do different birth cohorts adopt tastes early on and stick to them?

The lack of empirical research on the way tastes change in France is largely due to the scarcity of relevant data. We used Gazel, a French epidemiologic cohort in which 20,000 men and women in their forties in 1989 have been surveyed every year since (4 waves of diet questionnaire between 1998 and 2014). Using factor analysis, we characterised diets along three tastes: the taste for sweet and salty foods; for fruits, vegetable and dairy; and for meat, wine and cheese. We connect them to definitions of "eating well" as promoted by the food industry, public health nutrition, and French gastronomy, respectively. We then track survey respondents in this three-dimensional space as they age from their 45 to their 70 years old.

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Urban Food Deserts in China: a Disparity created by Hukou System

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Evidence from the U.S. in the 2000s led to the notion of food deserts, areas where the socio-economically-disadvantaged population has inadequate access to healthy and diversified food, thereby leading to obesity and malnutrition. Rapid urban growth is creating potential food deserts in the Global South. This study aims to create a context-specific framework to detect the food desert in China, in which the residents lack safe and healthy food access. After collecting 4046 vegetable samples test results from the Chinese FDA homepage, we identify two critical threats to safe and healthy food provision. First, there is a high incidence of pesticides and heavy metal residues in fresh foods in China. Second, despite a high intake of fresh vegetables, Chinese consumers favor processed foods that often contain high concentrations of salt, nitrites and benzoate. The demographic data in the Shanghai Statistic Yearbook reveals that contaminated food and unhealthy processed food are significantly more prevalent in urban districts with high concentrations of domestic migrants without residence permit. Hence, the spatial pattern that we find in the urban food environment is connected to the disparity created by the household registration (hukou) system, which aims to control the urban population by restraining internal migrating. As a conclusion, we call for public attention and financial support for supplying safe and healthy food for the areas inhabited by the domestic migrants.

Practices of Commensality in Poland. Social Class, Social Capital and Eating Together

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The aim of the presentation is to expand the body of knowledge on the social stratification of eating by exploring the issue of commensal practices. The main research question is how eating together is implicated in web of relations that may be understood as social capital and how is related to social class divisions. If eating at the same table is class-stratified and connected with accumulation of social resources, then we can show one of the mechanisms of social reproduction. Practices of commensality are operationalized by three variables: being a host, a guest in private homes and eating together. The research presented is based on survey data collected in 2017, on a locally representative sample of adults aged 18-75 years (research project financed by the National Science Centre in Poland). A stratified clustered random procedure was administered, providing a final sample of 1010 individuals who completed the computer-assisted face-to-face interview. The inquiry revolves around three hypothesis: (1) practices of eating together are more typical for people occupying higher social positions (i.e. those located in the upper area of the social space) and (2) for those better connected (i.e. those having access to socio-economic resources via social ties). According to third hypothesis, eating together goes hand in hand with culinary omnivorousness and "cosmopolitan" taste. Being familiar with many different foods may serve as symbolic currency that people exchange in social interaction or be the result of culinary encounters. Convergence of taste, practices of commensality and social capital show the potential strength of class barriers and inequality

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RN05_T03_01 | COVID Consumption II: Food in a pandemic 2

Breadmaking and Excursion. The Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic on Middle Class Consumption Strategies

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The COVID-19 pandemic and the related social and economic crisis has a different impact on different social groups. The aim of our research is to examine the reaction of the Hungarian middle class consumers on the crisis. How does the pandemic shape consumer behaviour and attitudes of this social group and what are its long term effects on the middle class?

Our approach is based on the line of literature originating from the classic works of Veblen and Bourdieu, focusing on the role of consumption on maintaining and signalling social status. Middle class consumer habitus is growingly post-material in Hungary. Consumers with high cultural capital tend to express their social and environmental commitments through their consumer choices. We assumed that in the middle class the pandemic even increased the prevalence of ethical, sustainable consumption.

The paper is based on an online survey of respondents representing the Hungarian population with at least high school graduation by age, gender and economic activity (N=618). The survey was carried out in September, 2020 and consisted questions on the consumption habits of the respondents before, during and after the three months long lockdown in the Spring of 2020. The data gathered by the online survey allowed us not only to follow changes in the consumption of the middle class, but also (by latent class analysis) to identify consumer types defined by different strategies. Several immediate effects of Covid-19 pandemic on middle class consumption and consumer behaviour have been identified. New and innovative ways to consume and experiment with old and new practices such as breadmaking seem common middle-class consumer responses to the pandemic.

At the Dawn of a Food-Related "New Normality": Early Findings from a Research on Eating Habits during the First Lockdown in Italy.

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The drastic measures taken by governments across the world to contain the contagion of COVID-19 demanded to review the daily habits of both individuals, and communities overnight. Daily food-related practices – from grocery shopping, to cooking, to gathering information on purchases, to all manner of meals – underwent significant changes: on the one hand they hastened already existing trends, on the other hand they exacerbated peoples' "antinomic" concerns (Warde 2016) about self-minding and biospheric care.

Starting from the awareness that consumer practices – especially eating – are "the locus of the social" (Schatzki 2001), the research focuses on the slight changes occurred in the household food habits during the lockdown in Italy, in the effort to glimpse the harbinger of a new social universe revolving around food. Based on a wide sample survey (3155 voluntary participants from all Italian regions), the research findings from both explorative and confirmative factorial analysis show that five main latent dimensions determined the most significant changes in eating practices. These dimensions outline an emergent, to some extent contradictory mindfulness, whose concerns are partly determined by structural factors – powerfully revived by a social world under attack – and partly sustained by the claims typical of the cultural omnivore. Hence, sociological investigation into the structuring of a 'new normal' eating requires insights into both the socially shaped sphere of practices, and the value-laden claims and beliefs sustaining the choices of an upset though mindful consumer. This also means to make room in the sociological analysis to those motivational, behavioural factors so far deemed as 'non-sociological' ones (Evans 2019).

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Home Cosmopolitics: Cooking and Eating in Pandemic Times

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The restrictive measures taken to tackle the pandemic has been possible by keeping home as the main black box these measures bump on ("stay home", it is still said). Leisure and working activities outside home has been restricted; bars and restaurants keep shut –as we write this, those measures as widespread in most of Europe. Accordingly, authorities and citizen themselves have confined eating-related social activities to home.

The pandemic situation permeate the way we eat and cook at home, hence we opened up home black box to deepen the controversies and representation on food and COVID at eating and cooking practices. For doing so, we are conducting six triangular groups of live-in partners of different household types (single parent, nuclear and extended family, working and studying flatmates) in the Basque Country. The live-in members has been asked to discuss on the different measures accomplished at home to deal with different contagious agents in the long process involving the eating and cooking, from the supply of raw material to table talk. Additionally, these results are being included in a larger sample of restaurant and delivery employee's interviews.

Hitherto, we have found different strategies accomplished by the live-in partners to stabilize contagious agents ranging from externalization and the black-boxing of the process –meals on wheels, take-away— to the internalization of controversies. These controversies open up possibilities of cosmopolitics to bring global pandemic home, opening the way to new alimentary representations of the pandemic and pandemic representations of cookery.

Eating Practices During the First Lockdown in Portugal: Results of a Mixed Method Approach

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Similar to many other countries in Europe and elsewhere the restrictions imposed to mitigate the spread of the infection Covid-19 were also applied in Portugal. The first lockdown took place between March 18 and May 2 2020, where 'stay-at-home' orders disrupted the spatial and temporalities of a series of practices of mobility, working, leisure, and also eating. In this paper, we focus on the disruption and reconfiguration of food practices. Drawing on a large non-probabilistic survey conducted through an online questionnaire applied in the first lockdown (19 and 24 march 2020) that obtained the responses from 11,508 Portuguese residents, and which combined both closed and open-ended questions, we address the views and opinions of the individuals regarding their lockdown's experiences. After presenting a cluster analysis of the results, we focus on a subset of the sample (n=2203) who replied to an open-ended question on the main positive and negative aspects of the lockdown referring to food practices. By adopting an informed practice theoretical approach applied to food (Warde, 2016) we focus on various dimensions of social life that interconnect with eating practices, considering the phases of acquisition, appropriation and appreciation of food (e.g. food shopping; cooking, social participation in food events, changes in eating practices). The article contributes to academic debates on how everyday food practices changed, reconfigured or triggered innovation (or resistance) in response to the Covid-19 pandemic and its implications for sustainability.

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RN05_T03_02 | Food and Eating II

The Dissatisfaction of Spanish Consumers With The Food System

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Gaps and contradictions in the conventional food system have generated a general discomfort with food in Spanish and European societies. This has increased during the COVID pandemic. Consumer discomfort with diet is evident in areas such as the growing distrust of institutions that protect the consumer, in food demands with its own characteristics (local, organic, vegan, fair trade, animal welfare, realfooders, etc.), changing eating habits and reflections about what is eaten, how it is produced, where it is bought; or the increase in political food consumption. Furthermore, this is also perceived in how farmers and producers adapt to more sustainable agricultural practices, institutional or commercial strategies that seek to satisfy consumers and citizens.

The aim of this presentation is a review of food distrust behaviours research and food system actors' answers to this criticism and dissatisfaction and how producers, food industry, food distribution or scientists are reacting to food discomfort. This paper contributes to knowing which is the ideal food model behind each of these reactions and we consider they are going to determine food in the future.

Feeling at Home Through Food: the Role of Eating and Cooking Practices in the Creation of Home

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University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Based on a study that is being conducted with the purpose of understanding how Portuguese women feel at home when living in the UK, given their everyday practices, transnational relationships, place-attachment, and the processes of homemaking, this presentation aims to look at the ways through which they manage to create a home environment through eating and cooking practices. The research is using a multi-method approach with interviews, video house tours, diaries and timelines (drawn by the participants), and elicitation interviews, in order to better grasp those dimensions. The results show that there is a strong connection between the continuity of eating and cooking practices when living in the UK and their ability to feel at home, of creating a home atmosphere, of keeping their ways of being, in a country that is different from their homeland. These practices are enabled by the food they bring with them from Portugal, learning how to recreate Portuguese flavours by using British products, adapting recipes to the absence of certain foods. One other dimension explored in this study is the re-creation of home through the senses, namely taste and smell, by remembering and doing different dishes not only from Portugal but also, in a temporal dimension, from their childhood. The role of eating and cooking practices in the possibility of feeling at home in a migratory context is thus an essential one to investigate.

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Media Diets Of Vegetarians. How News Consumption, Media Use And Communication With One's Social Environment Are Associated With Pursuing A Vegetarian Diet

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Considering the impact of modern diets and food production on climate change, we want to get a deeper understanding of drivers of sustainable diet choices, especially regarding the avoidance of meat consumption. Whereas research so far has focused on individual motives and attitudes for vegetarianism, such as health or moral concern, the role of the social environment lacks attention. This is especially true for the role of (social) media. Since people nowadays often turn to the internet for information about food, and since communication about diets is prominent in social media platforms, more research needs to be done here. We therefore examine both, whether vegetarianism is associated with news consumption via different media, including social media, and whether having vegetarian friends and family-members or communicating about food play a role with this regard. The data comes from a tailor made survey with 1,311 respondents carried out in Hamburg, Germany, in 2018. We model the association between vegetarianism and news consumption, personal convictions, having vegetarians in the social environment, and communicating about food, controlling for individual characteristics. We find that following a vegetarian diet is significantly associated with having vegetarian friends and family-members. Additionally, vegetarians consume more news via social media, but not via 'traditional' media. As consuming tailored news in the social media is found to be associated with communicating about food via social media, our findings suggest that vegetarians are often embedded in a close knit of like-minded people with whom they often communicate via social media.

The Role of Food Outlets in Sustaining Healthy Eating Practices – Lessons from Costa Rica

Dalia Mattioni

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Decades of rsearch on the posited link between the retail food environment (RFE) and diets have yielded mixed results, suggesting the need to integrate metrics on proximity and density with socio-cultural variables. This paper proposes the use of social practice theory as a sociological framework that can better explain why individuals choose certain food outlets (beyond price), and to analyse the influence of the RFE on individual and collective practices. The paper contends that food outlets act as powerful cultural intermediaries that influence the meaning and competences that individuals have around food. The paper presents a case study of Farmers' Markets in Alajuela, Costa Rica. It used a mixed-methods approach to collect data on consumers' food practices, dietary patterns and the relative density of healthy/unhealthy food retail outlets. Results show that the food practices of those who visit the Feria regularly are governed by a concern for health and wholeness, which includes conviviality, and a domestic repertoire of justification based on trust and tradition. This, and the related suite of tacit and embodied competences that individuals have learnt and strengthened at the Feria, has had positive implications for their dietary patterns. The material organisation of the Feria has played a key role in sustaining and strengthening these healthy practices. The paper concludes by suggesting urban policy actions aimed at providing those material elements that can help construct, or maintain, practices that sustain healthy eating.

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COVID Consumption III

The impact of Covid 19 on consumer behavior: evidence from Italy

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The pandemic triggered by the spread of the COVID-19 virus has had a major impact on numerous collective behaviors, while also changing individuals' consumption choices. Thus, social researchers dealing with consumption patterns need to reflect on the changes of individual practices, also in view of the growing centrality in the public debate of issues related to the safeguard of health, sustainability and social distancing.

The paper presents the results of a quantitative research project aiming at understanding whether and how the outbreak of the pandemic impacted on young female university students' consumption behaviors with a focus on the topic of collaborative consumption practices.

Data have been gathered through an online self-completion questionnaire from October to December 2020, using a snowball procedure to collect the purposive sample of 411 questionnaires. The project has been presented during several classes in three different Italian universities, IULM University of Milan, Alma Mather Studiorum of Bolonia and University of L'Aquila. Most of the students are attending Communications or Education Sciences faculties.

According to the collected data, respondents increased the frequency of purchase of certain products such as books and TV series, while reducing the frequency of purchase of others, such as beauty care and clothing items. Furthermore, we found a decrease in the use of public transport and ridesharing, since respondents prefer to avoid contact with strangers on shared transportations means.

The Change in the Lifestyles and the Consumption Habits of Families During COVID-19 Pandemic: An Istanbul Example

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The COVID-19 pandemic has caused many transformations in individual and social life. Many people have not been able to leave their homes for a long time due to the restrictions and curfews imposed by the state authorities. Families had to spend most of their time indoors. Some members of the families had to work from home, and some continued their education online. Individuals who cannot leave home for a long time have changes in their consumption needs, habits and behaviors. During the pandemic period, the differences in consumption habits and behaviors of individuals from different socio-economic status and age groups draw attention. This situation reveals that the pandemic is a transformation process for families characterized by class differences. This study aims to understand the transformation of life styles, consumption habits and behaviors of individuals of different age groups living in the families with different socio-economic background. In order to achieve this goal, 35 in-depth interviews were made with people living in Istanbul. As a result of the interviews, it was revealed that basic needs started to be provided from online platforms, consumption materials such as clothing and outerwear were consumed less and the comsumption of food and beverage items increased. Therefore, it was observed that there was a transformation in lifestyle, consumption habits and behaviors of families.

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Covid-19 and Cleanliness: Changing meanings, materialities and practices

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On 23rd March 2020 the UK government imposed coronavirus 'lockdown' measures. These restrictions had rapid implications for the understandings, materialities and spatio-temporalities of hygiene and sanitation, and resulted in measurable increases in overall domestic water demand and changes in domestic water use rhythms. This paper presents an evidence assessment of the changed patterns of water use observed since the beginning of the lockdown and critically reflects on these changes using data from 12 online focus groups conducted with participants in England and Wales between August - October 2020. The findings demonstrate that indoor water practices such as laundry, bathing, cleaning and handwashing have changed in response to the pandemic in some cases, but not consistently. Participants accounts reveal subtle adjustments to the meaning of 'contamination' and how 'clean' and 'dirty' bodies, clothes and homes are categorised and conceptualised during the pandemic. They also detail the socio-technical, socio-cultural, temporal and spatial dynamics underpinning these changes and reflect on the possible short- and long-term implications for water demand and associated energy use. This paper contributes to the burgeoning literature on everyday practices of health and wellbeing, emphasising how the changing everyday geographies and responsibilities of care (for home, things, self and others) has been effected by the pandemic.

Environmental Alternative Action Organizations and COVID-19: How Vienna's Sustainable Gardening, Sharing and Swapping Initiatives Adapt their Repertoire of Action under Conditions of the Pandemic

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In recent years, Environmental Alternative Action Organizations (EAAOs) have received increasing attention, due to their strategic focus on altering the social order directly by mobilizing alternative everyday routines via low-threshold communities of practice (Zamponi & Bosi, Yates). Conceptually, this repertoire of action has produced very diverging interpretations, ranging from a new politics of sustainable materialism (Schlosberg) to post-political exclaves of simulative action (Blühdorn). Empirically, scholars have cautioned against all to 'neat theories' (MacGregor) and have called for nuanced analyses of the real-world tactics of EAAOs and their situatedness within geographical space and political-economic environment (De Moor et al., Varvarousis et al.). In this paper, I aim at contributing to this research agenda by studying three EAAOs in the city of Vienna. Unlike most places in which EAAOs have been investigated, Vienna has been untroubled by excessive austerity measures, yet, like virtually the whole world, the city has experienced social distancing and lockdown policies to confine COVID-19. For determining the effects of this context, I conduct theory-driven participant observation and problem-centered interviews with 27 practitioners from a community garden, a library of things and a clothing swap initiative. Preliminary results suggest that even though they do not operate under austerity, organizers avoid politicized framings, as they seek to change everyday routines of as many practitioners as possible. As such, the EAAOs constitute platforms for a myriad of different gardeners, sharers and swappers, yet they remain limited in their strategic scope to the realm of the mundane. Moreover, the pandemic has negative, positive or virtually no effects on the efforts of EAAOs, depending on the urban space in which an alternative everyday practice is being mobilized.

RN05_T04_02 | Food and Eating III

Tap Water Standards: A Qualitative Study On The Influence Of Stakeholder Evaluations

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In times of ecological crisis, the evaluation of tap water is subject to new social, ecological, economic and moral standards. These standards are associated with up- or downgrading tap water. The evaluations of stakeholders like consumer associations, lobbying organizations and other NGOs have a direct effect in everyday life. The objective of this paper is to better understand the complexity of communicative evaluation of the ecological resource water. The underlying hypothesis assumes (institutional, discursive) evaluations effecting the socio-cultural constitution of tap water. This work therefore asks the question of how stakeholder evaluations affect the consumption of tap water. A discursive analysis reveals different, interconnected levels of evaluation. Stakeholders' evaluations in the media are analysed. For example, the German consumer association watchdog "foodwatch" is calling for a more sensitive threshold level for uranium in tap water. They recommend that babies and small children should not be supplied with tap water beyond a stricter threshold level than currently set by governmental recommendations. Other examples point towards evaluations that are associated with the ecological understanding of using tap water. Discursive evaluation on hygiene and usability of tap water can be very contradictory. By a better understanding of evaluating tap water in society, measures can be taken to increase the sustainable use of this resource.

The new trends of food consumption: Liquid Food and Gastro-liquidity

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Food has become a determining factor for the definition of individual identity and is at the center of attention of traditional media, social networks, consumer movements and associations. Grasping the new frontiers of gastronomy also represents a way to rethink consumption models, lifestyles and public policies. We are witnessing a plurality of choices and options available, without certain and absolute references, as never happened in the past, even if thirty years ago Fischler already spoke of gastro-anomia, describing a relationship with food characterized by a general absence of rules.

To describe the current situation in the world of food, it seems appropriate to refer to the thought of Zygmunt Bauman and his concept of a liquid society, whereby the globalized individual lives without certainty in an aesthetic and fragmented space. In this perspective, trying to define the current situation of the food world, we can perhaps speak of liquid food or gastro-liquidity, where the consumer's experience is very changing, between the development of automation, even in the restaurant sector (will we have the robot waiter or the robot chef?), and the rediscovery of a direct relationship with the producer, between the attention to local products and the attraction for fusion and multiethnic food, between the multisensory and taste experiences of food (I think to neuro-gastronomy theorized by Sheperd and the purchase of food online without any visual or tactile contact.

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Labor Conciliation and Food Conciliation in Spain

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Adjustments in working time and personal and family time have become a fundamental organizational element in today's societies and, in this battle to resolve hegemony, working time has won an unquestionable victory. However, the times dedicated to food continue to show the conflicts between both spheres.

The lunch in Spain prints peculiarities in the organization of time since most of the population solves it at home and dedicates their time to consumption with relatives and to organize the preparation. This generates controversy between employers and workers, the latter prefer a temporary organization compatible with the Spanish food cultural patters.

The Time Use Survey allows us to analyze work-life balance and food balance, and in this paper, we are going to investigate the relationship between the type of working day and mealtimes. The objective is to know what circumstances favor or hinder the reconciliation of work and family life in both areas.

The data indicates that food conciliation works as a cultural trait that equalizes both sexes around a habit that encourages sharing time outside of work, but it is women's time that makes it possible.

Self-care, Embodied Experiences and the Politics of Counternutritional Communities

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Various diets are an integral part of food culture and influence individual food choices. They provide ways for people to look after their wellbeing. Additionally, dietary choices intertwine with people's sense of identity and consumer food choices can be seen as a form of political engagement. It has even been argued that dieter communities could constitute counternutritional movements, challenging exiting orthodoxies around healthy eating. This study focuses on one such 'movement' by exploring the perspective of self-proclaimed followers of low-carbohydrate diets. The aim is to analyse rationales behind food choices, how people

position themselves and how they negotiate and evaluate different sources of information regarding healthy eating. The materials consist of answers (n=741) to an open-ended question on food, health and wellbeing in a survey conducted through a national Finnish newspaper.

The findings indicate that low-carbohydrate diets are used for DIY illness prevention, everyday risk management and to maintain a socially desirable body weight and size. Food is used to treat a number of existing diagnosed and undiagnosed conditions and diets were portrayed as means to regain agency in situations where the participants had been unwell, vulnerable to illness or where health professionals had been unable to help them. The participants present themselves as exemplary health citizens who both consume and constrain themselves. By doing so, they were choosing health, choosing to take control and choosing to rely heavily on embodied experiences and on what they consider non-partial advice. However, by doing so, they are also engaged in implicitly and explicitly challenging traditional expert institutions and advice.

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Disrupting Daily Urban Mobilities: A Cross-cultural Analysis of Dynamics in Household Mobilities in Response to COVID-19

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The potential of disruptions of various forms and scales for inducing changes in daily transport practices is of central relevance for transport sociology and policy. However, as of yet little is known about how different social, cultural, and governing contexts shape mobility practices and their dynamics in response to major societal disruptions. The Covid-19 pandemic, in constituting a major systemic disruptive force affecting citizen mobility all over the world, provides a unique empirical context in which to uncover how disruptive

events impact practices across different cultural and governing contexts. Comparing the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on mobility practice dynamics across cities in Ireland, Norway, and the USA, we combine contextual analysis of aggregate trends in modal shifts and Covid-19 regime measures with qualitative interviews with 63 householders to explore how urban mobilities have been disrupted and transformed during the Covid-19 pandemic. Our analysis reveals that already existing variation in mobility cultures and infrastructures are important contextual factors mediating the impact of disruption on daily mobility practices, shaping how changes in understandings and performances of mobilities play out. This suggests that changes to practices arising from major societal disruptions must always be considered against the backdrop of wider socio-historical and governing contexts. For instance, we reveal how underlying cultures and infrastructures of mobility shape the extent to which practitioners opt for cars versus more sustainable private mobility options in response to pandemic measures. These findings have important implications in considering the impact of disruptions for transitioning toward low-carbon mobilities.

Consumption and Shifting Temporalities of Daily Life During Disruption: Undoing and Reassembling Household Practices During COVID-19

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The way in which time is produced and consumed during everyday life has crucial implications for sustainable consumption. Social practice approaches have directed attention to the intersection of personal and social temporalities as important for the patterning of everyday consumption. However, as of yet, little research has explored how temporal dynamics of daily consumption are impacted by major societal disruptions of systemic scale and influence. This paper examines the temporal dynamics of social practices experienced in 'locked down' households in Germany, Ireland, Italy, Norway and the UK during the Covid-19 pandemic. Giving particular

attention to social differentiation in experiences of the lockdown, we discuss the temporal and relational dynamics shaping daily routine in terms of timing, sequence, coordination, duration and tempo of activities. Drawing on in-depth interviews with participants in all five countries, we investigate quotidian experiences of the breaking and (re-)making of daily routines in response to the pandemic and the temporal processes by which routines become undone, reassembled and reconfigured. Our analysis reveals not only the effects of disruption on practice configurations and outcomes per se, but also how disruption itself sheds light on the otherwise hidden temporal dynamics of everyday practice. We explore how disruption-induced changes to social institutions and systems of provision impact social groups in unequal ways. We further consider the implications of these socially differentiated experiences, first, for temporal organizations of daily life that support sustainable consumption of food and mobility, and, second, for informing sustainability governance and interventions.

Qualities Of Instituted Practices: Locking-Down And 'Domestic' Consumption

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Torik Holmes

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Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, governments around the world placed communities under 'lockdown'. As a result, various practices of consumption were uprooted from instituted settings and re-rooted in homes. This unprecedented mass reorganisation of normality resulted in increased domestic consumption, as practices typically occurring in social sites outside homes, such as offices, gyms and restaurants, were forced inside. We examine this transfer of practices, contributing to literature on COVID-19 and practice-based consumption research. Our account complicates overly optimistic narratives about the potential for the disruption caused by locking-down to downsize the consumer economy. By combining qualitative household interviews with secondary data about wider trends in consumption, we specifically reveal how the re-rooting of instituted practices results in lumpy patterns of resource use and desires for more space and larger homes. With many of the changes that came in response to the pandemic sticking, we conclude by arguing that future domestic consumption research and policy should attend to the instituted qualities of practices and how these could be reshaped to facilitate sustainability ambitions.

Cultural Consumption in the COVID-19 Era. Understanding the Impact of the Crisis on Cultural Participation and Engagement in Italy

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The COVID-19 crisis has had and will have an unprecedented impact on cultural participation and engagement (OECD, 2020). The social distancing measures have heavily affected all cultural experiences which rely mostly on physical attendance, determining deep changes in both cultural consumption and production (Bollo, 2020). In particular, the pandemic has fostered the digital transformation of cultural production, with a significant shift towards digital services; but it has also impacted the consumption's dimension, mitigating or even exacerbating the existing inequalities of cultural participation in terms of age, gender and income (Bourdieu 1979; Brook et al., 2020).

To better understand the status quo and imagine what might come next, this paper presents a twofold level of analysis. Firstly, we offer a general overview of the impact of COVID-19 on the behaviour of different cultural audiences, collecting and reviewing a range of evidences provided by different Italian surveys regarding a variety of cultural activities (such as visiting museums, attending theatres, concerts, festivals, etc.). Secondly, we present the results of a qualitative research conducted through semi-structured interviews with a significant sample of relevant Italian cultural institutions about how cultural consumption has changed during the pandemic, potential future behaviours in the aftermath of the crisis, and the emerging trends in the field of audience development and engagement.

On the basis of these findings, we identify the lessons learned from the crisis and suggest future research directions in order to provide an ever-richer understanding of cultural consumption in the COVID-19 era.

RN05_T05_02 | Food and Eating IV
Culinary Cosmopolitanism, Omnivorousness and the Boundaries of (In)tolerance

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Cultural sociological perspective on food and eating highlights the interlinkages between the so called ethos of discovery and one's elite status. Studies argue that the pursuit of exotic, authentic (Johnston & Baumann 2010) and cultivation through eating practices (Cappeliez & Johnston 2014), as well as tolerance for cultural diversity (Ollivier 2008; Koponen & Niva 2020) are coupled with beneficial social position and cultural resources. Correspondingly, studies recurrently confirm that growing suspicion and intolerance towards cultural objects considered foreign and unfamiliar are associated with conservative attitudes, and lesser cultural and economic resources, sometimes in very straightforward manner (Lindblom & Mustonen 2019; DellaPosta et al. 2015; Warde 2011). Yet relatively little is known about how people with different backgrounds and levels of cultural capital potentially cross these boundaries. This paper zooms in on the discourses of tolerance in eating. The paper demonstrates manifestations of (in)tolerance among and across food connoisseurs, "goodwill foodies", tentative culinary cosmopolitans and pragmatic food consumers. We draw on 28 semi-structured interviews of Finnish consumers collected in 2019-20. The interviewees were selected among the respondents to a nationally representative survey (Culture and Leisure in Finland 2018) on themes such as cultural taste, participation and leisure. Our results depict how the ethos of openness is recognized widely, and how food is identified as a field of culture that is understood and talked about in a manner typical to cultural capital. Apart from the omnivorous discourses that are clearly shaped by the oft-referred social forces, we also recognize rather surprising crossings of symbolic boundaries and indications of cultural (in)tolerance.

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Patterns Of Animal Protein Consumption In Portugal: Current Trends And Food Policy Challenges

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This paper examines patterns of animal protein consumption in Portugal between 2010 and 2016, relevant for the following reasons. Tracking the evolution of meat and fish consumption is relevant for a number of reasons. Firstly, excessive consumption of animal protein is increasingly perceived as a public health concern due to the incidence of health-related problems (e.g. obesity, cardiovascular diseases). Secondly, livestock production causes a significant environmental footprint (Graça et al, 2019). Thirdly, food consumption patterns are a proxy of food insecurity, a problem that re-emerged in force in Western Societies following the financial crisis of 2008 (Borch and Kjaernes, 2016). Additionally, while differences in animal-based dietary patterns may relate to religious, regional or national identities, they are often linked to class and unequal living standards (Franklin, 1999).

There is mounting pressure at the European policy level to reduce the consumption of animal-based foods and increase plant-based diets. Understanding patterns of animal-protein consumption is becoming increasingly germane to policymakers and regulatory agencies when formulating and assessing the impact of their interventions. Drawing on the national Household Budget Surveys of 2010/2011 and 2015/2016, this paper examines the evolution of animal protein consumption patterns; identifies the main socio-demographic characteristics of households according to type of consumption (heavy animal-based, flexitarians and plant-based households) and analyses how these groups and their social characteristics evolved during the two periods. The paper contributes to the bourgeoning literature on changing food diets (from animal to plant-based) and informs policy design to facilitate the shift towards reducing animal protein consumption.

Pathways Across Practices in Everyday Handling of Food and Health under Socio-Economic Disadvantage.

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In the research literature on the connections between food, dietary health and low socio-economic status, the sociological everyday life studies shed light upon how patterns of carrying out mundane food activities become related to less healthy diets (e.g. Wright et al, 2015). However, these studies tend to focus on a limited part of everyday life activities. In this paper, we investigate how processual pathways across a multiplicity of practices and bundles of practices shape relations between food consumption and dietary healthiness in the everyday lives of Danish socio-economically disadvantaged men and women. The theoretical perspective taken is a practice theoretical one (Warde, 2005), with a special focus on the unequal access to appropriate performing of practices and the hierarchical social regulation of performances. The data material consists of 30 qualitative interviews with Danish men and women with low income and short education, combined with a validated diet-quality index, based on simple food frequency questions (Toft et al, 2007). As key findings, we hope to analytically describe the details and varieties in how food conduct under conditioned agency and intersected with other practices and bundles of practices becomes 'translated' into different degrees of dietary healthiness. The contribution of the paper consist in the in-depth description of the variety of processes in the linking of food and health in socio-economically disadvantaged everyday lives.

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Food Aid And Moral Economies

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Based on research on food aid in Switzerland, primarily founded on participant observation and semi-directive interviews, we will discuss how different forms of food aid developed in ordinary times, as well as in the midst of a pandemic – with consequences on the reorganization of both distribution systems and food quality. We will focus on the moral economies involved in food aid. To address these questions, we will rely on the approach of activist-researchers in food aid initiatives, involving what they call "the right to food" and the "more than food" as well as the different citizens point of view (commitment to solidarity, civil charity, and social justice). We will also focus on food aid recipients and the promotor's discourses, in relation to food banks or associative distribution systems. We will analyse this data from an economic perspective (funding structures), a political one (negotiations between State and municipalities about tasks and modes of financing) and an ideological-moral agenda (anti-waste redistribution, anti-consumerism, circular economy and sustainable development). However, by tailoring it's discourses and practices to food recycling and yet humanitarian distribution is food aid not becoming a safety valve for more radical demands? Doesn't it contribute to manufacturing social peace at the expense of effective social justice?

RN05_T05_03 | Smart Tech in Consumption

Futureproofing Food: Authenticity And Automation in Sustainable Consumption

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While the current patterns of food production and consumption are progressively linked to environmental degradation, consumers, businesses and investors are increasingly looking into more sustainable alternatives. While some of the latter reproduce hegemonic frames of edibility and aesthetics, others future gaze into unchartered territories (farming insects, producing food with 3D printers, synthesizing artificial meat). How do automation and the quest for sustainability move the boundaries of what is "edible", "authentic" or "sustainable"? This paper combines interviews with high tech food startups with digital ethnographic methods to capture consumers' perspectives related to technologically mediated food. It looks into startuppers' and consumers' narratives revolving around the production and consumption of technological mediated food alternatives, to highlight emerging meanings and contradictions attached to these controversial practices. This research contributes to the literature on sustainable consumption by bridging it with the literature on food technology and the new food economy. By exploring the emerging and under-researched phenomenon of consumption of technological mediated food, it provides new insights into meaning-making efforts connected to re-imagining and re-making the future of food.

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Consumers + smart meters = Better-informed or confused electricity consumers?

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Smart meters have the potential to improve monitoring of, and eventually reduce, household electricity consumption. However, the social implications of this innovation are not being adequately addressed. According to the Norwegian Energy Regulatory Authority (NVE), 'Smart meters will provide consumers with better information about their electricity consumption and prices, and facilitate opportunities for new energy related services' [OBJ]. Between 2015 and 2019, smart meters were installed in 97 % of Norwegian households.

In this paper, we investigate changes in households' perceived overview of their electricity consumption after a smart meter has been installed, based on a nationally representative survey (N=1196) from 2019. The results show that 16 % reported a better overview of their electricity consumption, while 64% reported an unchanged overview. 20 % reported less overview. Possible explanations as to why smart meters have not improved the respondents' overview include less awareness because the respondents have stopped the manual monitoring of the household electricity consumption as well as a lack of trust in the smart meter technology. We anticipate (has yet to be analysed) important socio-demographic differences in the way the technology has been taken up. These differences must be addressed when developing electricity saving measures towards private households.

Smart Tech – A Salvation For Our Sustainable Future And/Or Part of the Problem? A Household Perspective

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Smart technology, under the umbrella "internet of things" (IoT), promises both convenience and cost-saving for consumers and households. At the same time, in political/commercial/research discourse, IoT and the interconnectedness of people, things, homes and environments, is valued at the societal scale as potentially contributing to solving issues related to; 1) environmental sustainability, 2) alleviating the welfare state, 3) and securing infrastructures and nations. Interconnected people and devices are thus seen as "political tools" in the grander project of safeguarding our future. In such a prospect lies increased responsibilisation of consumers and households for "active contribution" (with digital data and ethical practices) in efforts to solve societal challenges. With this perspective, it is relevant to draw on theories of technology paradoxes; how technologies simultaneously solve AND contribute to the same problems they attempt to solve (or create new problems). Conceptually, the paper will concentrate on how households, purchasing ever more "smart home" products (e.g. for saving energy and to reduce CO2-footprints), can offset their well-intended practices and contribute to increasing EE-production and waste by allowing digitally-connected products into their home ecology. There are also unintended rebound effects that should be considered. In the paper, this challenge will be conceptually approached by introducing and merging theories of technology paradoxes (Mick & Fournier 1998, Feenberg 2010) with theories of domestication (Silverstone et al. 1992, Berker et al. 2006) paving way for empirical studies at the household level of how householders evaluate and negotiate apparent paradoxical positions related to smart technology in everyday life.

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RN05_T06_01 | COVID Consumption V: Digitalisation in a pandemic

The Impact of Digitalization and Cryptocurrency Upon Consumption Practices. A Comparativa Study Between Italy and India

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The context of contemporary consumption shows a transition from physical structures (brick & mortar) to digital structures (e-commerce) and hybrid realities (brick & click). This transition grounded upon prosumers activity has repercussions: in consumption practices, in the way goods and services are accessed, shared, and not least in the way they are paid. Our objective is, through a comparative study, to understand how the dynamics of consuming and sharing digital resources develop. We argue that shared use of platforms derives from their location in the socio-material tapestry of the extended familial networks and urban neighbourhoods.

In this paper, we examine the figure of the elderly and younger prosumer as they are located in the emerging platform societies of India and Italy.

The paper draws on the analysis of advertisements, reports and interviews in the public sphere to understand the representation of the elderly and younger as prosumers in a platform society. We also draw on detailed ethnographic interviews conducted with the elderly in the cities of Kolkata (India) and Bologna (Italy) to understand their self-representation and practises with regard to platforms. The internet landscape in both India and Italy has striking similarities since they are both dominated by the popular platform Facebook and its offshoot Whatsapp. Further, smartphones are the most common means of accessing the internet. Another important cultural similarity is that the extended family is considered to be the primary source of elder care, and younger support in both India and Italy. The paper is part of a larger project titled "Evolution of consumer behaviour. The impact of digitalization and cryptocurrency upon consumption practices, a comparative study between Italy and India digital".

Boundary Traffic in the Home-as-office: Experiences with Covid-19 Lock-down and the Future of Working from Home

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Due to confinement orders as part of governments' responses to the global Covid-19 pandemic, the number of people working from home (WFH) accelerated in an unprecedented way in 2020. WFH has previously attracted attention due to its potential environmental benefits, and has long been considered a central part of the future of work. In this paper, we reflect on the socio-material configurations influencing the potential for WFH to stick in the future, highlighting differences related to cultural and infrastructural contexts. To do this, we compare the results of qualitative investigation of WFH in the UK, US, Norway and the Netherlands following the first Covid-19 lockdowns in spring 2020. In our analysis, we build on insights from teleworking and boundary work, two prominent fields of scholarship related to WFH. We find that while teleworking literature tends to overemphasize how technological developments facilitate work 'anywhere, anytime', and overlooks additional work required to create boundaries in the home-as-office, the boundary work literature accentuates individual preferences and social roles, overlooking the significance of other social practices shaping WFH. We bring in insights from social practice theory, and emphasize how homes, and practices within them, are interconnected and dependent on existing socio-material arrangements. This paper introduces the concept of 'boundary traffic' to draw attention to the additional work required for practices previously fulfilled outside the home to be negotiated and re-bundled within the home. We offer recommendations for employers, policymakers, and researchers to be cognizant of cultural and household variation as well as spatial constraints that will ultimately impact a future of WFH.

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Consuming in Lockdown and Beyond: Social Representations of Online Consumption in Spain During the Covid-19 Crisis

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One of the most significant changes in the realm of consumption is the growing impact of new forms of electronic commerce linked to the so-called platform economy. The retail giant Amazon and platforms such as Uber or Deliveroo have become key providers of products and services. While their appeal to customers had been increasing throughout the last decade, the covid-19 pandemic may have been a turning point in terms of its role regarding consumption practices. The lockdowns forced many people to stay home and the choice of buying online with home delivery appeared as a safe and easy option to purchase goods and services. As the pandemic unfolds and digitalization increases, it would not be a surprise that online shopping becomes the key retail medium in the near future at the expense of high street shops and malls. In this paper, we present the results of an empirical research which is based on a series of online interviews on consumption habits to consumers carried out in the region of Madrid, Spain in the winter of 2020-2021. We aim to understand how users describe their consumption practices during this period of pandemic and lockdowns – Spain had at some point one of the strictest confinements in Europe -, but also and especially their use of platforms and other forms of electronic commerce during the last year, grasping the social representations of consumption during this crisis. This will help us to understand consumption practices during these difficult times.

Farmer's Markets and Hybridities of Consumption in the Pandemic – the Shift to Virtual

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Unforeseen crises such as pandemics affect the daily life of urban dwellers. Although economic and social dimensions of everyday spaces had already shifted to become virtual to some extent before the pandemic (for example, online stores, social networks), farmers markets are a rare urban public space that has grown more popular in the last decade while resisting the virtual. Rooted in the traditional urban tissue for centuries, farmers markets produce democratic social space par excellence as they host a wide range of social practices and relations among socially diverse populations.

The rise of a digitised model of farmers markets will impact both the identity of public space and consumer culture. What happens to social relations and the placeness of the farmers market once we shift it into the virtual? What do our communities gain and what do they lose in this transformation, and what can be learned about our culture and identities from this process? To answer these questions, we conducted an online survey on a sample of farmers market users in Croatian cities (N = 682). The results indicate the importance of hybridities of consumption and the shift in the traditional patterns of consumer culture towards new opportunities in digital society. The challenges are numerous and long term as both models are desirable but unreplaceable in some elements. The main task is to keep both alternative forms of farmers market available and compatible in the context of sustainable cities.

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RN05_T06_02 |Body, Gender and Consumption

Who Performs Appearance Work And Who Believes Appearance Works?

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In consumer culture, individuals are called upon to take responsibility over their body and invest in their looks. The invitation to work on one's looks comes with a promise of social and economic benefits: it entices people to believe in appearance as currency. Previous research shows that norms and consumer practices related to physical appearance are thoroughly gendered. In particular, women face strict appearance norms and are expected to engage in various appearance-related consumer practices. Such practices may be considered appearance work that individuals perform to obtain benefits (and avoid disadvantages) within a particular social hierarchy.

In this study I propose that the belief in appearance as currency may be a driver of daily appearance work. To empirically examine this proposition, I utilise nationally representative survey data from Finland (N= 1600), which I analyze descriptively and by means of multiple regression. I operationalize appearance work as self-reported daily time spent in front of the mirror.

I find that while the belief in appearance as currency is held equally by men and women in Finland, its practical daily implications are different between those groups. Women who believe appearance matters for success in life engage in appearance work significantly more than women who do not. However, men who believe in appearance as currency overall do not work much more on their appearance than men who do not hold such a belief. It thus appears the belief in appearance as currency works as part of an ideology that keeps women engaged in appearance work.

A (Toon) Gaze Beyond Gender? How Preschool Cartoons Could Introduce Stereotyped Characters to the Youngest Audience

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The media representations are becoming more and more relevant to the sociology of consumption (Warde 2017) and they acquire even more relevance when referred to children products (Marsh 2014; Coyne et al. 2016), because they represent a source of entertainment, learning (Forge, Phemister 1987, Prosic-Santovac 2017; Cimmino 2020) and media construction of reality (Couldry, Hepp 2018).

Premises given, this paper represent an evolution of an already developed pilot research (Ciofalo, Leonzi, Quercia, submitted for publication) which observed the female representation in five preschool cartoons (Peppa Pig, PJ Masks, Masha and the Bear, Paw Patrol, Bing) through qualitative analysis. Based on the obtained results, the first idea of toon gaze, linked to the male gaze concept (Mulvey 1975), is here extended beyond the gender discourse.

Preschool cartoons seem to offer a hyper-simplified reality, meant to be easily understood, with the result of proposing stereotyped representations (Streicher 1974; Thompson, Zerbinos 1995; Walsh, Leaper 2020). Consequence is the presence of not a recurrent frame, but of an actual (toon) gaze undergoing social and cultural influences.

Therefore, this paper proposes both a quantitative and qualitative analysis of all protagonists of the first season of three shows available on Netflix Italia, such as 44 Gatti (2018-ongoing), Super Wings (2013-ongoing), PJ Masks (2015-ongoing). The cartoons are chosen by the presence of an ensemble of protagonists, popularity, and different nature of characters, explicitly animals, humans, and machines. The aim is to define the main characteristics of a toon gaze through which cartoon characters get represented, focusing on the risk of endorsing traditional models and nurturing some ideologies that contrast the narrative and technological evolution of cartoon production.

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Hyper-Surveillance: A Foucauldian Understanding of Digital Body Modification Technologies

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In this paper, we apply a Foucauldian lens to the context of digital body modification to offer fresh insights into the relationship between the body and power. Editing technologies powered by 3D facial modelling, artificial intelligence, and augmented reality allow individuals to modify and craft a perfected self-image (which is usually shared with others on Instagram) in a manner akin to 'digital plastic surgery'. Smartphone applications of this nature are being created and downloaded at an extraordinary rate. Despite their popularity, this phenomenon has received relatively scant academic attention, and an urgent call for empirical research has been issued. Using a netnographic approach which encompasses 17 depth interviews with 'digital body modifiers', we present an empirically grounded understanding of power operation embedded in individual experiences of this technology. To facilitate our understanding of these processes, we utilize a theoretical framework which incorporates the concept of the panopticon (the many watching the few), the synopticon (the few watching the many) and the digital doppelgänger, which traditionally originates in literature pertaining to the quantified self (QS). We show how individual experiences are mediated by a powerful Influencer culture on Instagram, the authority of quantified feedback, and the instructive design of the apps, all of which work to encourage the production of particular bodily designs. We find that this mediation results in an experience framed by hyper-surveillance directed towards the body/self, which in turn, leads to an intense identification with one's digital doppelgänger.

RN05_T06_03 | Food and Eating V

Consumer Values And Appreciation In The Context Of Food Consumption

Jana Olivia Dreyer, Lisa Christofzik, Silke Lichtenstein

Dr. Rainer Wild-Stiftung, Germany

This study explores the meaning of values and appreciation of food regarding food-related consumption behaviours of consumers. In the literature, values are described as subjective, conscious or unconscious perceptions whose development is determined by external influences and individual experiences. According to the literature, values do not provide directives for action, but they can have a guiding function for action and behaviour. Health and sustainability are leading societal values which is reflected in the strong wish of consumers for sustainable consumption. This is based on the increasing knowledge about the effects of individual consumption and the increased visibility of its consequences due to media attention and digitalization. However, food consumption-related actions do not always correspond to consumers' values. This can lead to inner conflicts and stress and as a consequence cause resignation among consumers.

The aim of the study is to answer the questions: What understandings of values and appreciation do interdisciplinary, scientific perspectives offer? In which categories can consumption-related values be bundled and what intersections or interactions can be identified? What is the meaning of values and appreciation for food-related consumer behaviour?

For this reason, an interdisciplinary systematic literature research will be conducted. The results will be merged and will provide the scientific basis for an interdisciplinary cooperation-project. In a further study, consumers will be asked via questionnaires and interviews about their consumption-related values and appreciation of food. The results are intended to help consumers make sustainable consumption decisions. The target groups for the results are education, politics and economics.

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'I Don't Want to Taste Flawed Wines Because Someone else Thinks They Are Cool': Field Struggles and Generational Oppositions in Representations of Natural Wine

Elias le Grand

Stockholm University, Sweden

The last decades have seen a proliferation of 'alternative' food and drink networks formed around notions of authenticity, democracy and sustainability. In the field of fine wine, these developments are evident by the recent popularity of natural wine. This paper examines how representations of this wine category are bound up with classification struggles over cultural taste in the field of fine wine. To this end, the paper examines how natural wine is legitimated (or not) in two leading specialist wine magazines. The analysis shows that natural wine is represented as a trendy yet contested category associated with a young cosmopolitan generation of wine professionals and consumers. The natural wine category is frequently connected to sensory and aesthetic characteristics opposed to consecrated criteria for evaluation in the field of fine wine connected to conventional forms of fine wine. But while frequently associated with 'wine flaws' and hipster snobbery, natural wines are also regularly highly rated and recommended to readers in both magazines. In conclusion, its ambiguous status implies that natural wine has become a partially legitimated category in the fine wine field. Moreover, contestations of this wine category are indicative of symbolic struggles between generational groupings over cultural taste in the fine wine field.

The F-Word Unravelled: What Do We Talk About When We Talk About 'Foodyism'

Sami Koponen, Taru Lindblom

University of Helsinki, Finland

Several decades after the contentious terms were coined in popular food media, sociologists in both North America and Europe (and elsewhere) increasingly talk about 'foodies' and 'foodyism' in order to refer to contemporary enthusiasms around food and eating (e.g. Johnston & Baumann 2010, Warde 2015, Warde et al. 2020). Most studies appear to share the view of foodyism as some sort of an aesthetic food movement in the practices of which the aestheticization of eating (Warde 2016) perhaps most obviously crystallizes. Yet what is foodyism precisely about? In other words, and given the ambiguous nature of 'aestheticization' (Reckwitz 2017), what do the studies more or less touching upon foodyism precisely talk about when they highlight the role of 'aesthetics' for a growing number of food consumers? This paper compiles the existing sociological literature on foodies and foodyism. We reflect on the current and potential analytical value of the f-words and discuss whether the sociology of eating might benefit from adopting a narrower definition for the concepts. Our preliminary suggestion is that one way to fruitfully distinguish foodies analytically from, for instance, gastronomes or 'food lovers' (see Johnston & Baumann 2010), might be to define such consumers more exactly through 'aesthetic novelty', originality, authenticity, and other such 'artful' concepts that certain cultural sociologists have recently depicted as fundamental ideals of late modern (middle class, consumer) culture (e.g. Reckwitz 2017, see also Koponen & Lindblom, forthcoming).

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Making Meat (Un)edible: Affective Practices among Finnish Consumers

Outi Koskinen

University of Helsinki, Finland

Though the harmful aspects related to meat are gaining more attention, its consumption remains widespread in the global north. In this presentation, I ask what kinds of affects, emotions, and sensual experiences are currently entangled in this contradictory situation. The presentation therefore connects to the interest in the visceral and embodied aspects of consumption. More specifically, I aim to answer the recent calls for studying the affective and visceral within meat consumption as a way of better understanding how, for example, sustainable eating or human-animal relations come to matter in relation to meat. In order to do this, I utilise Wetherell's concept of affective practices to analyse everyday meat eating practices. The data for the presentation consists of interviews and participant observations with Finnish consumers (N=19) who represent a wide variety of different ways of acquiring and eating meat. The analysis suggests that affective practices play a significant role in constructing the edibility of meat, influencing how it becomes something that is good to eat, or, conversely, how the edibility of meat is threatened or even denied in some occasions. Furthermore, affective practices seem to intertwine with care: the concrete labours of, e.g., making certain meats edible for loved ones, which brings forth the complex dynamics of affection and attentiveness as well as frustration and anxiety. As a whole, the presentation offers one alternative way of counterbalancing (cerebral) consumer choice by focussing on shared patterns of affective practices within consumption.

RN05_T07_01 | Alternative Consumption

Serious Make-Believe: Future Orientations in Prepper Consumption

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The interest in prepping – i.e., the practice of preparing oneself and one's household for a future crisis – has grown in Sweden and other western countries in recent years, reaching a peak in the wake of the covid-19 pandemic. As a cultural phenomenon, prepping exists as an intersection of sub-cultural community, hobby activity and civil defense – often focusing on the development of skills and material 'prepps'. While preppers generally plan for futures where everyday consumption no longer is possible, acquiring the right goods in the present is an essential element of prepping practices. Concordantly, the landscape of prepper consumption flourishes, with a large number of commercial actors marketing foodstuffs with long shelf-life, preparedness kits and other survival equipment. In turn, there are numerous blogs, podcast and online forums where preppers review and discuss the right goods to buy and store in the event of a proverbial 'shit hits the fan' scenario – be it temporary blackouts, financial troubles or total societal collapse. In short, prepping can be understood as consumption for the future within what is perceived as an unsustainable society, where preparations in the here-and-now are ways of managing and investing material resources as well as emotions in the uncertainty of what is to come. Drawing on interviews and digital ethnography with Swedish preppers, this paper will discuss the relationship between consumption and orientations toward dystopic scenarios, highlighting the emotional ambiguity inherent in enjoying the process of preparing and consuming for that which one fears.

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Ethics of Consumption and Deprivation

Beth Amelia Cloughton

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Baltic Street and its surrounding area is characterised by food deserts, high levels of deprivation, and a large amount of derelict land. This positions the area of Dalmarnock, Glasgow as spatially vulnerable, which means many of its residents are in a state of socio-material-economic disadvantage. In response to this, a primary remit of BSAP is to supply food to the area. Their activity further extends to include dominant ethical consumption forms like recycling and local food education . As a result, the residents of the area are engaging with mainstream forms of ethical consumption narratives, like low-resource consumption and a low carbon footprint, whilst not explicitly aligning to this framework.

A creation of a theoretical framework that proposes tension (stemming from ethical consumption) and possibility is actually a process of generating an ethics of consumption when consuming in a wider context of deprivation. Tension is both part of engaging with possible futures and possibility as a way of thinking about a different way of being as opposed to something that must be overcome or managed. Tension is actually a driver of and a satisfier of engaging in these possibilities. Possibility focuses on potential not deficit, the capacity of a space rather than what it lacks. Considering an ethics of consumption from this lens helps to construct an ethics of consumption rooted in a reorientation of the market, consumption practices and ethics that is not based on a cultural narrative of the middle class.

Determinants of food poverty in Ireland.

Majka Monika Ryan

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In 1984, DeVault and Pitts, writing about experiences of hunger in the US, argued that the causes of food poverty lie in the social conditions that people endure and the institutions that structure their lives. Today, almost four decades later, the need for food emergency globally has reached alarming highs as the queues to soup kitchens, breakfast clubs and food banks are getting longer. Those who experience food insecurity today are not necessarily unemployed, migrants or homeless but also pensioners, students and employees. They are young and old.

In line with the neoliberal consumerist model, the Irish government's stance on food poverty is to focus on low-income families and their individual ability to make 'the right' choices in terms of the foods they eat and how they manage their finances (Dowler & O'Connor 2012). Thus, instead of structural causes of poverty, the policy focus is on the individual, their degree of deservingness to public resources, and their individual capacity to ensure their own well-being. In this context of welfare retrenchment, where the State has failed in its role to protect citizens from food deprivation, charitable organisations are sole bearers of responsibility for distribution of emergency food.

Based on empirical data from interviews and surveys conducted with food bank service users in the third largest city of Ireland, this presentation contributes to the international debate on food poverty. The presentation reveals why people experience food insecurity in Ireland, and locates this issue within the context of much larger social problems.

Alternative Consumption and Good Life

Renata Dopierała

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University of Lodz, Poland

In the paper I consider the relationship between anti-consumerism and the idea of a good life (in particular happiness and well-being). I seek to answer the following questions: what does the good life mean to people who describe themselves as anti-consumerist?; how do these people implement the idea of the good life in their everyday lives? This involves comparing two versions of the good life - those associated with consumerism on the one hand, and anti-consumerist discourses on the other. Anti-consumerism – broadly speaking - does not equate the good life with increased material wealth and increased material consumption, it promotes intangible goods and post-materialist values. I examine what strategies individuals use to fulfil their needs in alternative (anti-consumerist) ways (e.g., minimizing costs, privatizing consumption), what services they use (or do not use), what goods and products they choose or reject (and why). I also highlight consumer practices related to sustainability and sharing economy. The context of coronavirus pandemic will be also important in considering the good life and alternative forms of consumption.

RN05_T07_02 | Consumption Inequalities I: Food

Fresh Produce: Living Organisms and Designed Goods.

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Fruits and vegetables are usually advertised in the supermarket with slogans such as fresh and natural. However, as crops, they have been sociotechnical shaped by humans for specific purposes for thousands of years. Though as living organisms' fruits and vegetables challenge the production network as they still prove resistance to certain interventions and constantly challenge people to take action. The involved actors have to invest a lot of manpower, technological innovations and professional knowledge to keep the living good at its best quality.

Referring to the concept of biofacts that understands fruits and vegetables as both living organisms and sociotechnical designed products, we will illustrate how specific parts of the production network are made visible in the supermarket for the purpose of valorization while others remain hidden.

Using fruits as an example it will become clear that some parts of the production network are rather difficult to integrate into stimulating storytelling. With associations to pristine landscapes and work carried out by hand, the cultivation side where fruits are grown can be wonderfully incorporated into a romanticizing narrative. In the supermarket, the living part of the goods is the main reference point when promoting fruits to the customers. In contrast, the logistics of goods, which is accomplished through container technology, and representing the sociotechnically designed part, offers hardly any points of connection to the subjective level and therefore generally remains in the background.

Based on these facts, it is questioned whether transparency is a useful means to promote sustainable shopping.

Food for Security: Evidence from Cauca, Colombia

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While access is a key concept in the food security literature, few address bundles of entitlements or forms of access as they play out in everyday life. Entitlements—property rights, exchange entitlements, and social rights—are often studied individually, with emphasis on formal aspects. Conflicts over land use, migration, and low penetration of social policies challenge such entitlements. A key issue here will be how different relations to food markets influence vulnerability and resistance to food insecurity, distinguishing between subsistence farming, households producing for the market, and households acting primarily as buyers of food. Furthermore, the entitlement literature assumes that "the law stands between the food and the eater" (Sen 1982). This is based on significant empirical observations of food crises, but the approach still overlooks access to food via informal networks, reciprocity, and communitarian relationships as part of the dynamic between food security and conflict. Personal interviews with female household representatives, addressing food practices on the day before (inspired by nutritional 24-hour recall methods), allows us to directly link such activities to institutional frames, particularly with work, food provisioning, and their relations to social security concerns. It will also include sections on household demographics, employment, education, access to land, assets and strategies to cope with stress (e.g., displacement, climate change). The survey is implemented among a random sample of at least 250 households in each of 4 different settings, distinguished by urban-rural spaces, socio-economic, and cultural or ethnic lines.

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Offering Shared Meals to Create Social Relations Beyond Socio-economic Frontiers? Two Qualitative Studies Analyzing Social Actions Using Commensality.

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Institut Paul Bocuse, France

Sharing a meal - commensality - is often seen as an opportunity to generate positive relationships between commensals - conviviality. The value of the shared meal has given rise to social actions aimed at combating situations of social isolation through meal sharing,. However, there is little data to qualitatively assess the mechanisms for creating social links through food. A first study conducted with ethnographic methods in retirees associations shows i) the necessity of participant selection – i.e. exclusion – to make commensality moments convivial and ii) the difficulties for commensality to transcend socio-economic categories. The second study deepens these aspects. It anchors in the transformative service research, whose objective is to question how the interactions between service entities and consumer entities influence the well-being outcomes of both. We study the experiences of the actors involved in two solidarity catering structures. Through participant observations and semi-structured interviews (27), this study shows that the structures are places where various expectations converge, and that the creation of social links emerges when these expectations are met. We show that individuals' expectations towards the structure can be characterized in two categories: i) a gradient from the search for similarities to the search for otherness, and ii) expectations in terms of the search for usefulness, whether for oneself, for others, or for a social project. This study provides a better understanding of the diversity of the mechanisms underlying the creation of social link, and thus makes it possible to suggest ways to support these mechanisms.

RN05_T08_01 | Consumption and Inequalities II: Mechanisms of stratification

Work in Academia: Prosuming Exclusions?

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Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

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The term prosumption was coined in1980 by American futurist Alvin Toffler and was widely used by many technology writers of the time. Technological breakthrough and a rise in user participation blurs the line between production and consumption activities, with the consumer becoming a prosumer. Prosumers have been defined as individuals who consume and produce value, either for self-consumption or consumption by others, and can receive implicit or explicit incentives from organizations involved in the exchange. Beyond its transformational and disruptive power, authors have pointed out a face of exploitation that can be perceived from the prosumer's figure. In this essay, we use a critical perspective to address prosumerism in the academic sphere. We argue that academia can be seen as an incomplete circuit of prosumerism that produces exclusion, especially those linked to free (although intellectualized) work. This phenomenon can be exemplified through the peer-reviewing process, a cornerstone of scientific publishing, especially in the early stages of an academic career (e.g., Ph.D. students, but not limited to). It is commonly viewed as a way to develop skills and join certain circles, strengthening networking and the curriculum. However, in most cases, this 'produced' labor, although crucial for the system, is not enough to allow the 'consumption' of the material it helped to produce. In this sense, the knowledge flows in an erratic and noncircular way, helping to reproduce exclusion.Therefore, to better understand the prosumption process, it is needed to deep and broad its all manifestations, including the critical ones.

Cultural Conversations: How They Demonstrate Cultural Capital and Facilitate Social Network Relations

Roza Meuleman

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Previous research has argued that through highbrow tastes, people from higher status positions identify (dis-)similar others and establish social ties with high status members whilst excluding people from lower status groups. Although the relation between cultural tastes and various social network characteristics has gained more attention over the last decade, up until recently, it remained relatively unclear to what extent cultural tastes assist in the formation of social network relations. Nevertheless, there are some recent studies that have shown that individuals' highbrow tastes are positively related to the number of higher socioeconomic network resources. These studies argue that people identify higher and lower socioeconomic status groups by discussing and demonstrating cultural tastes in social conversation. However, the underlying theoretical mechanism, i.e. that of cultural conversation, has not been tested empirically. So, although it has been shown that 'culture talk' frequency is stratified by socioeconomic status, it remains unclear to what extent this culture talk is actually mobilized into social relations, let alone, into higher socioeconomic status relations. The present study will therefore examine to what extent individuals' highbrow tastes are positively related to highbrow cultural conversations within their social network, and to what extent these highbrow cultural conversations are positively related to the socioeconomic status level of the social network. To answer this research question, a representative large scale panel study is used (Family Survey Dutch Population, 2017/2019, N≈1500). Preliminary results show that individuals with more highbrow tastes have more high status connections and this relationship is partly mediated by cultural conversations.

Ordinary Lifestyles And Material Configurations: When Culture Is No Match.

Maël Ginsburger

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Cultural capital, gender and generation appear as central variables in the analysis of the social space of lifestyles (Flemmen et al, 2018). But is that still true when this space is no longer based on cultural practices – as it is usual since the Distinction (Bourdieu, 1979) – but on ordinary consumption practices? Related to transportation, equipment, energy consumption, clothing and food, these practices are crucial in daily routines (Shove and Warde, 2003). They also contribute strongly to delineate boundaries between lifestyles and between social groups (Halbwachs, 1913), with a growing moral dimension related to environmentalism (Kennedy & Horne, 2020).

Relying on data from the French Households Budget Surveys between 1985 and 2017, I first study the social space of lifestyles and its evolution using a series of Multiple Factor Analysis on 28 ordinary consumption practices. I then relate households' coordinates in that social space to their positioning in two other spaces: the space of cultural configurations – mainly based on generational, cultural and gender variables – and the space of material configurations – mainly based on residential and budgetary variables.

I show that the position in the space of lifestyles is - and remains over the period – strongly associated with material configurations whereas the association with the cultural configurations remains weak. If they do not invalidate the symbolic and classifying dimension of these ordinary practices, these results promote a Marxist perspective on the study of lifestyles. They show that ordinary lifestyles primarily act as an intermediate layer that expresses the material conditions of existence and facilitates their symbolic and statutory appropriation.

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The Role Of Status Goods In Competition For A Position In The Social Hierarchy. The Perspective Of Different Economic Conditions And Models Of Societies Based On Preliminary Comparative Studies in Poland, Russia And Denmark.

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The main prpose of the study conducted as part of a grant, postpned from 2020 to 2021 due to COVID-19, is a comparative analysis of countries with different economic conditions and models of societies in terms of categorization and role of status goods in the process of building the social position of the individual. Conspicuous consumption of luxury (as an economic phenomenon) is an extremely important (social) structure-forming mechanism - creating and maintaining social strata, classes and circles (T. Veblen). This mechanism is more pronounced the greater the income inequalities in society. The research hypothesis assumes that the greater the income stratification, the greater the social significance will be assigned to semiotic status emblems (brands, logos), and their emanations visible in public space (cars, clothes, real estates). This is due to the domination of material factors as the most effective capital-instrument for achieving a better social position (Poland, Russia). In Denmark, hypothetically, there will be a shift towards concealed consumption based on empirical categories - travel, food, etc. and the greater role of cultural capital embedded in common knowledge (R. J. Aumann, 1999). In addition, significant differences are assumed between selected countries in the context of: a) categorization and b) the different social perceptions about status symbols within individual classes within and between countries, and other gradations attributed to individual types of capital. I hope that the fresh results from quantitative research conducted in 2020 in three countries will allow for an interesting discussion and conclusions on the international forum on possible differences in view of competition for the position in the social hierarchy.

RN05_T08_02 | Ethics of Consumption

Making Ends Meet: The Stylisation of Vegetarianism Through Economic Justifications in India

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Since Bourdieu's model of lifestyles in Distinction (1979), many contemporary sociological investigations have focused on symbolic consumption, often leaving food out of cultural stratification studies.

In India, Hindu upper castes, and especially Brahmins, display their higher social status by declaring themselves vegetarian, whereas Hindu lower castes tend to be more frequently non-vegetarian. Yet, while vegetarians usually justify their diet according to their caste position, upper castes also discursively downplay the privileges of their ascribed status position. So how do they assert vegetarianism as a status marker?

In this paper, I examine how objective cultural food distinctions relate to the subjective representation of ascriptive boundaries. I first study the social space of food practices by way of a Multiple Correspondence Analysis on an Indian representative large-scale survey. I identify the main patterns of food differentiation, including the vegetarian and non-vegetarian divide. Then, I relate these objective food differences to expressions of judgements based on 75 interviews conducted in a region of North India.

I argue that the symbolic boundary of vegetarianism draws from the material realm in which food is embedded. People's perception of the economic position of vegetarians and non-vegetarians as rich or poor leads them to mobilize these economic categories to judge their food practices. Hindu upper castes negatively perceive non-vegetarian practices among poor lower castes. The former consider that the latter misuse their economic resources in consuming non-vegetarian products. Among poor households, this repertoire is also articulated around the importance of self-discipline in managing the household budget.

The articulation of a moral economic repertoire thus reinforces the cultural legitimacy of vegetarianism by not openly displaying exclusive caste and religious status boundaries.

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'Good Life for Animals' or 'Vegan Society'. Omnivore, Vegetarian and Vegan Accounts of Welfare and Rights of Farmed Animals

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Ecological problems and concerns for animal rights and welfare are intensifying public criticism against the use of animals in food production. However, the volume of animal production remains high, and animal-based foods are routinized as part of Western everyday food practices. Consumers apply various ethical perspectives in evaluating animal production, and a variety arguments are used for justifying the eating of animal products.

In this paper we analyse the meanings that omnivores, vegetarians and vegans assign to animal rights and welfare, the ethical perspectives that they use in constructing such meanings, and the justifications applied in defence of animal production. The study is based on a survey conducted in co-operation with the Finnish newspaper Helsingin Sanomat, which invited readers to respond to a survey including questions on food and diets. One of the open-ended questions asked: 'In your opinion, how should animal welfare and rights be taken into account in food production?'. In total 22,803 readers completed the survey, and the data included in a qualitative content analysis for this paper comprise 5,933 answers to the question above.

Animal welfare gained support in all three groups, while animal rights were emphasised mainly by vegans and vegetarians. Omnivores' comments relied on a multitude of ethical perspectives, while vegetarians used hybrids of utilitarian and animal rights views, and vegans relied on animal rights perspective. The main justifications (by omnivores) for use of farmed animals included depicting humans as natural meat eaters, meat as a healthy food, and farmed animals as well-treated; emphasising the agricultural benefits of animal production; and denying animal rights. The results evidence the contested public views on the future of animal production and consumption.

Prefiguration And The Regimes Of Practices In Swiss Animal Advocacy

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Among the observable cleavages in animal advocacy, the place of political consumption and lifestyle commitment often returns in the debates: is this kind of engagement relevant towards social change in relation to abolitionist animal advocacy? Does it have to be combined with forms of collective experimentation, or with more classical repertoires of protest? Or does it have to be criticized as a depoliticized engagement, even complicit with a capitalist food industry? Based on fieldwork conducted in French-speaking Switzerland, understanding abolitionist animal advocacy in relation to consumerism in activist practices, and commitments to antispeciesism and veganism, is rendered more complex. Although these debates have not disappeared, they are not necessarily at the heart of the concerns and practices of animal rights activists today. This can be explained by the pre-eminence of other issues and constraints specific to the evolution of animal advocacy in this context. In particular, active engagement in illegal civil disobedience has resulted in a strong repression, which may have contributed to the redirection of militant energy. Beyond the question of individual consumption, the first results allow to identify different regimes of practices, more or less tied with a prefigurative politics. Three teleoaffective regimes have been identified:

- An efficiency regime marked by the will to rationalize practices and resources
- An utopian one marked by the will to "live the alternative" (and make it visible)
- A radical one tied with political references and a strong emphasis on alliances with other causes.

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Ethics of Care and the Pathways to Sustainable Wellbeing

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In this conceptual and methodological paper, we propose to explore the potential of feminist epistemologies and ethics of care for thinking about pathways to sustainable wellbeing, using food consumption as an example. Defined through the universal human needs of participation, autonomy and health, the notion of sustainable wellbeing is a heuristic tool for identifying the societal preconditions for fulfilling those needs for everybody and over time, which implies living within planetary limits (Gough 2017). One condition for achieving sustainable wellbeing is to transform our lifestyles and reduce consumption. At the household level, most of the consumption practices that are called to change, such as cooking, cleaning, heating or moving around, structure our everyday lives and imply care work. Consequently, transforming lifestyles for moving towards sustainable wellbeing relies on a historically unequal distribution of labor between genders and risks furthering these inequalities.

Based on a critical review of the literature on sustainable food consumption, we will describe the possibilities offered by care ethics for thinking about the transition towards sustainable wellbeing, along with the methodological and epistemological implications of this position. This presentation will thus be the occasion to outline a research agenda to better address social relations and underlying power structures in research on consumption and sustainable wellbeing.

RN05_T09_01 | Cultural Stratification and Participation

Audience Engagement as a Practice of Cultural Participation and Citizenship. An action research in the context of Creative Europe project "Performing Gender-Dancing in Your Shoes"

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Audience engagement is nowadays at the center of an interdisciplinary field of study. It is fostered also at European cultural policy level, trough studies and programs that invite art organizations and cultural institutions to put the audiences at the center of their attention and to elaborate ways of assessing the impact of culture.

The issues of the access to culture and cultural participation are nowadays even more essential considering the dramatic social impact of Covid-crisis.

However, the concept itself of audience engagement as well as the one of "value of culture" pose many analytical and methodological challenges. The debate reveals at the same time a number of both conceptual polarizations and ambivalences- such as "instrumental vs intrinsic value of art", "consumers vs co-creator".

In this contribution, based on an action-research actually ongoing in a Creative Eu funded project "Performing Gender- Dancing in Your Shoes" and on literature review, I will propose a number of analytical trajectories and conceptual shifts that acknowledge the audience engagement in terms of practice of cultural participation and citizenship.

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Exploring the Limits and Overlaps Between Cultural and Political Valuations and Boundary-Drawing in Contemporary Finland

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Lifestyles and cultural practices are indisputably socially stratified. At the same time, they are also connected to political valuations and attitudes. Existing research has indeed indicated that these two are linked, often pointing to the direction of a negative relation between conservative attitudes and cultural capital. The aim of this paper is to examine whether political attitudes are intertwined with lifestyles and cultural participation in our era of "new politics", in which cultural and social values have an increasing influence, and if so, how and through what kinds of motivations and strategies do political valuations make their way into the area of the cultural. Our paper examines these questions in the light of follow-up interview data among 28 interviewees that had previously responded to a nationally representative survey (Culture and Leisure in Finland 2018) on tastes, lifestyles and attitudes. Using qualitative content analysis, the paper examines whether and how cultural and political valuations (that also can be understood as boundary-drawing) are connected at the individual level. Our empirical context is Finland, a Nordic egalitarian welfare state that has traditionally had comparatively little lifestyle stratification and a relatively stable political climate; however, Finland has been found to have largely similar cultural differentiation than other Western countries and for example a similar pattern of rise of populist movements as in many other contexts. Our analysis shows that the main division still runs between "liberal" and "conservative" political discourses but that both conceal various logics of adhering to cultural valuations.

Social Cleavages In The Dramatic Arts. Measuring Legitimacy And Visiting Intentions Of Theater Performances With A Factorial Survey

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While the factorial survey method has been applied to diverse topics, it has rarely been used in the field of cultural consumption. In a large population survey on cultural participation conducted in Germany in 2018, a factorial survey module was implemented to measure social cleavages in the dramatic arts audience. The vignettes are short descriptions of performances and are intended to model facets that are contentious among drama visitors. They contain five dimensions: (a) large, festive vs. small, sober type of stage; (b) cheerful vs. thought-provoking play; (c) classic vs. new material in an original vs. modern production; (d) references to the current state of society; and (e) display of nudity and violence. For each portrayed performance, respondents are, firstly, asked to indicate their attitude towards public funding on an 11-point Likert scale. In a second step, two more dimensions are added to each vignette: (f) admission price; (g) positive vs. controversial critical reviews. Subsequently, respondents are asked to indicate, on the same rating scale, whether they are willing to visit the performance. In our D-efficient experimental design, each respondent evaluates one out of twelve decks with six vignettes. Employing multilevel modelling, we show which vignette dimensions and respondent characteristics are most influential for our two target variables. It appears that judgments vary primarily by age and education and that the performances' societal relevance and moral shock drive cultural legitimacy and visiting intentions.

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Understanding the Unequal Structure of Children's Cultural Participation in the uk

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Cultural participation in childhood significantly impacts an individual's chances of future social mobility and well-being. So far, research has focused disproportionately on adult cultural practices, failing to comprehensively examine children's perspective. At the moment, there is a gap in our understanding of how far children's unequal access to culture is determined by schools, household background, parental disposition towards arts, sports and culture. This paper will address this gap by focusing on the cultural participation of children aged 5-10 and their relationship with parental capitals and cultural participation, by first identifying profiles of children engagement with culture, arts and sports, then mapping their cultural practices in relation to gender, class and ethnicity, and second, by exploring how parental economic and cultural capitals, alongside cultural participation explain children's participation in cultural activities at this crucial life stage.

To meet this aim, we combine children and parental data from the 2016/17 Taking Part Survey (UK), allowing us to address some of the limitations identified in previous studies. We will also critically assess the quality of available quantitative data on cultural participation of children. Our approach, part of the family of geometric data analysis methods (GDA), combines multiple correspondence analysis, cluster analysis and multinomial regressions and seeks to assess how the processes of intergenerational transmission of cultural capital operate in families with diverse backgrounds. Our analysis, which is in progress at the moment, will contribute to our understanding of reproduction of cultural capital and help us think about potential ways of eliminating inequality at the early stages of life.

RN05_T09_02 | Consumption and Inequalities III: Markets and competition

The 'Halaal' Economy in South Africa: Exploring the Effect of Religion on Consumption

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The 'halaal economy' has acquired substantial fiscal prominence globally, underscored by values of ethical consumerism, investment, socioeconomic integrity, respect and cleanliness. The concept of 'halaal,' or Islamically permissible has permeated extensively into food, travel, healthcare, fashion and banking. Leaving imprints on fashion, food and lifestyle developments, the halaal economy impacts on wide-ranging markets, without compromising the doctrines of halaal. Authors indicate that in 2018, the global halaal market was valued at 2.2 trillion dollars, and it is predicted to realise a value of 3.2 trillion in 2024. The proliferating value indicates the significant impel of religion on consumers. South Africa's Muslims constitute 1.6% of the population accounting for 10% of the economy. Halaal initiatives endorsed by social media Muslim influencers on Instagram have played a significant role with increasing fiscal value.

This paper explores dynamics of the 'halaal' online economy in South Africa, a subject which is relatively under researched, with a specific focus on thriving female Muslim-owned businesses, operationalised on Instagram. The social media space presents a 24 hour 'shop' for the women to gain economic independence while maintaining hayaa (modesty) and her Islamic familial role.

Established on empirical evidence utilizing a mixed methodology, this paper uncovers the highly networked, gendered and lucrative social media realm of the online halaal economy of Muslim women in South Africa. To this end the paper will discuss research findings which point to boundaries of exclusivity, entrepreneurial strategies and tensions between modesty, materialism, consumerism and financial power.

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Becoming a Competitive Consumer. The Subjectification of the Search for a New Home in the Viennese Private Housing Sector

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In relation to other European cities, Vienna has rather been spared from the housing crisis due to its strong subsidized housing sector. Nevertheless, a strong trend towards re-commodification of housing is in progress (Reinprecht 2017, Kadi 2015). Although the amount of social and communal housing is still high, the access is restricted and a growing amount of the Viennese population (2018: 40 %) is dependent on the private housing market.

In contrast to the subsidized housing sector, in the private sector people have to compete with others to get access to housing. To become a consumer and be included into the market, not only economic but socio-cultural resources are relevant since access to housing depends on the sympathy and preferences of landlords. Against this backdrop we examine the subjectification of the search for housing in the private housing sector, ask how housing seekers become competitive consumers and how they deal with inclusionary and exclusionary effects of ongoing structural changes. By accompanying people in different biographical situations and from different socio-economic contexts on their search for a new home, we analyze how they calculate and try to increase their chances through competitive practices.

This study is linked to the research project SPACE (Spatial Competition and Economic Policies; spatial-competition.com), which is dedicated to the search for housing and the negotiation of living space as a lifeworld resource and economic commodity and effects of increasing competitive logic in the field of housing.

Inequalities in a Consumerist Society: An Attempt to Intersect Exclusion from Consumption Practices and Negative Emotions

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For social practice theories, a shared claim is that practices are structuring social life. Taking this affirmation seriously, this contribution aims at studying how consumption practices that people are excluded from performing do intersect with negative emotions (such as depression, anxiety, loneliness, sadness, sense of emptiness). These practices include buying new clothes, inviting at home family or friends for a drink, or enjoying a one-week holiday elsewhere. These analyses contribute to discuss how social practice theories accommodate emotions. A further goal of this study is to examine whether these associations between non-performed practices and emotions are the same according to the social class. This analysis is related to a criticism sometimes made to social practice theories, namely their difficulty to handle social variations in practices' performance according to social classes. Results show indeed that the prevalence of negative emotions associated to the non-performance of the practices under study enables to discover that the most valued practice differs according to the social class. The database used (N=6990) is drawn from the quantitative survey that was realised in Belgium around the year 2009 under the Generation and Gender Programme, an international survey realised in many developed countries. The statistical methods used in this research mainly include variance analyses with pairwise comparisons with Bonferroni tests, both for defining social classes, and for examining which negative emotions significantly differ between practitioners and non-practitioners of a given consumption practice.

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'Fashion Embodies Everything That's Wrong With Capitalism': Ideologizing Fashion In A Transnational Perspective

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As political activists replace fashion models in Vogue magazine, this paper explores how professionals in the European fashion industry experience and shape the ideologization of the transnational cultural field of fashion. Increasingly, cultural producers and consumers frame their tastes in ideological rather than aesthetic terms, and fashion is no exception. The transnational field of fashion has become an arena for ethical and political debates ranging from institutional racism to the industry's detrimental environmental impact. This paper looks at this ideologization through the eyes of transnational cultural intermediaries, in this case professionals at fashion magazines and labels.

Cultural intermediaries fulfill an important role in transnational cultural diffusion. By legitimizing some forms of culture over others, they shape tastes and the spread of cultural products. Prior research has evidenced how they reconcile logics of the cultural and the economical (Smith Maguire & Matthews 2012), the national and the transnational (Kuipers 2012) and production and consumption in cultural fields (Janssen & Verboord 2015). Ethical consumption literature has demonstrated how a political ideological logic is pervading (cultural) consumption (Barnett et al. 2017). Yet we lack proper insight into the ways cultural intermediaries navigate this new logic.

This insight is provided by my interviews with professionals at fashion magazines and labels at various positions along the transnational cultural chain. Presenting first results, I demonstrate how cultural intermediaries' experience of ideologization is shaped by their direct context and transnational positions. Ultimately, this explains why and how some ideological issues pervade cultural fields while others do not.

RN05_T10_01 | Cultural Stratification in National Contexts

Social Mobility And Cultural Stratification In Contemporary Finland

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The question of whether an individual's social origin or destination is more important for their cultural practices has been under debate for a while in cultural sociology. Researchers focusing on early socialisation emphasise that cultural dispositions acquired during childhood and youth carry on long into adulthood, amounting to relatively robust cultural reproduction. On the other hand, researchers studying socially mobile individuals have shown that mobile people exhibit more dissonant sets of cultural dispositions, combining practices from both early (primary) and subsequent (secondary) socialisation, thus suggesting that social mobility involves also cultural mobility.

We address this theme using two nationally representative cross-sectional survey data from Finland, collected in 2007 (N=1388) and in 2018 (N=1425). Finland offers an intriguing context for this analysis: the country has had high rates of social mobility both historically and compared to most other countries, but the cultural stratification seems to have remained surprisingly stable over the latter half of the 20th century despite the country's major social and economic changes during the period. We focus on middle-class Finns and define social mobility in terms of both level of education and occupational position. Our research question is whether and how the patterns of cultural practices differ between socially mobile and socially immobile middle-class individuals in contemporary Finland.

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Elias, Dougals, and Bourdieu Visit Russia: Testing the Major Theories of Taste in a Post-Socialist Country

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What is the formula of "good" taste, used in modern societies by privileged groups to exclude the less privileged ones? According to Elias, good taste is an expression of affect modeling, the ability to suppress spontaneous urges. According to Douglas, the good taste of contemporary societies is low-grid, celebrating transgressions of all sorts of symbolic boundaries. Bourdieu's theory is more complex and suggests that good taste corresponds to, first, refinement of codes one uses for deciphering cultural texts and, second, general preference towards distinctive, authentic, and, at the same time, disguising the signaling intentions. I attempt to test the three major competing theories directly by asking a representative sample of inhabitants of St.Petersburg, Russia (N=3200) a variety of questions including those on (1) their artistic preferences and rigidity of cultural boundaries (attitude towards controversial art); (2) preference for more or less refined food; (3) usage of cutlery; (4) classification of wine and beer; (5) which country would they choose for spending vacations; (6) adherence to the traditional gender roles; (7-9) vignettes inquiring if they would prefer objects with visible brand names, buy counterfeit goods, or refuse to buy a coat if others wear identical ones. The results are ambiguous: it seems that in urban Russia the boundary between low-and high grid corresponds to generational divides; preference for distinctive and authentic has a strong gender component; attitudes towards high culture and manners correlate with education, and none correlates with wealth. Important differences exist between taste domains – arts, food, dress, etc.

'You Will Get More from Tolstoy Than from Game of Thrones': Emerging Cultural Capital, Highbrow Culture and Cultural Hierarchy in Non-core Country

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There is a broad consensus that cultural hierarchies are undergoing a significant transformation, particularly shift from consecration of traditional highbrow forms to new 'emerging' and 'cosmopolitan' forms (Prieur&Savage 2013). This new mode of distinction crosses cultural genres, uses repertoires of authenticity and irony (Peters et al. 2018, Pedersen et al. 2018). The cosmopolitan nature of emerging cultural capital also opens the under-researched issue of the relationship between countries' cultural fields. The global spread of popular and critically acclaimed cultural goods like Netflix and HBO series partially conceals differences among countries in their cultural hierarchies and dominant modes of consumption. It seems plausible to understand cultural space of countries outside the cultural core as driven by the latent struggle between traditional local-focus national principles and cosmopolitan global orientation. Question is how are particular cultural hierarchies shaped by both global and national cultural field.

This topic will be explored thru study of cultural hierarchies of Czech university students. The research combines survey data and semi-structured interviews to explore hierarchies of cultural taste and modes of appreciation. It will focus on the relationship between traditional established culture and emerging cultural hierarchies, with attention paid to institutionalized national culture. Preliminary analysis shows continuing deference to traditional highbrow culture (in line with Bourdieu's (1984) cultural goodwill) fused with mostly unquestioned consumption of mainstream popular culture with no sign of ironic, knowledgeable or savvy modes of consumption. It opens the question of uneven travel of cultural goods and modes of appropriation across varied national contexts, and the importance of hierarchical understanding of cross-national cultural flows.

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Symbolic Space and Symbolic Violence in Three Nations

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This paper reports on a comparative analysis of class, consumption and symbolic domination in three nations: Sweden, Germany and the US. Drawing on data from a specially commissioned survey and inspired by Pierre Bourdieu's analysis of 1970s France, it presents a model of the 'space of lifestyles' for each country and its homologies with indicators of social position. Mapped using multiple correspondence analysis and based on comparable indicators, the core conclusion is that, while there are some differences in substance, the fundamental structures of the three spaces and their relationships to class are the same – and, what is more, similar to those discovered by Bourdieu – and thus indicative of general features of Western capitalist societies. We are able, moreover, to document the prevalence and correspondence of symbolic domination in the spaces, finding that it is typically those with least cultural capital who tend to feel looked down upon by others.

RN05_T10_02 | Finance, Economics and Consumption Futures

The Sociology of Financial Consumption: Recent Trends and Future Avenues

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While the consumption of financial products has been rising steadily in recent years, financial consumption has received little attention in the sociology of consumption literature. This paper's programmatic aim is to outline avenues for the study of financial consumption practices from a sociology of consumption angle. To do that, it first reviews the four main strands of the sociological literature that addressed financial consumption in the past decade: the Foucauldian study on the financialization everyday life; Zelizerian economic sociology; the marketization research program involving Callonian, STS-inspired and performativity studies; and more traditional sociological approaches of inequality. It then situates these approaches in relation to recent sociology of consumption traditions and debates, showing how their theoretical questions, tools and methodologies diverge and converge. It argues that extending the sociology of consumption focus to financial practices does not only allow for 'claiming' a further area of research. Rather, due to the particular nature of finance vis-à-vis other goods and services studied currently, it offers novel avenues for theorizing consumption and its social consequences.

Where Does the Gambling Consumption Come From? A Theory of an Asymmetric Market

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Gambling generates a substantial amount of money to support governments' budgets and the third sector. Our study of 30 European gambling companies shows that most of them deliver a surplus to be used for "good cuses" that is more than fifty percent of their revenues remaining from wagers after winnings are paid out to gamblers. Gambling is a highly regulated business everywhere but out study shows that only a small part of the surplus is due to limited access that creates a monopoly rent. Other causes suggested by earlier research include marketing, addiction, losses disguised as wins and other misleading game characteristics. This paper analyses the source of the surplus from the perspective of Marxian labour theory of value and from the orthodox economic science based on marginal utility, and suggests that it sits in the use values of gambling as a commodity. Commercial gambling is an asymmetric market with three elements: asymmetries of information, of transaction, and of the relative positions of gambling providers and consumers. These asymmetries can be either eliminated or commodified as a cost to be distributed among the participants, as in other asymmetric markets, but this would most likely destroy the business.

Governmentality/ies And Consumer Protection Regime(s) Under Economic Crisis: Greek Political Parties' Discourse (2010-2017) On "Affected Consumer"

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As a dimension of politics of consumption, consumer regimes record government/state arrangements of standards, conditions, modes and means of consumption. Government/state interventions aspiring to establish specific consumer regimes take place in the name of consumer protection. Various versions of these regulative interventions draw on specific governmentalities, namely different assumptions about the (intervening) role of the state, the kinds of governance, the relationship among state, market and citizens-consumers, the civil society, and finally about the role, rights and agency of consumers.

In this announcement, we will present Greek political parties' parliamentary discourses and their subsequent governmentalities regarding two clusters of issues –one referring to the market and the other to the state–, that are up for discussion as "threatening" for the consumers under crisis condition. The representation of the consumer as "affected" seems to be a part of politics of the consumer's representation from an aspect of political system in the prospect of the establishment of the "appropriate" consumer protection regime. We focus on the analysis of political parties' discourse during the period 2010-2017 on the issues of consumption and economic crisis. The indexing of 244 parliamentary debates –relative with these issues– formed the sampling frame. Following the Grounded Theory methodology, and working on Nvivo 12, we concluded to a mental/thematic map that depicts general thematic categories and their interrelations.

RN06 | Critical Political Economy

RN06_T01_01 | Covid Capitalism: advancing critical political economy, accelerating progressive alternatives4

Neoliberal De-development, COVID-19 and Social Reproduction in the Post-Soviet Space: the State, the Woman Question, and Ukraine

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COVID-19 pandemic suppression (mis)management exacerbated and exposed the worst of the 30 year-long market-orientated neoliberal reforms effects in the post-Soviet space. Since 1991 the region experienced institutional transformation, including redefinition of the role of the state in the economy, economic de-development, socio-economic degeneration and economically driven migration, often of overqualified persons for low-skilled, care and sex work. Women carry the weight of "transition to the market" in and on their bodies and experiences the most - transition scars are deeply sexed and gendered. Far from empowering or emancipating women, capitalist marketisation instead has eroded the social structural/institutional scaffolding that propped up production and social reproduction in the Soviet republics, presently shifting the weight of the latter from the previously socialized services back into the households, back onto the shoulders of women. How did the countries where sexed/gendered inequalities were deemed largely eradicated (with noteworthy regional variegation) get to lose those achievements? This paper discusses the condition of the post-Soviet women via a case study of Ukraine. It defines the social and economic guarantees women enjoyed as a class in the USSR as a result of the "woman question" orientated structural reforms following by the exposition of trajectories of their deterioration since 1991 that exerted multilevel pressure on women exposed most vividly during the COVID-19 pandemic (mis)management. I conclude with a theorization of the anti-feminist nature of the state in marketized economies and alternatives to it building on the unique historical experience of the post-Soviet women in the context of de-development by marketisation.

Post-Corona Capitalism: Implications for the Global Political Economy

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The corona virus has initially triggered a health crisis, but it will be remembered in the history of the global economy primarily through the worst recession since World War II. From a critical political economy perspective, this leads to the issue of the structural changes that it will trigger in the longer term. In the past, severe economic crises were typically catalysts of far-reaching structural reforms. The Great Depression of the late 1920s led to the New Deal, but also to the rise of Fascism. The oil crises of the 1970s, and the subsequent period of stagflation, contributed to the rise of neoliberalism in the 1980s. It is therefore likely that the great recession that follows the original health crisis will also lead to fundamental changes in global capitalism. In our presentation, we discuss three possible and probable implications of the corona crisis on the global political economy: the impact on the structure of global value chains, the impact of the structure of foreign direct investment, and the impact of international hierarchies of power.

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Precarious Life. Everyday Struggles and Protests in Refugee Camps During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Refugees who must live in large refugee accommodations are particularly at risk of contracting COVID-19. The lack of private rooms and shared sanitary facilities make it impossible to protect oneself from infection through social distancing. If infections occur in the accommodation, chain quarantines lasting several weeks are sometimes the consequence: Refugees are not allowed to leave the accommodation for another 14 days with each new infection. Isolation and health threats in the camps cause severe distress for the residents, further deteriorating a situation already characterised by extreme stress before the pandemic (e.g. due to precarious residence permit status and fear of deportations). In many places in Germany - for example in Bremen's Lindenstraße or in Frankfurt's refugee shelter in Bonames - residents protested against the conditions that endangered their health. Drawing on qualitative empirical research, the contribution traces refugees' everyday struggles in German camps. It situates the struggles theoretically in debates on an imperial mode of living, globalised exploitation and resistance under Covid capitalism.

Neoliberal Politics for Tackling the Pandemic and Forms of Resistance: The Case of Greece

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The neoliberal discourse on the importance of free market and austerity, articulated in Greece after the Financial Crisis, appears to be suspended. In spite of the Greek government's attempt to save both the economy and its citizens from the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic the right-wing government of New Democracy continues the implementation of a series of neoliberal policies, imposing at the same time a total lockdown and a strict stay at home curfew while cultivating emotions of anxiety and fear. These disciplinary measures are accompanied by a discourse that articulates the need for

safeguarding human life, drawing from the expert knowledge of epidemiologists. In spite of the curtailment of the rights to assemble and protest, Greece has witnessed a number of collective forms of resistance and a flaring up of community organizing. In this paper I investigate concomitant forms of resistance to an authoritarian neoliberalism that is supported by an imperative for protecting life. I explore this by analyzing the attempt of grassroots organizing and other collective forms of organization to overturn this sense of fear and anxiety and build a counter-hegemonic discourse. My examination demonstrates a tension between the ability to challenge neoliberal policies and the reality of the pandemic. I focus upon this tension and critically reflect upon the emerging academic debate on understanding the politics of the pandemic within a Foucauldian framework of analysis.

RN06_T02_01 | Feminist political economy, social reproduction, and Covid capitalism

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Feminist Political Economy Beyond Productivism

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Productivism refers to the subordination of all aspects of social and economic life under a logic that is orientated towards productivity gains and economic growth. It is a logic that is paramount in contemporary capitalism. At the same time, low productivity and slow economic growth have become a sustained feature of advanced capitalist societies post-2008. Arguably, accumulation by dispossession is not only a prominent feature of contemporary capitalism, but is also a result of efforts to realise gains under post-growth conditions. Such efforts affect the care economy in particular, where the objects of dispossession are often public welfare funds, un(der)paid activities of care workers and the wellbeing of those cared for. Nonetheless, the quest for productivity and growth is still the hegemonic paradigm. Indeed, what we might call unbounded productivism is partly the cause of the multifaceted crisis we currently face globally and into which the coronavirus crisis inserted itself. While increasing productivity can make

sense in some parts of the economy, it is not a panacea. Consequently, this paper brings feminist political economy's concerns with gender justice and the better recognition of care work and unpaid reproductive labour together with critical political economy debates over destructive forms of productivism geared towards profitability and the accumulation of capital. The paper probes anti-productivist stances and progressive conceptions of productivity and assesses explicit as well as the latent forms of productivism that inform current proposals for post-covid recovery (including some feminist ones). The aim is to contribute to exploring the potentials of alternative political economies for transforming production, reproduction and globalised exploitation.

"A Room of One's Own": Remote Learning among Palestinian Female Students in the Israeli Periphery Following the COVID-19 Crisis

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The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the health, wellbeing, learning, living-arrangements, work and family life of students worldwide. This study analyzed the effect of the implementation of remote learning on Palestinian-Arab female students from a college in Israeli periphery. This paper aims to address the perpetuation of inequalities while applying feminist theory to examine the intersection of remote learning with gender and family relations in populations of disadvantaged social position as an ethno-national minority. My qualitative study of Palestinian-Arab female undergraduates during the crisis shows that students were forced to study in a shared family space because they did not have their own room and sometimes shared equipment. Furthermore, they were drawn into family obligations, which reinforced their traditional gender role. The data indicate that these circumstances impair their ability to study. The study sheds light on the role of gender and family relations in barriers to persistent devotion to higher education and success in attaining an undergraduate degree.

The insights gained from the study will provide necessary and much needed strategies and frameworks to ensure that policies and practices take into consideration the special needs of women across vast ethnic-cultural-class and educational backgrounds. Based on my analysis,

observed on local levels, I conclude that gender inequality in higher education as manifested in remote learning is not specific to the Israeli institution or for the individuals in it: it is structural and demonstrates how emergency time solutions combined with a social gender regime become an inequality mechanism.

Embodying Social Contradictions and the Care Form of Value?

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This paper draws upon my ongoing research on the intermediations of class and cultural politics on the bitumen commodity frontier in the Athabasca tar sands in Alberta, Canada and reconsiders our understanding of social contradictions through an interrogation of the deepening of socio-ecological crises of a resource cursed petro-state by pandemic, oil price collapse, austerity, green passive revolution and fascism redux.

Bringing together Cedric Robinson's pathbreaking account of racial capitalism (1983 [2000]) and its contemporary elaborations by David Pellow (2016), Laura Pulido (2015), Pulido and De Lara (2018), and Francoise Vergès (2017) into critical conversation with subsistence perspective, social reproduction and decolonial feminism (Federici 2004, Mies and Bennholdt-Thomsen 1999, Mies and Shiva 1993, Salleh 2017, Lugones 2010), and with world-ecology (Moore 2015), intermedia theory's multiple colonialisms framework (Mookerjea 2018, 2019) this paper constructs a critical perspective on green growth and green new deal ideologies which foregrounds the patriarchal colonialist intermedia matrix of capitalist accumulation strategies and the centrality of racist-sexist systemic violence and interlocking oppression to state responses to crisis in order to reconstruct a critical political economy able to attend to the significance of the cultural-political mobilization on the Right in a conjuncture of state capitalist passive revolution, climate crisis and runaway social inequality.

In this situation, does Indigenous sovereignty based climate justice activism defending and regenerating Indigenous commons lead us to discern the emergence of a problematic of a care form of value in contradiction with the colonial law of the commodity form of value?

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Beyond The Triple Crisis: Contra Housewifisation In The Wake Of COVID-19

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The catastrophical consequences of the ongoing pandemic only represent the crystallisation of pre-existing racialised and gendered crisis-tendencies of present neoliberal phase of global capitalism. A bona fide crisis of human and non-human 'reproductivity', the impacts of and responses to COVID-19 have reiterated what feminist economists and political ecologists have argued for years: that reliance on a patriarchal gender order and both epistemological and ontological sexual division of labour which assigns responsibility for social and ecological reproduction to women and feminises any actors assigned to this private sphere of necessity is fundamentally unsustainable, representing both a biopolitical contradiction and a short-sighted strategy of ongoing primitive accumulation. In this paper, I argue that a rejuvenated theory of 'housewifisation' drawing from the Bielefeld School of ecofeminism is sublimely equipped to provide alternative pathways for an improved theory of critical political economy and radical solutions for struggle and praxis, towards a holistic view of capitalism in terms of a unified process of social and ecological re/production embedded in society-nature relations beyond monetary exchange and valuation biases of masculinism of both critical and orthodox politico-economic analysis, a view ever-more important as the pandemic acts as a multiplier of the pre-existing triple-crisis of climate, care and finance.

New Precarities, New Resistances: Visibilising Protagonists of the Global #FeministStrike

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The salience of the concept of precarity (Standing, 2015) has grown exponentially in the wake of the global pandemic, preceded as it was by the long recession that followed the GFC in 2007. Theorists such as Silvia Federici (2018) and Isabell Lorey (2015) offer an incisive analysis that reads precarity through a gendered lens, illuminating how the burden of reproductive labour, which continues to fall on the shoulders of women, crucially affects their overall position in the labour market. Indeed, neoliberal austerity intensifies this 'shadow work,' as governments and employers off-load their responsibilities for the health and welfare of the workforce (Harcourt, 2009). In the ongoing fallout of the global pandemic, this is clearer than ever.

In this context, the collusion of corporate feminism with neoliberalism is particularly egregious, of which Nancy Fraser (2019) is among the most trenchant critic. Her most recent book, with Tithi Bhattacharya and Cinzia Arruzza (2019), is a timely critique of neoliberal feminism from a critical political economy perspective, and a clarion call for an intersectional, anti-capitalist alternative. However, what their manifesto overlooks is the success with which social movements are constructing this alternative in the here and now, in the form of the international #FeministStrike. This paper hopes to spotlight the political subjects who are animating the Strike - feminists of the global South - from its birthplace in Argentina to the world. Through movement practices that politicise and collectivise the work of reproduction, these protagonists resignify concepts of work, class, and solidarity from a feminist standpoint. In so doing, they may be inventing the most effective challenge yet to the global malaise of precarity and it's proto-fascist political consequences.

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RN06_T02_02 | Methods of resistance: forms of disobedience and struggle

The Prefigurative Legitimacy of Civil Disobedience

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This paper asks why social movements choose to practice civil disobedience out of a broader repertoire of contention. It is based on two case studies, the Spanish housing movement Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca (PAH) and the British climate movement Extinction Rebellion (XR). The movements draw inspiration in different ways both from a legitimacy-focused liberal tradition of civil disobedience and from an anarchist tradition of prefigurative direct action. The paper argues that civil disobedience offers social movements a highly visible outward-looking prefigurative legitimacy that can prefigure a new world whilst directly challenging the old. Civil disobedience can thus both have more revolutionary potential than the liberal tradition allows for and be less insular and more outward-looking than the anarchist tradition tends to be. The paper further claims that the crisis of legitimacy in contemporary capitalist liberal democracies has ushered in an age of disobedience.

A Comparative Study Of Social And Labour Movements Responses To Covid-19.

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This paper aims to contribute a critical political economy perspective by exploring dissent and resistance under Capitalism in the context of the current pandemic. We examine the extent to which movements can sustain conflictual forms of resistance that maintain the prospect for a different socialist and sustainable world. Our central question is if social and labour movements can reconfigure their repertoires of contention and framing in order to accelerate the potential for progressive change in the current crisis and pandemic context.

To address this question, we examine the forms of resistance and framing of issues that have been adopted by different social and labour movements during the pandemic. The focus is to compare two different movements and examine how they have responded to the current social, economic, health and racial problems. In particular, we will compare and contrast the Black Lives Matter Movement (UK and USA cases) and the Greek class-oriented Labour Movement organised actions and demonstrations when social distancing restrictions were imposed because of the pandemic. The rationale of this comparison is to examine what organizational-ideological-political resources these two movements used and whether the mobilizing of those resources managed to sustain support towards the goals of the movements.

We argue that there is a scope for enriching critical political economy research through learning transfer as often social movements and labour movements research are not in direct communication, missing some important lessons that each movement has to offer. By elaborating on the forms of resistance that different movements have adopted to respond to the pandemic we explore what elements are more effective in each case and how these can be utilized by other movements.

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Resistance in Covid Capitalism: change, accumulation, contestation

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This paper attempts to set out some of the main forms of resistance existent within contemporary covid capitalism. It adopts, and develops, a perspective in critical political economy in which resistance is conceptualised as essential to capitalist accumulation. Having done so, it seeks to set out the main forms of resistance that contemporary patterns of accumulation are experiencing in the current period of covid capitalism. Four key pressures for accumulation are identified: the ongoing shift in global production; the further rise of finance and fictitious capital; the increasingly disciplinary role of the state; and the production of political debates that seek to render popular dissent as manageable. In each case, the paper notes the forms of resistance that have occurred, and with what effect, highlighting the destabilisation, and therefore opportunities for more emancipatory movements to emerge, that these have generated.

Flexing the Eco-Leninist Perspective with 'Just Transition' seen as Revolutionary Struggle

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In the Anthropocene humanity faces a binary of possible futures: (1) The Dystopian: Just Attrition, a barbaric future, increasingly defined by continued commodification within the eco-modernist myth and governed by the politics of illusion/Capitalism (2) The Utopian: Just Transition, an eco-social future, necessarily defined by the pursuit of functional abundance within ecological limits and administered through variations of democratic socialism. This is an antagonistic position, one of an ultimate class struggle and the boundaries must be uncompromisingly pushed in one direction, leftward. However, as a result of historical conditioning over the last three decades the theorists of ecosocialism have failed to consider the concrete conditions for the actuality of proletarian revolution in the Anthropocene and to utilise 'Just Transition' as its context, this must change. Just transition is a critical proposition that will define the future of humanity one way or the other. Just transition is both an historical opportunity and a lens through which the totality of capitalisms social and ecological inequities can be revealed, analysed, connected and opposed. This paper will argue that the opportunity for a just transition offers an overarching foundation for comradeship and anti-capitalist activism to move beyond ad hoc unity, to create a permanent opposition in revolutionary mode. An antagonistic opposition as a dynamic network of intersecting vanguards that recognise their coalitional diversity but are united in their universal understanding of just transition as an overarching revolutionary proposition. To do this we must put Lenin (and others) back into the frame. But we do not need a "Revolutionary Party" only a generally accepted "Revolutionary Party line" and to identify who 'we' are.

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RN06_T03_01 | How far right? Authoritarian tendencies in contemporary European capitalism

The Spatially Mediated Legitimation Crisis of the Finance-Dominated Accumulation regime in Sweden: The Rise and Accommodation of the Sweden Democrats

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Exploring the spatial dimension of the unfolding structural crisis in the arguably most successful of the variations of the financialized accumulation regime, Sweden, this paper employs Regulation Theory and Critical Theory to make sense of the complex composition of the spatially mediated social forces sustaining it. We employ Regulation Theory to conceptualise the political economy of this accumulation regime, not least its redistributive consequences. Compared with its more famous predecessor, the new Swedish model revolves decreasingly around the export sector and increasingly around property investment and debt-led consumption. Ever-increasing levels of private sector, especially household, debt, a major driver of highly leveraged banking revenue, is at the core of this regime, as is rapidly rising real income and wealth inequality.

With the social costs and benefits of this regime distributed unequally, "populist" politics, especially on the right, have been articulated by social forces desiring to mobilise the constituencies disadvantaged by this accumulation regime. Drawing on Critical Theory, this paper conceptualises the spatial mediation of the structural crisis of the new Swedish model as a legitimation crisis taking the form of the rise of Sverigedemokraterna, but also their accommodation in the party political system. The political struggle is focused on the recruitment of two social groups: the self-understanding cosmopolitan home-owning urban and suburban middle classes and those disadvantaged by neoliberal globalisation and financialisation in the hinterland. Paradoxically, an ethnonationalist nostalgia for the "safety" of the nation-state, for many amplified by the fear of Covid-19, and the disarticulated Fordism of embedded liberalism of the post-WWII period is increasingly the sentiment shared by these two groups.

The national-populist hybridization of neoliberalism: State capitalism in Hungary

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New hybrid variants of capitalism are emerging around the globe, representing variegated, sometimes seemingly contradictory combinations of statism, nationalism, and the promotion of capital accumulation. Some see this new conjuncture as the demise of neoliberalism and the dawn of a new nationalist developmental state era. Hungary has often been represented as a paradigmatic case of this new national capitalist ascendancy. This article argues that instead of signaling the end of neoliberalism, Hungary's recent economic transformation represents a national-populist hybridization of neoliberalism. Using novel empirical material, the paper shows how the internal tensions of embedded cosmopolitan neoliberalism facilitated the rise of nationalism among domestic business elites and a group of nationalist technocrats. This endemic nationalism of the elites represented a structural opportunity for an economic-nationalist turn within the power bloc. Viktor Orban's Fidesz used these dynamics to broker a new power coalition, and institutionalized a set of new policies to facilitate capital accumulation. This regime reinforces the fundamental tenets of neoliberalism in terms of prioritizing external competitiveness through austerity and wage restraint, maintaining policy credibility with finance to ensure the central role of global capital as a source of finance, and maintaining trade and financial openness. The new national-populist embedding of neoliberalism has replaced the redistributionist embedding of cosmopolitan neoliberalism prevailing before 2010. This national-populist hybridization of neoliberalism functions as the software of authoritarian state capitalism in Hungary but falls short of a new developmental state. By strengthening the ties between the state and capital, it eroded the autonomous bureaucratic capacities.

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Project Of Destruction – The Far-Right, Covid-19 And The Destabilization Of The European Union

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The last decade of the European Union was characterized by the converge of multiple crises and authoritarian developments. Thus, a political crisis emerged out of the Euro crisis, which was accompanied by a deep reaching ideological crisis of legitimacy. After these developments the unstable balance of compromises between ruling and subaltern class-fractions was disrupted. Thus, former compromises and alliances in the power bloc had been disengaged and new social alliances are now forming. The far-right project is a new alliance, coming out of those struggles and processes. Usually, such projects can be identified as hegemony projects, which are characterized by a shared rationality and at least a common future vision of how society should be shaped. After all, the European far-right project must be conceptualized in contrast as a project seeking to destabilize hegemony by means of attacking institutions and apparatuses of the integral state. It targets social compromise and societal mediation in general to establish forms of permanent mobilization and opportunities of immediate violence. The presentation will first theorize the development of the far-right project as part of the multiple crises, then show how it adapted to the Covid-19-Pandemic and how its strategies are fueled by it, especially those aiming to destroy the (epistemic) foundations of society on order to foster short-term-interests of capital in general. Third, I will conceptualize the far-right as project of destruction, its means and strategies, and its importance in the development of the pandemic crisis capitalism to deepen theoretical insights of these converging crises.

Far Right and the European Disintegration Crisis: from Passive Revolution to Caesarist Rule in Slovenia

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Rarely givenany space in international media, Slovenia filled the (web)pages of newspapers like Le Monde, the Guardian, etc. during 2020. Left-liberal media were sending warnings about the attacks on the rule of law and anti-European stance of the Slovenian ruling coalition under Janez Janša and his Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS), known for their ideological, political and financial links to Hungarian Fidesz. Such developments might come as a surprise to many who considered this small country as a neo-corporatist post-socialist exception whose recent political trajectory was characterized by the emergence of and entering into the Parliament of (radical) left-oriented Left Party in 2014. Following neo-Gramscian regulationist political economy, we argue that the rise of the far right in Slovenia should be contextualised within the European disintegration crises. The establishment of the current ruling coalition under SDS is only a peak Caesarist-like "moment" in the longer process of passive revolution that has been taking place in Slovenia since the outbreak of 2010 Eurozone crisis after late 2000s. Following the EU "austeritarian drive", the then "crisis" governments mainly combined technocratic rule-based policy-making with economic piecemeal measures that further reinforced the export based and low(er) wage character of the Slovenian economy and its vulnerabilities. However, despite many similarities between SDS, PiS and Fidezs, SDS does not challenge the EU core-periphery divides and lacks the essential tool to do it, namely, monetary sovereignty. Instead, its state project consists of making a far right-wing party state well entrenched on the Eurozone industrialized periphery.

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RN06_T03_02 |
From critical to post-foundational political economy? Doing and thinking critique politically

Thinking Politically About Our Research, and Thinking Publicly About Political Economy Alternatives

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The geographer Reecia Orzeck (2012: 1464) has argued that all research ought to be understood as intrinsically political, on account of how 'what topics we investigate, what questions we ask, and what count as valid answers are all shaped by the concerns and biases of the time and place in which we work; by the prevailing conditions of knowledge production in that time and place; by the state of our disciplines; and by our subject positions.' Moreover, she has asserted (ibid.: 1465) that the ultimate goal for critical researchers is to produce knowledge in the name of transforming 'the world on everyone's behalf: from a place where knowledge is an accumulation strategy for the few into one where both the means and fruits of knowledge production are, finally, truly public.'

This presentation builds on Orzeck's insightful comments in order to reflect on what the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted for critical political economy endeavours. The pandemic has been widespread, multi-faceted, and fast-paced, and it has shown us how intertwined all aspects of life are. Of particular interest to critical political economists ought to be the enhanced visibility for the notion of 'public health'. Arguably, this notion can be deployed to bolster efforts to imagine alternative ways of 'knowing' the world and alternative political economies, too. On the former, all knowledge-producing practices are political and with immanent normative orientations; on the latter, what could a 'public' political economy look like? Overall, the presentation seeks to open up debate about the political nature of all research that we conduct, and about what it means to think publicly about alternatives.

Sexualities and Critiques of Capital

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In the face of economic and ecological crisis, intensified political tensions and exacerbated socio-economic inequalities that are materialised through deeply gendered, sexualized, racialised and classed lines, we are witnessing an increased interest in thinking through issues pertaining to sexualities, bodies and desires as central to understanding and critiquing contemporary capitalism. Such work is often inter-disciplinary, or post-disciplinary, and brings together critical and creative insights from scholarly fields such as feminist post-/socialist theory, decolonial anti-capitalism, eco-socialist literature, anti-racist theory and queer and trans Marxisms. Another significant source of inspiration for this strand of work is the ongoing dialogue and collaboration with feminist anti-capitalist and anti-racist grassroots movements and activisms within and beyond academia.

This paper is the introduction to a special issue in Women, Gender and Research (2021) that provides a platform for critical analysis and debates that shed light on the complex and often contradictory ways through which sexualities and capital are related to, shaped by, and constitutive of each other.

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The Caring Classes: Towards An Alternative Epistemology Of Political Economic Struggles

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An ever-increasing number of interconnected global crises – pandemic, environmental, climatic, economic, and of social reproduction – are killing lives on this planet. We conceptualize the sum of these crises as a planetary crisis of care. In the context of the latter, we notice the inability to construct a reacting historical subject – as it was, for example, the proletariat in the Fordist era, who was able to coalesce and collectively promote the establishment of social citizenship rights (Marshall 1963). Rallying around social movements, unions, and parties, the old industrial working class strongly contributed to the configuration of modern welfare states. In the neoliberal era, we assisted to the disappearance of a revolutionary subject able to create a shared sense of reality with a collective emancipatory potential, as old categories became increasingly inadequate and ineffective. The present pandemic worked as a magnifying glass on, as well as an exacerbator of, already-existing crises and inequalities. This, however, has not yet produced a collective reaction. Many essential workers, for example, despite being celebrated as "heroes" during the first wave of the pandemic, seem to be failing to leverage this potential toward an emancipatory horizon. Broadly drawing on feminist literature, we argue that looking at present crises through the lenses of care allows to identify in the caring classes (Graeber 2018) the potential construction of an intersectional collectivity that, by transforming current economic epistemologies, would be able to shift the focus from single issues – workers' rights, environment, women, racism etc. – to a common political economic framework of struggle.

Countering Financial Claims: The political economy of definancialisation

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Advocates of de-financialization argue that the productive economy needs to be restored by loosening the financial sector's stranglehold over society. This entails reviving patient investment to governments and companies by tackling the 'marketization' of finance. This misreads the history and politics of financialization in three related ways. First, it relies on an excessively stark historical contrast between the postwar Golden Age of 'embedded' finance, and a neoliberal period of marketized finance. Second, it overlooks how the institutional infrastructure that underpins how financialization was constructed. Rather than amorphous 'markets', there are particular actors, institutions and practices that matter. Third, it depicts the politics of financialization as a problem of rentiers: focusing on how the ownership of financial assets allows the market power creditor classes to extract value from debtors. This underestimates the agency of those borrower governments, corporations and financial intermediaries that use financialization for their own empowerment. To counter the inequities of financialized capitalism and pursue an altnerative post-capitalist future, progressive economic discourse should instead examine how some actors use excessive leverage and how this capacity can be democratized.

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RN06_T04_01 | Assets, property and law in contemporary capitalism

Venture Capitalists – Gatekeepers in the Asset Economy

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Venture capital (VC) firms, a subset of the rising class of asset managers, are situated at the intersection of finance and the economy. I argue that venture capitalists function as gatekeepers to the asset economy, channel capital and expertise into startups, and transform them into financial assets with prospects of a lucrative exit to public or private markets. The gate they are keeping guards two inroads: on the one hand, institutional investors access to this lucrative asset class; on the other hand, the access of startups to the massive amounts of capital they structurally depend on. Consequentially, venture capitalists impact upon questions of wealth distribution and innovation / the shape of the economy. Interviews at European venture capital firms and digital ethnographies of specialist meet-ups, conferences, and talks form my argument's empirical foundation.

Theoretically, I draw from IPE and STS perspectives on the asset economy and assetization (Adkins et al., 2020; Birch & Muniesa, 2020; Braun, 2020; Langley, 2020). Accordingly, the paper begins by situating venture capital in the asset economy, connecting the rise of venture capital with broader transformations in the European political economy.

Methodologically, mirroring the dual theoretical perspective, I 'follow the money' in the classic IPE fashion and follow the investors. That is, first, I analyze the investment chain surrounding VC firms, identifying the economic logic governing the interactions between the different nods. Second, I zoom into the fund level studying the social and material practices of fund managers.

The Democratic Constitution of Property Rights in Contemporary Capitalism. Is There Still Room for a Social Function of Property?

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I) From the 18th century onwards there has been a growing predominance of an absolutist conception of property in economic and legal discourse, which Blackstone (1765) summed up so well by stating that "[t]here is nothing which so generally strikes the imagination, and engages the affections of mankind, as the right of property; or that sole and despotic dominion which one man exercises over the external things of the world, in total exclusion of any other individual in the universe", and the French Civil Code of 1804 defined as "the right to use and dispose of things in the most absolute manner". II) From this assumption, we will reflect on the fact that, although in the 20th century some political, economic and legal theories that advocated an absolutist conception of property rights were consolidated, we can find a wide variety of historical legal and social practices that were based on a non-absolutist conception of property (private, public or common). III) On these bases, we will develop a double reflection: (a) To what extent the Post War Social Contract and social democratic policies led the property issue to irrelevance in public debate? And (b), if we accept the thesis that this Contract resulted in a less than expected redistribution of resources and power, to what extent contemporary proposals such as predistribution, Basic Income or Sovereign Wealth Funds could be conceived as a revival of the social function of property?

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Digital Platforms, Private Power and Law: Making Sense Of Legal Forms With Pashukanis

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In light of the recent regulatory attempts in the United States and Europe driven by the need to address the concentration of power of the leading corporate platforms (GAFAM), we revisit the analysis of legal forms initially formulated by Evgeny Pashukanis. The rapid emergence of platform capitalism has compelled economists and legal scholar to question the prevailing doctrine concerning the meaning of monopoly and the effectiveness of anti-trust regulation and, thus, to bring forward a more structural understanding of the legal logic surrounding digital platforms in sharp contrast to the doctrine set by Robert Bork and the Chicago School. These are important developments which touch upon only one segment of the relationship between law and political economy within platform capitalism. A number of social policies and regulations – from legal grounds for ownership and monetization of knowledge and user data to taxes in line with the business objectives of digital platforms – have to be put in place in order to sustain the current trend of platform capitalism. Through the focus on legal forms as an element of social and economic determination of forms we show that law has always been the necessary ingredient of capital formation and platform capitalism is no exception. Moreover, the paper aims to identify and analyze the key aspects of the new forms of private power born out of the interplay of legal forms and technology extending thereby the standard Marxian concern with value-form present in Pashukanis' work.

RN06_T04_02 | Contemporary Capitalism and Its Others: Rent, Finance, Platforms and Alternatives

Theorising Residential Capitalism: Land Rent, Capital Accumulation, and Housing Provision

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Though housing has become a major locus of accumulation in an age of secular stagnation, critical political economy continues to lack theoretical frameworks to examine how capitalist development operates in and through residential provision. Existing approaches to housing place an excessive focus on how finance flows in and out of real estate, black boxing crucial aspects of housing provision, such as the process of residential production or the peculiarities of land rent. To address this, this paper sketches the contours of a historicist framework for the analysis of residential capitalist development. It starts out from the claim that residential capitalism is underpinned by an ambivalent relationship between land rent extraction and capitalist residential production. Whereas land rentierism involves a drive to monopolise scarce assets and drive up their price, the thrust of capitalist production is to increase output competitively via cost-effective production. In the housing sphere, both economic processes are locked in a dynamic tension that has contradictory ramifications for residential provision and for the capitalist economy at large. These contradictions result in multiple vectors of social conflict that require of constant political management to stabilise urban-social formations, which are always at risk of breakdown and restructuring. Through this prism, this framework theorises the process of capitalist housing provision, using historical examples from the nineteenth century to the current era of housing bubbles.

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On The Concept Of A 'Financial Elite': A Critical Realist Intervention

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Who are the financial elite, and how are they distinguished from other economically powerful groups? In this article, we adopt a critical realist approach in the service of developing a concept of financial elites, as distinct from other powerful social groups. Combining perspectives from distributive, categorical, and relational approaches to elite studies, we argue that an unresolved tension between agentic and structuralist accounts of elites has hampered clarification of their differentia specifica, and blunted the normative content of the concept. Drawing on the tools of critical realism, we develop a new concept of financial elites, combining insights from both elite studies, and the political economy of financialisation. We argue that the financial elite possess not only high quantities of income but income primarily derived from 'rentier' channels, as endowed by the institutional structures of financialisation. Financial elites demonstrate not only the capacity to capitalise on these new accumulation channels, but to shape the institutional and regulatory landscapes in which they operate. Our new approach to financial elites thus accounts for both these structural contexts, and loosely coordinated action-preference sets.

Continuity or Change? Conceptualizing Platform Capitalism

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In recent years, a wide range of contributions (from disciplines as diverse as media studies, sociology, law, political economy, etc.) have sought to conceptualize the emergent effects of platforms on contemporary capitalism(s). One broad strand of literature has positioned platforms within the longue durée of capitalist transformation, analytically focusing on the continuities and path-dependencies of institutions that platforms have been embedded in. Another strand of literature has tended to emphasize the novelty of platforms, stressing the ways in which they have produced disruptions (whether technological, social, economic or political) to existing material practices and discourses. This paper seeks to bridge the divide between narratives that tend to predominantly emphasize either continuity or change and to conceptualize platforms as part of a new emergent mode of regulation seeking to stabilize the crisis-ridden neoliberal regime of accumulation following the 2008 financial crisis. It draws on regulationist scholarship to critically inquire into concepts such as 'platform capitalism,' 'the shared economy' and the 'gig economy' to provide a new lens for understanding platforms and the diverse institutional landscapes they have generated across geographies. In so doing, it also seeks to make sense of the effect that the Covid crisis has had on this new emergent mode of regulation, keeping in mind the perpetual question – are we still living in a neoliberal era or is this something entirely new?

Thankfulness and the Self: The Emotion and Ethics of Hazelnut Production in Turkey

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This research examines the interconnections between economic and ethical change, based on an ethnography of hazelnut production in Turkey. The country is one of the largest producers and exporters of hazelnuts in the world. The local production system has some unique features, since it has long been protected by the state from the vicissitudes of the capitalist world economy. Until quite recently, the state protected the producers by regulating the price and guaranteeing the purchase of hazelnuts via producers' cooperatives. However, in the last fifteen years, the state has gradually reduced the purchasing amount and consequently prices have fallen. As this happened recently and the local production system is adapting to the change, the region offers a valuable opportunity to look at how the economic changes influence local people's ethical thinking. The study, therefore, looks at how rural populations are remaking their ethical thinking as a response to the rapid integration of Turkish agriculture and food industries into the global economy. The main purpose is to identify the coping strategies evolving in the local environment and their consequences for social relations and individual identity. Particularly, the research examines how local constructions of 'thankfulness' (to God, family and one's superiors) and ingratitude mediate the social relations between farmers, the global economy and its local

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representatives, as well as its political consequences. 'Thankfulness' is a historical key component of normative relations in Turkey and has long moderated relations of respect and antagonism. However, my observations suggest that it is now becoming a key component of the moral economy in today's Turkey, and one which helps local producers and workers to cope with new forms of subordination.

RN06_T05_01 | Place-based Alternatives to Capitalism: Solidarity economies and community wealth building

Decreasing Dependency Through Self-Reliance: Strengthening Local Economies Through Community Wealth Building

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In the aftermath of the global financial and economic crisis of 2007/8, some peripheral communities in countries of the global North, for instance Cleveland, Ohio, and Preston, UK, have decided to challenge their dependent, outward-oriented development model, shaped by structural dependency. They opted for a self-reliant development strategy termed 'community wealth building' that seeks to strengthen the local economy while respecting ecological boundaries and improving social and living standards in the community. This strategy has clear overlaps with other contemporary progressive movements and initiatives (e. g. solidarity economy, new municipalism, foundational economy or doughnut economics). However, there exist also relevant parallels to historical debates on and practices of 'self-reliance' in the global South that have not been systematically studied yet. Thus, I will examine what are the major similarities and differences between

community wealth building (CWB) and older self-reliance approaches. The central thesis is that – due to shared basic assumptions – the actors associated with CWB could benefit from engaging with the legacy of self-reliance to complement the theoretical foundation of their approach.

Methodologically, the paper draws on reports and documents from think tanks involved in CWB, on newspaper articles and on four explorative interviews with policy advisers and politicians linked to the posterchildren of CWB in the USA and in the UK, Cleveland and Preston.

Civic Food Networks During The Pandemic: An Alternative To Our Capitalist Food System?

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The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic has exposed the vulnerabilities of global supply chains, while lockdown measures have clearly demonstrated which economic sectors are 'essential' for societal reproduction. In front of this backdrop, the demand for alternative forms of local, sustainable and solidarity-based food provision has rapidly increased across Europe, as more people rely on civic food networks such as community-supported agriculture (CSA) and solidarity purchasing groups (SPGs). Scholars and activists often regard these networks as parts of a transformative movement to decommodify and democratize our food system by subverting traditional producer-consumer relations and achieving relative autonomy from the market. In CSA this is done by re-organizing food production and distribution through collaborative planning, while SPGs distribute food directly from sustainable farms to (often low-income) households. However, both types of networks still need to generate commercial income, are difficult to scale up, and often lack social accessibility. This raises the question whether and how they can effectively offer an emancipatory alternative to the capitalist food system, particularly in response to the complex challenges and opportunities of the pandemic.

This paper therefore aims to discuss the transformative potential of CSA and SPGs from a critical political economy perspective, drawing on theories of the solidarity economy and social movements. It examines findings from qualitative case studies in the UK, Germany and Italy, based on archival research and interviews with CSA/SPG participants, to capture the pandemic-context, practices and scope of civic food networks and assess

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their contribution to wider social struggles and transformations.

Entrepreneurializing Solidarity: The New Social Economy in (Post-)Austerity Greece

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The anti-austerity movement in Greece brought forth novel modes of socio-economic organization based on co-operation and mutual aid, rather than competition and self-interest. By the mid-2010s, what started as protest had mushroomed into a (largely informal) solidarity economy, signifying both an answer to austerity, and an alternative to the neoliberalization of state-market-subject relations. Making good on their election promise to support this movement, the SYRIZA-led governments of 2015-2019 followed a policy-agenda of institutionalizing a new Social and Solidarity Economy sector (SSE) in Greece. By creating a legal framework to formalize solidarity structures and cooperatives towards the EU's definitions of 'social enterprise', and by facilitating the sector's growth with EU funds, the governmental rationality of this agenda mobilizes discourses of 'social innovation', 'entrepreneurship', and 'creativity', in order to incentivize the generation of 'social impact'. Though partly critical of the entrepreneurial dimensions of this agenda, critical research on the SSE in Greece concurs that these developments by and large prefigure post-capitalist forms of socio-economic organization.

My paper is sympathetic to the transformative potentialities of SSE organizations, but its intervention sheds light on the reproductive side of the coin. In elucidating the epistemics of assuming to be able to measure and organize 'impact', 'innovation', 'creativity', 'utility' and 'entrepreneurship', this paper delineates the ways in which (formalized) SSE organizations in Greece unwittingly reproduce the very neoliberal rationalities against which they stand. Coupled with the need to secure (EU) funding along impact-oriented requirements, I show how these epistemics contribute to the quantification and economization of the social, and the entrepreneurialization of solidarity. In trying to transgress these findings, I conclude with some theoretical considerations toward an alter-neoliberal epistemology.

Decommodifying Care: COVID-19 Mutual Aid Groups in the UK

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The COVID-19 pandemic, an unexpected global crisis, has changed everyday life in a short period of time while creating a global emergency. Communities have rapidly responded to this fast-moving situation by creating bottom-up initiatives. COVID-19 mutual aid groups have emerged under these circumstances as a key response by communities for communities. The paper explores the role of COVID-19 mutual aid groups as a community response in mitigating everyday life challenges emerging under a pandemic situation. The paper argues that COVID-19 mutual aid groups decommodify much-commodified care services under capitalist production relations, while discussing their transformative potential for the post-pandemic world.

RN06_T05_02 | Forms of domination and repression

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Sharpening the Tools of Critical Political Economy: Impersonal Domination and Class Domination

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Market imperatives are the driving force behind the development of global capitalism and its crisis, included the current Covid-19 crisis. In order to fulfil the cycles of accumulation, class domination is necessarily required. Political economy has dealt with these questions since its early origins. The first critics of capitalism assimilated this domination with earlier forms of power: military, corrupting, feudal. The capitalist was understood as a kind of monopolist. Nevertheless, a different critique was developed throughout the 19th and 20th centuries in which structural compulsion was highlighted as the

distinguishing feature of the new markets. The imperatives of competition, accumulation, and profit maximisation permeate all social relations: even capitalists are subject to the dictates of markets. Attention was turned from personal forms of domination to the very rules of the game, the so-called "impersonal domination".

However, impersonal domination is not the same as class domination. The former is pervasive and affects everyone in different ways, whereas the latter is executed by capitalist class and is only detrimental to working people. A member of the dispossessed is not dependent "on a particular person, but on the entire owning class" as Engels said in 1844.

Although some efforts have been made to conceptualise these types of domination (Gourevitch, 2015; Meiksins Wood, 2013; Roberts, 2016), the relationship between them remains unclear. In this conference, I will reassess those debates to show how they can contribute to a political economy for contemporary times.

Managing the Upper Class Through the Coming Transition

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The aim of this theoretical paper is to chart four overlapping aspects of importance to manage the upper class through the coming sustainability transition we ares approaching. The upper class will have to do the biggest life-style changes when society becomes ecologically, socially and economically sustainable, in line with the SDGs and the Paris agreement. Their ecological footprint must shrink, income and wealth differences must shrink, and a large part of upper class resources will be needed for the transition. However, a vital part of decision-making and structural changes that transition will entail, will be to manage the upper class. The first aspect of this management concerns culture, which today is very much influenced by upper class style, norms and discourses that are not tenable, neither as social practices, nor as societal role models. The second aspect is ecological, where upper class life styles display energy and material use way beyond sustainable. The third aspect concerns the neoliberal growth model, which has promoted upper class investment choices and individual enrichment as motors for societal development. The upper class has so far shown little capacity to handle this role in concord with the Rio Declaration of 1992 or the Paris Accord and SDGs of 2015. The last aspect relates to security and the long tradition of upper class relations with the military and security apparatus of the modern state. The upper class is a small minority in society, but democratic handling of it and its interests needs to be done with care.

Debt-based and Asset-based Inequalities in the UK and US

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Inequality has become a widespread concern in political economy and mainstream policy circles in OECD countries. Despite important advances that highlight wealth inequality as a crucial underlying trend of social stratification, mainstream understandings still conceptualise economic inequality as a sliding scale of income inequality or asset ownership. By contrast, this paper analyses new forms of asset- and debt-based inequalities by using a feminist political economy approach that demonstrates the close relationships of global finance with households. I apply the concept of the Minskyan household, developed by Adkins et al. (2020), which foregrounds the everyday liquidity constraints of households to understand their precarious integration into the contemporary financialised economy. Households must balance long-term investments, such as housing, with short-term income from declining real wages. Using this conception, I document household level debt and asset ownership in the UK and US since the 2008 financial crisis. Unsurprisingly, asset ownership is generally lower for income poor households, while asset titles increase with higher income levels. Interestingly, debt volumes are high relative to income levels in lower income quintiles, while high income households have exceptional levels of debt in absolute terms. High levels of debt might be a sign of both precarity and economic wealth. This suggests that the interrelations of household debt and asset ownership are crucial to a nuanced understanding of social stratification. Using this data, I demonstrate how an appreciation of the Minskyan household can improve conceptions of precarity and disparity with respect to assets and debt.

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The Repressive State as an Ideological Apparatus

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According to Garland (2001), the transition to the modified welfare penal complex, punishment increasingly has a higher symbolic dimension in an outraged society by the normalization of crime. However, this is an element of the new culture of control that was already signalled by Durkheim when he discussed the social function of punishment which had as a key element to reassert the social mores threatened by deviant behaviour. From a critical point of view, this culturalist approach is reductionist somehow as it is unable to understand the political role played by the state's delivery of punishment..From the more spread marxist conceptualization of the state, usually the state is understood only in its repressive capacities forgetting its infraestructural role. This marxist dominant interpretation of the state is also reductionist as it is unable to capture the ideological and symbolic dimension of the repressive apparatuses (Poulantzas 1974). Departing from a case study, the repression of the self-determination movement in Catalonia from 2017 onwards, we will develop a more complex categorisation of the state's role in the suppression of dissent that combines both ideological and political facets of the state's distribution of legalized suffering.

RN06_T06_01 | social protection and (Covid) capitalism: present and past

Direct Payments to Citizens as a Policy Measure to Alleviate the Consequences of Covid-19 Crises

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Global crises, such as pandemics, which pose serious threats and uncertainties and therefore require rapid responses, serve as a stress test for welfare states and governments. Crises also present the governments with opportunities to try new and even radical policy options, which, if implemented, may create path-dependency for future policies. The economic fallout following the COVID-19 crisis has caused unprecedented insecurity and hardship across the world. Due to the lockdown measures, such as school and business closures, new kinds of needs for social protection have appeared. New measures to meet these needs are required not only to ensure immediate wellbeing of citizens but also to guarantee positive transitions through the crisis and enhance trust of the citizens. We aim to investigate and compare the social policy responses, aimed at mitigating the negative effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and ensuring the recovery of the welfare states. Many countries have implemented emergency basic income (EBI) or a similar direct income support as an income support for people in difficult situations. In our comparative study of 13 OECD countries representing different welfare state regimes, we use content analysis to examine the social policy responses to the corona crisis focusing on identifying new measures to support individuals and families economically. We study if these measures provide merely temporary relief or if they possess potential for transformation and paradigmatic shifts in welfare state.

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Welfare Against Freedom? Pre-distribution and Decommodification in the Framework of Popular Political Economies

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Many recent debates on predistribution gather very old ideas of economic democracy: transformative or "popular" political economies, from the seventeenth to the twenty-first centuries, have always stressed the importance of an ex-ante guarantee of resources of various kinds, in line with the main intuitions of the republican tradition. A traceable commonplace among these old (and new) political-economic practices and ideas is the analytical and practical distinction between material well-being and freedom, which constitute two realities that tend to go hand in hand, but not in any manner.

The normative justification for the ex-ante distribution of resources in the republican tradition was not so much about ensuring a certain amount of material comfort or levelling per se, but, above all, guaranteeing access to the set of resources that make freedom possible, that allow independence from the arbitrary will of third parties. The priority of freedom over mere material well-being –or at least the distinction between both values– is a necessary element to develop a predistributive agenda truly open to (the possibility of) decommodification and, therefore, to economic democracy.

Rescuing the predistributive vestiges in 17th century agrarian republicanism seems necessary in light of some of the current approaches to predistribution, which simply present themselves as a welfare alternative to taxes and transfers –thus potentially undermining not only what is needed to establish the kind of regulatory frameworks that predistributionists claim to defend, but also the very sets of resources that are relevant for individuals and groups to pursue freer lives. This article seeks to understand unconditionality in the access to public/common resources as a predistributive tool beyond material welfare.

The Impossible Neoliberal Welfare State Under the Covid Magnifying Glass

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Sciences Po Lille, France

This paper posits that the Covid conjuncture lays bare the key contradiction of neoliberal capitalism, ie the role of the State in organizing its own demise -- in the British context.

This exercise in Covid heuristics builds on a twofold argument:

1) the contradictory role of the State has been magnified under Covid because of the nature of the crisis (health-based) and of the crisis mangement policies which have been resorted to (test and trace, lockdown & suspension of labour for substantial streches of time). These two factors have meant that the welfare state has been relied upon as never before, both quantitatively (number of people on furlough and benefits or in hospital) and qualitatively (shift from benefits being used marginally to them being used somewhat universally).

2) the contradictory role of the State has been exposed as such during the crisis. First-hand accounts from NHS staff and from people surviving on out-of work benefits have played a key role: the subjective impact of neoliberal welfare state policies (opaque tendering of healthcare services, lack of investment & residual benefit system) has become a narrative one cannot ignore.

All in all I argue that the current crisis has led the central neoliberal contradiction of the role of the State to be recognized as such. I argue that so far, this exposure has translated into recognition politics (clap for carers, rainbows, Captain Tom mania, debate on £20 Universal Credit increase), but not in any structural reworking of the contradiction. In other words, the crisis has made it clear that there can be no proper Welfare State / State for Welfare under neoliberalism, without this turning into political change yet.

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The Political Economy of Mental Health Awareness Campaigning in Times of COVID-19

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My paper critically analyses the politics of mental health awareness as a project of sustaining untenable modes of capitalist living and accumulation. Through an exploration of the UK-based mental health anti-stigma 'Time to Change' campaign I draw attention to the discourse about the nature of stigma and mental illness that positions the individual and her biology as the principal site for intervention. The discourse in awareness campaigns is presented as 'scientific' and highlights the need for persons to remain in work and to be economically productive. In this manner, anti-stigma and awareness programmes draw awareness away from the socio-economic structures – such as austerity politics, capitalist exploitation, and neoliberalism – that contribute to the emergence of mental distress. The global rise of mental health awareness programmes is thus reproductive of contemporary economic hierarchies while normalising the experience of mental distress under capitalism. This is a particularly pertinent phenomenon during the COVID-19 pandemic because awareness discourse frequently dismisses adverse reactions as mental disorders which, in turn, determines the acceptable boundaries of expressing dissent to pandemic governance. Given the historical influence of pharmaceutical companies on the funding of mental health awareness programmes, I argue that the political economy of mental health awareness is an important theme to explore in order to make sense of both 'Covid capitalism' and the possibilities for resisting the perpetuation of capitalist modes of living.

RN06_T06_02 | Capitalism, Productivism, Capitalocene: Responding to Ecological crises

SARS-CoV-2 Pandemic As A Heterotopic Opening In The Capitalocene: Chances And Drawbacks For The Broken Planetary Metabolism And Its Environmental Complexity

Alexander Barta

exploring-economics.org

The great obsession of actual-existing capitalism is the apology of economics: with its themes of growth, equality of opportunity among homo oeconomicus, of cycles of boom and bust, of efficiency and profitability, with its greatest achievement of all: the mystification of so-called externalities. Beginning with the GFC in 2008 and through to the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic the discursive foundations and material effects of thereof have been challenged on an unprecedented scale and on various levels in particular. Externalities such as SARS-CoV-2 are a reminder that the world economy is to be regarded as embedded in a broader whole (Wallace, 2020): building up on Foucault's (1967) lecture on heterotopias, i.e. 'of other spaces', this argument predicates that the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and its economic consequences can be theorised as a heterotopic opening, as a production of unorthodox, yet uncharted space/territory in which socio-political deliberation and the question and debate of the extent of the possible and feasible may once again resume. The pandemic thus happened to open a narrow window of opportunity in which the previously unthinkable became possible and potentially broadens the horizon of possibility for market civilisation in the near future in light of global organic crisis and possible systemic collapse arising from oncoming planetary boundaries and continued marketisation (Gill, 2016; Berardi, 2017). The central problématique this paper is concerned with is exploring the chances and drawbacks

this heterotopic opening may mean for the broken planetary metabolism and its environmental complexity in the age of the Capitalocene (Di Muzio, 2011; Moore, 2017ab).

Assessing the Economy & Environment Debate: the Ecological Crisis and the New Paradigm of Capitalist Accumulation

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The capital-nature relationship has oftentimes been described as predatory and extractive – especially when considering its conditions of re-production – built as it is on systemic social exclusion, prone as it is to frequent crises. Yet in recent times a profound transformation of the value-nature nexus occurred, such that capitalist elites could actually claim to be addressing the issue of physical limits through green growth.

Capitalist reorganization strategies suggest the idea that a speculative shift in the social perception of environmental constraints - in particular, climate change - is underway. It is a shift that turns the environment from obstacle to accumulation to value-driver. In our assessment we indicate three fields of application of such new paradigm: Green Economy (GE), Bioeconomy (BE), Circular Economy (CE). CE refers to processes of financialization of nature (most notably, carbon markets); BE relates to the technologization of the living as a basis for an unprecedented industrial revolution; CE reconceptualizes waste as raw material/energetic input for the new paradigm. Our assessment provides both a genealogical account of such interconnected discursive formations and a discussion of their poor environmental performance so far.

Furthermore, based on this theoretical map, we argue that exploring the nature-value nexus in the light of these transformations could open up a space for critical interventions also from an empirical perspective.

Transformational Strategies Towards a Plural, Democratic and Ecologic Model of Economic Development. Popular and Communitarian Economy' Responses to COVID Crisis in Catalunya.

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During the pandemic outbreak, mutual support networks have provided care with a degree of universalization that in many senses has overcome statal politics. Popular structures around housing tenants' unions, communitarian management infrastructures, grass-roots urban gardens, self-managed production spaces or community fab labs, among many others, have faced recent critical events. In Catalonia, these collective forms of autonomous response may be explained by a Social and Solidarity Economy' sector with a long tradition organised on governing the commons, which has in collectivization processes during the Civil War an important historical point of reference. Nowadays more than 7,000 organizations are linked to the Social Economy Association of Catalonia involving a total estimate of 10,000 initiatives sharing a set code of shared values. Although the sector presents great diversity in many senses (formal, ideological, practical), it has fostered a strategic proposal for a new social agreement promoting transformational policies with a vision on a plural, democratic and ecological model of economic development.

Our communication focuses on how the social economy movement has been influential in crystallizing the need for an alternative economic model in a counter-hegemonic strategy called "Pact of the Economy for life". We observe how this strategy is aimed at the defence of Collective Health, Economic Democracy and Socio-Environmental Justice and we highlight its main lines through the lens of co-creation. Finally, we conclude our paper reflecting on the demands addressed to the administrations and the challenges and resistances involved in terms of critical political economy.

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Countering Corporate Violence: Degrowth, Ecosocialism And Organising Beyond The Destructive Forces Of Capitalism

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Corporate violence is a form of organised violence motivated or caused by material interest, profit-seeking or economic expansion. It is inflicted on human beings or ecosystems. Complementing a Marxist theoretical frame with literature on ecosocialism and degrowth, we examine how corporate violence is inherent to and has been consistently encouraged by the capitalist mode of production. By drawing on the concepts of primitive accumulation and social metabolism, we visibilise how such violence is manifested within the productive forces of capitalism – natural resources, labour, technology and money. Corporate violence, we argue, may only be countered in a post-capitalist society where the productive forces are radically transformed. We build on degrowth principles to articulate how corporate violence may be countered and how post-growth organising of productive forces may look.

RN06_T07_01 | Growth, wealth and distribution

Growth-regime Transition And Organized Labour

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The "growth regime" (Baccaro and Pontusson 2016) literature attempts to explain institutional shifts underpinning different forms of capitalist accumulation. This literature theorizes dynamic change as driven through interaction between endogenous crises that create oportunities for rupture and regime change (Hopkin and Blyth 2018), that are constrained by path-dependencies shaped by global macro-economic effects (Blyth and Matthijs 2017). We argue that it does not cover the political processes through which change occurs at particular conjunctures. We thus bring it into conversation with Beramendi et al's (2015) theory of "constrained partisanship" and Baccaro and Pontusson's (2019) "social bloc" focus on growth-regimes. We also seek to theorize the role that organised labour plays in growth regime shifts. To this end, we draw on critical labour sociology (e.g. Schmalz et al 2018; 2019) theorizing how different forms, strategies and configurations of labour power restrict or enable labour unions to exercise powe fruitfully during the transformative potential of crises. This critique builds on previous critical work on comparative capitalisms, which informs this recent literature on growth regimes (Bohle & Regan 2020), highlighting the underpinning "capital-centrism" of the approach (Coates 2014; Bruff et al. 2015). Building on these two theoretical claims, we aim to develop hypotheses as to which forms of labour movement mobilisation and institutionalisation are most conducive to equitable, sustainable post-COVID regime transition.

Iceland's post crisis model: Keynesian triumph or North Atlantic Mirage?

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The Icelandic crisis in 2008/2009 was commonly seen as the most extreme of all respective downturns during the financial crisis. The collapse of an economic over dependent on facilitating a niche within high interest global banking and financial services led to a meltdown that had significant political and economic ramifications. Iceland's response to the crisis has likewise been seen as just as stark - capital controls, the restructuring of the banking system and the rejection of the sort of austerity levels since in Euro-Zone countries in favour of managed or 'progressive' austerity. As a result it was commonly hailed by many progressive economists (such as Stiglitz, Piketty and Krugman) as being a successful Keynesian alternative to those prudent models elsewhere.

This paper suggest that whilst there was indeed significant momentum behind the left-left coalition that were the architects of the restructuring plan, the post-growth Icelandic growth has instead been one that has maintained its vulnerability, tying itself to tourism and to industries that have seen growth at the global market. In this sense, Iceland has just maintained its history model of fragility; one that is marked by a cycle of boom and bust and dependency on specifically narrow sectors. It will also suggest that prior to COVID pandemic, the tourism bubble was on verge of collapse, with the halt in

form of the global market allowing it potentially to re-think such a dependence in a post-Covid world.

Japan's Struggle: Torn between Inclusion and Exclusion

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Traditionally, Japan has adopted a relatively inclusive approach to economic interdependence in Asia. This inclusive approach has fostered robust high-tech relationships with China and other regional partners, such as South Korea, despite political differences. The strength of these high-tech relationships is most evident in trade and investment, although less evident in flows of human capital and cross-border research. In some ways, this emphasis on inclusion continues: Japan joined RCEP in 2020, and it has not banned Huawei from its 5G market. Nonetheless, there are growing signs of a more exclusive approach in recent years. Tokyo supported the TPP, and it is unenthusiastic about the possibility of China joining the CPTPP. There is limited collaboration between Japanese affiliates in the ICT sector in China and China's start-up firms due to a lack of willingness on the side of Japanese firms and the Japanese government. Japan's continued close relations with the US in ICT area, including the US-Japan Science and Technology Cooperation, are likely to constrain collaboration with China further in the future. Japan has also begun to exclude South Korea in certain respects as that relationship has deteriorated, showing little enthusiasm for Seoul's membership in the CPTPP. This paper explores the range of considerations behind Japan's shifting and conflicted approach to China and South Korea, noting both strategic considerations and domestic political forces.

Competing Stories of Wealth Generation and Distribution

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Growth in the inequality of wealth and income are circularly related, each contributing to the other. However, wealth is an ill-defined concept, simultaneously physical and financial, often blurred with capital. While economic theories largely ignore the question of initial accumulation, they have developed utilising distinct physical and financial ontologies to explain the return generated by wealth in terms of either productive contribution (Clark 1965 [1899]) or a price of waiting and risk forbearance (Mossin 1966 cited in O'Sullivan, 2000; Markowitz 1952; Sharpe 1964). In mainstream economics and finance, these approaches provide a normative justification for further accumulation. Marx's critique of capitalism is also based upon productive contribution, relating to the expropriation of the surplus value produced by the only productive class, labour. Whilst containing many insights, this framework does not easily explain differences in wealth generation/extraction at the level of firms or within labour, and does not integrate finance.

The first contribution of this paper it to unpack the relationship between ontologies of wealth, economic theories of return, and normative positions on distribution. The second is to demonstrate the contradictions and limitations of the dominant frameworks. Third, we outline an alternative ontology, premised upon wealth as collectively produced, and distribution as determined by the power of competing stakeholders to lay to claim to it. We argue that such a framework is more realistic in 21st century capitalism for understanding how wealth is created and distributed, and opens new spaces for normative and policy debate on inequality.

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RN06_T07_02 | Inside and Outside of EUrope

The Postfunctionalists Were (Almost) Right: The Analytical Consequences of 'Politicisation' and the EU Response to Covid-19

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The postfunctionalist turn in integration scholarship has allowed for a much-needed incorporation of the role of politicisation in shaping EU integration dynamics. This stream, however, tends to assume a mechanical nexus between politicisation and interrupted integration, when not disintegration. In contrast, this paper suggests that the contingent nature of 'the political' should invite us to an understanding of both the sources and impacts of politicisation on integration in an increasingly contextual,

interpretive light. The recent turn from fiscal discipline and 'responsibility' to investment and 'solidarity' in the EU's response to the recession ensuing from the Covid-19 pandemic provides a critical empirical terrain to explore the open-ended character of the relationship between politicisation and EU integration. We propose an approach to politicization which analyses the ideational underpinnings and distributive consequences of a) how the crisis was construed; b) which policy solutions were prescribed; and c) how they made their way through the European multi-level, multi-arena deliberative process.

Still Embedded in Euro-corporatism? European Trade Unions Within the New European Economic Governance Regime

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The developments since the outbreak of the 'Great Recession' led to an increasing EU's intrusiveness in wages and workers' rights. What was therefore the strategy followed by organised labour vis-à-vis the EU's new economic governance (NEG) regime?

Historically, the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) has been in favour of further European integration. Jacques Delors' pledge to complement the process of market integration with the construction of a 'Social Europe' was fundamental for getting the support of trade unions to the renewed process of EU integration (van Apeldoorn, 2002). Since then, the ETUC has constantly supported European integration while continuing to ask for a greater EU social dimension (Horn, 2012), in a sort of 'symbolic Eurocorporatism' (Bieling and Schulten, 2003).

The outbreak of the 2008 economic crisis, followed by the establishment of a commodifying NEG regime (Erne, 2015; Jordan et al., 2020) seemed to lead to a change in the strategies of ETUC and its affiliates. For the first time in its history, the confederation rejected an EU treaty (the 'Fiscal Compact'), while promoting European counter-mobilisations. This led some scholars to wonder whether the ETUC had finally shifted its approach away from symbolic Euro-corporatism (Horn, 2012). Yet, already towards the end of the Barroso II Commission, the ETUC became increasingly embedded in new mechanisms of EU economic governance such as the European Semester.

Using a combination of semi-structured interviews and document analysis, this paper aims to describe the trajectory followed by the largest European trade union confederation vis-à-vis the new European economic governance framework. It does so through a multi-level research design which looks at the European level and at two country cases, Ireland and Italy.

The EU as an Arena of Struggling for Peace? Perspectives of Resisting the Militarization of the EU

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The issue which will be discussed is the potential global role of the European Union, especially in promoting a socially and ecologically sustainable development. The decisive questions addressed are: what do the actors/agencies of the EU and what does the EU in total effectively do for peace?

We shall analyse what the answers to these questions do effectively mean, especially for the democratic anti-neoliberal forces in Europe? The paper argues for the following idea: The interests of the ruling actors/agencies within the EU, as well as their analysis and concepts of security, have a strong influence on the political, societal and ecological conditions of actors/agencies outside the EU which begin to aim at a socially and ecologically sustainable development. In this context the role of the military in the economies and in the policies of the EU member states is of special importance, as well as the politics effectively realized by the EU in its international relations. Consequently, the question will be analysed how far the current security priorities of the EU, and the resulting concrete processes of shaping law and regulations in the field of „defence" leave room for a resistance that can pave the way for an alternative, non-military development of international relations.

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Value and the Total Labour Process in COVID Capitalism: Intersections of Transnational Mobility, Gender and Social Reproduction in Uneven and Combined Europe

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The onset of COVID-19 has disrupted processes by which workers and their families secure care, food and shelter. Uneven and combined Europe, strained by decades of neoliberalization, has come to rely on transnational labour mobility to secure the expanded reproduction of surplus value, while states have mediated the contradictions of value appropriation by proffering markets as the means of reproducing the conditions of possibility of wage labour. The contradictions of this process have gained greater recognition during the pandemic period, compelling discussions of 'value' of labour in the care, food and housing sectors. Based on interviews conducted before and during the pandemic with Ukrainian migrants in Poland and Polish migrants in the UK employed in these sectors, presents an analysis of the problem of value appropriation along the waged labour continuum, constituting social reproduction as an aspect of the total labour process. We demonstrate that social reproduction needs, when not met for free via households and unsupported via social wages and state services, are met through the wage economy dominated by a dynamic of devaluation of labour that involves the leveraging of gender and other inequalities, including pushing transnational labour into the caring and provisioning sectors. The fragility and injustices of this arrangement have been doubly exposed by the pandemic, simultaneously exacerbating needs, intensifying labour, and disrupting mobility. By demonstrating how social reproduction exists on a wage labour continuum (beyond unpaid care-work) and intersects with migration and gender, we underline its centrality to value as a social relation and to a labour process that surpasses the workplace as the locus of value.
Keywords: value, labour process, transnational mobility, social reproduction, gender

RN06_T08_01 | Imperialism, dependency, colonialism and decolonization

Capital, State, and Imperialism: Reflections on Turkey's 'Virus Diplomacy' in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Turkey's proactive foreign policy in Sub-Saharan Africa has been examined by mainstream scholars with references to emerging market economy as well as neo-Ottomanism and pan-Islamism. Contrary to mainstream scholars, this paper borrows its theoretical and conceptual framework from Marxism in order to explore Turkish sub-imperialist foreign policy during the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, it accepts Turkey as a country that arrived late at capitalism, and thus, characterised as a periphery of the world capitalist system. It discusses Turkey's 'virus diplomacy' in Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to class antagonisms and contradictions of capital accumulation. In this way, it explores the interaction between Turkish foreign policy and the internationalisation of Turkish capitals subordinate to imperialist capitals, and Turkey's attempt at regional domination vis-à-vis Sub-Saharan Africa.

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Systemic Hierarchies: The Subordination Of African States As A Monetary And Financial Phenomenon

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The hierarchies debate in International Relations and International Political Economy has so far failed to take seriously the historical and contemporary experience of African countries with pronounced colonial legacies. Because of this, the fact that longstanding hierarchies are systemic has not received enough attention. This was a staple of debates around dependency and world systems theory until the 1980s but their lessons have been largely forgotten This article sets out to rectify this by substantiating a systemic understanding of monetary and financial hierarchies by focusing on the international monetary system and domestic banking and finance in Senegal. Two facets of systemic hierarchy come into view. On the one hand, capitalist competition and trade in commodities denominated in currencies requires a lead currency as approximation of world money and bestows systemic benefits and privileges on the dominant economic and political power as its issuer. On the other, the actors and practices of foreign finance have worked as an extractive force, hardly to the benefit of the broader population. Seen from Senegal, this double-constraint acts as a key mechanism of subordination. The restructuration and reorientation towards domestic resource mobilization is essential but has failed so far, because of the continuous reimposition of systemic hierarchies that come with the international monetary system and the extroverted nature of the domestic financial and banking system.

Dependent Monetary Strategies in Latin America: Between struggling for autonomy and sub-regional dominance

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Over the past decades, Latin American countries have experienced different and changing forms of monetary dependency but also struggled for monetary autonomy. These struggles have taken place against the background of changing global financial structures, characterised by an increasing importance of China. However, also within Latin America there are important differences and relations of dependency. Against this background, different and competing forms of regional monetary cooperation within the Mercosur and within ALBA have emerged. The paper adopts a critical political economy perspective and uses insights form dependency theory and regulation theory to explain these developments. It is concluded that different growth regimes are linked to different monetary strategies. Moreover, given the dependent character of development in Latin America, the dynamics of class struggles within different countries and the existence of regional sub-imperialist strategies and struggles, regional monetary arrangements are characterised by a high degree of instability.

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Decolonizing Renewable Energy Finance in Africa

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Even though the Corona pandemic has significantly impacted our lives and changed life as we once knew it, the impacts of climate change still continue to plague the world. It is necessary to tackle the climate crisis: One way is a shift from fossil fuel to renewable energy-focused capitalism. The pandemic slowed down the process of renewable energy (RE), but it is part of the international 'Building back better' strategy. We have complex landscapes of RE financing programs and funds, particularly in Africa. They aim to provide financial

resources through equity or debt and rely starkly on the capital market and development finance institutions. Consequently, this has created and entrenched financial dependencies on African economies. Our paper aims to examine how RE funds foster dependencies between 'the global north' and African economies, on one hand and on the other, it explores the role that local African stakeholders' play in the funds.

In order to do this, we engage with different theoretical perspectives: International Political Economy (e.g., Cox 1981, Poulantzas, Katz-Rosene/Paterson 2018), postcolonial ideas (e.g., Bartolovich/Lazarus 2002, Chakrabarty 2011), and Nkrumah's (1965) conceptualization of Neocolonialism. Methodically, the analysis draws on a novel case of two funds namely: Actis and ResponsAbility. We seek to get an in-depth understanding of the continuity of dependencies through financing RE projects on the African continent. Finally, we attempt to develop some alternative ideas on how RE funds can be decolonized and alternatives to its current capital driven landscape.

RN06_T08_02 | Neoliberal hegemony and domination

The "Submerged" and the "Saved": The Hegemony of Neoliberal Culture and the "Symbolic Violence" of the State in Italy During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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The ongoing emergency situation caused by the Covid-19 pandemic has underlined the shortcomings of healthcare systems that have undergone a progressive reduction in funding by Western states. In these circumstances, neoliberalism has clearly manifested itself at the "superstructural" level in choices made through "political acts intended to have effects in the social world" (Bourdieu 1989-1992/2014: 10).

Departing from reflections by Gramsci and Bourdieu, this presentation seeks to highlight how measures adopted during the pandemic presuppose a prevailing view of citizens as tools: forced to work in conditions of risk, but deprived of liberty in their free time. Political decrees have generally been internalized by the 'dominated' as a natural consequence of the health emergency, while States continued to save money on public health by avoiding the purchase of adequate quantities of effective but expensive drugs that were accessible to the dominant class.

Utilizing the "clue paradigm" method (Ginzburg 1979), some sources will be examined in order to "unveil" the ideological roots upon which they are based. In particular, an attempt will be made to demonstrate how the adoption of economic categories, like the term "resource consuming" (SIAARTI 2020) in reference to patients' conditions in Italy, represents a dangerous aberration produced by the cultural hegemony of neoliberalism. In this sense, the instrumental "ratio" which aimed to distinguish "useless" old and disabled persons from "useful" young workers seems quite similar to the scientific management practices that led to the elimination of certain categories of people in the past (Bauman 1989).

Hegemony of Belt-tightening: Case of Communal Services Commercialisation in Ukraine

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Since 2015 communal services in Ukraine were rapidly commercialised. As a result the utility bills came to comprise the larger part of the household budget for both homeowners and tenants, negatively affecting their (respective) quality of life. Such social changes produce multiple understandings of the reasons and consequences of such reform varying from structured and rationalistic demands of the IMF to pursue the reform in order to develop Ukrainian economy to conspiracy theories opposing these changes.

In this article I look at the normalisation of the neoliberal policy doctrine prescribed by the IMF and the conflicts it brings to. The following research question is posed: how do everyday life practices of households legitimise and/or oppose the reform? Through participatory observations, in-depth interviews and social media analysis I show how the established narratives and practices of individualised coping strategies enable accumulation of capital by both the foreign and domestic corporations.

A 'Pandemic of Police Powers': COVID-19, Authoritarian Neoliberalism and the Police in Britain

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For billions of people, the restrictions and lockdowns imposed by governments around the world following the outbreak of COVID-19 in early 2020 meant massive limitations to their daily lives. For British police officers, the country's Coronavirus Act 2020 meant one of the largest expansions of their powers in peace times. Forces did make immediate and extensive use of these powers - so much so, that already in July 2020 the civil liberties organisation Liberty diagnosed a 'pandemic of police powers'.

By analysing the policing of the pandemic, this paper makes two main contributions to our understanding of (British) COVID capitalism:

Firstly, it shows that this expansion of police powers was crucial to the management of British COVID capitalism and has reinforced existing societal inequalities, especially along colour-lines. Thereby it amplfed the already unequal consequences of the pandemic. Moreover, by framing (the discourse of) COVID-19 and the appropriate response to it as problems of law and order, the expansion of police powers has served to shift blame for the high British infection and death rates onto (allegedly) rule-breaking individuals and away from the government.

Secondly, focussing on policing helps to demonstrate that British COVID capitalism is not a break with previous British (authoritarian) neoliberalism - despite minister's committments to the end of austerity and massive public spending. Indeed, the expanded role of the police in the management of COIVD-19 is not only in line but enabled by longer-term authoritarian reconfigurations of the British state in the neoliberal era. Thus, to understand the 'pandemic of police powers', it is crucial to understand the pivotal role of the police for British authoritarian neoliberalism.

Authoritarian Neoliberal Governance of the US-Mexico Border in the Trump Administration

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In this paper we propose to advance an understanding of Trump's Border Wall project as a mode of authoritarian neoliberal governance. We argue that US border policy, and in particular the attempt to build a border wall, is an example of the authoritarian neoliberal reorganization of the state under the Trump administration. We do so by examining how the border has developed into a site of accumulation for transnational capital and simultaneously as an insulator against opposition to neoliberal policies. Furthermore, the border wall in itself acts as an authoritarian populist way in which to frame border policy more broadly. The paper will be organized in three sections. First, we will offer a theoretical discussion of the concepts of authoritarian neoliberalism and authoritarian populism and how they can be used to understand not just the Trump presidency, but more specifically border policy during his term. Second, we will focus on the project to build a border wall and argue that the wall is an attempt to further develop the US-Mexico border as a site of capital accumulation. Finally, we will explore how the border wall, and immigration policy more extensively, during the past 4 years has been an effective populist mechanism to further insulate its neoliberal agenda.

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RN06_T09_01 | Manufacturing, finance, instability, and struggle

The Service Economy, The Manufacturing Fetish And The Limits Of Capitalist Wealth

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The post-2008 era witnessed a revival of the manufacturing fetish, the idea that manufacturing constitutes the flywheel of growth that can remedy stagnation and cure modern economies' addiction to finance. Across the Global North and South, voices are calling for a reversal of the trend towards deindustrialisation and for a revival of the manufacturing sector. Yet while today deindustrialisation is met with anxiety, in the 1930s and 1940s some economists not only predicted deindustrialisation but saw in it a process that would liberate humanity from the burdens of industrial society and pave the way for a post-industrial age based on material abundance and widespread economic security. Nevertheless, far from delivering this post-industrial utopia, deindustrialisation produced a precarious economic order marked by dysfunctional labour markets, economic stagnation and lost development opportunities for the Global South. What can be termed the Baumolian and Kaldorian frameworks, attribute this precarious reality to the inability of the service sector to replace manufacturing as a growth engine given its technologically stagnant nature. However, this paper argues that by focusing on the technical composition of different sectors such views miss a more fundamental social tension underpinning the capitalist economy between technology, productivity and wealth: while productivity-boosting technological innovations result in important increases in the material output, in the long run they undermine the production of the economic surplus that breathes life into the capitalist economy. The waning dynamisms of contemporary economies reveals limits beyond its sectoral composition that can be located back to value itself, a form of wealth that is peculiar to the capitalism.

How Power-Relations of Monetary and Fiscal Actors Shaped Types of Austerity in the UK and Germany in the 1970s

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The growth model approach focuses on macroeconomic dynamics in the global economy while simultaneously acknowledging the differences of economic developments across economies. My paper applies this new notion of macroeconomic dynamics and divergence to moments of radical institutional change in developed economies in the 1970s, but focuses on fiscal and monetary institutions and analytically extending it to institutional dynamics within the state. I argue that capital mobility and power relations of fiscal and monetary actors can contribute to radical but differing institutional changes. Empirically, I assess this model through a process tracing approach based on the British and German macroeconomic shifts from Keynesianism to monetarism in the 1970s which were heavily driven by capital mobility but left the two economies with significantly different outcomes (one export-oriented, the other one finance oriented). I find that the institutional development paths were shaped by distribution of institutional power between the central bank and fiscal actors. In Germany, the Bundesbank held an asymmetric power position which ensured price stability and implicitly mandated the distribution of fiscal resources from consumption to exports. This was not the case in the UK where the powerful Treasury stopped overly ambitious increases in interest rate even under Thatcher, facilitating and maintaining comparably higher levels of consumption and consumer finance.

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What Happened In March? Towards An Explanation Of The Financial Market Instability And 'Recovery' Of Spring 2020

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During spring 2020 financial markets went through a dramatic couple of weeks with the fastest descent into a bear market in history followed by a speedy 'recovery'. As this recovery began, the real economy went into lockdown producing historic levels of jobless claims. What caused this turbulence? This paper aims at explaining what "really" happened in the US financial markets during the COVID-crash by conducting a partial conjunctural analysis using both descriptive statistics and a qualitative reading of financial news. It identifies four main elements to the event: i) a stock market crash, ii) a liquidity crunch, iii) turbulence in the productive economy and iv) unprecedented interventions by the Federal Reserve. Examining the relations and different temporalities of these elements, the analysis finds that the pronounced gap between the 'real' economy and financial markets was mainly caused by incredible interventions by the Fed, which did not trickle down from financial markets to the rest of the economy. Rather, this episode demonstrates the increasing relative autonomy of finance and the political nature of financial plumbing and access to liquidity. Analysing the events through a theoretical lens consisting of critical macro-finance, financialisation and the relative autonomy of finance the paper finds that the historic events of March and April 2020 highlight the distributional effects of central bank independence and the continuation and expansion of the post 2007-2009 crisis tendency of state-led financialisation.

Coronavirus And Class Struggle - An Investigation Of Employers' (Organisations'), Trade Unions' And Governmental Narratives About Safety At Work In 2020

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While 'essential workers' had to continue going to work during all spikes of the Coronavirus pandemic, other groups of workers were asked to work from home or refrain from working entirely in the UK. The specific set of support measures and development of the pandemic soon led to discussion about public health versus 'the economy' in which many business groups pushed for a 'reopening' of the economy, while many trade unions were hesitant about exposing their members to increased risks of virus infection. In this paper, I trace and investigate the arguments for and against easing of lockdown restrictions as well as policy support in 2020. I will compare and contrast three key parts of the British economy, namely food delivery, hospitality (focussing on pubs and restaurants), and schools.

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RN06_T09_02 | Alternative political economies

Diversity Beyond Capitalism In Makerspaces

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This paper critically examines how capitalist, alternative capitalist and non-capitalist ontologies and practices are negotiated in makerspaces, usually defined as places in which people with interests in crafts, technology, design and product development work on projects while sharing ideas, equipment and knowledge. Makerspaces are seen as exemplars of the makers movement which has popularized ethos of active engagement with material things and post-consumer identities. It encompasses

small-scale craft and digital production that focuses rather on low-investment, open-source innovation. The existing scarce literature posits that makerspaces have the potential to undermine the process of modern capitalism, while prefiguring new economy based on small scale, locally organized networks of manufacturers and consumers. Yet very few scholars offer analysis of makerspaces in connection to diversity beyond capitalism. There is a lack of in-depth, case study work that provides an understanding of potentials that lie within makerspaces for the performance of collaborative, more sustainable 'other worlds'. In this paper, I employ an extended framework of diverse economies which understands capitalism not just as a form of socio-economic organization, but also cultural and political architecture. First I provide an overview of existing literature that sheds light on 'more-than-capitalist' dimensions of makerspaces. Then I explore a case-study of Keilewerf, a makerspace situated in Makers District in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, disentangling how capitalist, alternative capitalist or non-capitalist values of makers co-exist and conflict with economic practices, as well as knowledge production and relation with the state.

Take Back The Grid: Utility Justice and Re-Municipalisation During, And Beyond, Covid-19

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Re-municipalisation sees privatised assets and services brought back into public ownership, management, and democratic control. A burgeoning epicentre of this trend is the United States, where the Democratic Socialists of America (DSA) are attempting to 'take back the grid' through the re-municipalisation of energy infrastructure in cities such as New York, Chicago, and Washington D.C. Central to the DSA's campaigns are narratives of utility justice. These narratives encompass a variety of struggles; from demands related to decarbonisation and a Green New Deal, to racial inequalities, housing (in)security, and debates around democratic public ownership. These struggles, and the demands of the Public Power movement, have been crystallised during the Covid-19 pandemic: not only did households spend $6 billion more on power bills in 2020 than in 2019, but a nationwide moratorium on utility shutoffs between March and November 2020 would have seen Covid-19 infection rates reduced by 8.7%, and deaths by 14.8%.
Beyond Covid-19, extreme weather events and climate change will have dramatic impacts on households and

utility infrastructure, exemplified in the recent 'Texas Freeze.' Responding to these challenges, and the political discourse upholding the primacy of fossil fuel interests, requires drastic transformation through sustained organising.
Drawing on a case study of New York's Public Power campaign, this paper examines how re-municipalisation has emerged from decades of neoliberalisation. It critically assesses how narratives of utility justice are employed in campaigns for energy re-municipalisation, and explores what these movements can offer for broader activism and research seeking alternative, emancipatory political economic models.

Re-municipalization of Urban Water Services Between Resistance and Reappropriation: the case of Naples, Italy

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The Covid-19 crisis has on the one hand underlined the importance of basic services for human life, including water, if anything to wash hands; at the same time, it re-opened the debate on the role of the state and whether such services should be managed publicly or privately. Re-municipalization of urban water services (RWS) addresses such issues, as it provides a viable policy alternative to the ongoing privatization of water services enforced in the last thirty years.
The growing literature on RWS has thus far focused on counting the cases of re-municipalization worldwide and evaluating whether it is a trend or not, however little attention has been posed to in-depth investigation of particular cases. I aim at filling this gap by examining the re-municipalization of water services in Naples, Italy, which took place in 2013 following a successful referendum against water privatization promoted by a national mobilization. While social movements studies list such re-municipalization as a successful outcome, and legal and economic studies evaluate its consequences, I take instead a critical political economy approach, centered on social reproduction theory and political ecology, to look at re-municipalization as a process that different social forces continuously try to shape.
Therefore, I will examine the transition in the mode of governance: more specifically, to what extent the claims of the water movement translated into the re-municipalized company; how such company evolved in

the following years and what influence it had on the national and international level. The methods used are qualitative, based on interviews with local policy makers and activists, accompanied by content analysis on the documents produced by such actors.

The Search for Real Utopias in the Future of Care and Social Reproduction

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The Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted significant inequalities in UK care provision. While women are less likely to die from Covid-19 than men (Klein et al., 2020; Wenham et al., 2020), they are more likely to undertake unpaid care work (Andrew et al., 2020). An important social policy issue that impacts labour market participation negatively, unpaid work in the UK – including childcare and adult care - has been valued at £1.01tn, or 56% of GDP (ONS, 2016). This paper explores the future of care and social reproduction through Erik Olin Wright's (2010) Real Utopias project. Drawing on Wright's example of non-profit services in the Quebec social economy (day-care centres providing childcare and eldercare home services), we respond to the author's call to diagnose obstructions in 'the world of the actual' in order to create the context in which to explore 'the world of the possible' (Wright, 2010, p. 34). We frame our critique of the 'world of the actual' - where welfare institutions like maternity and paternity benefits are key factors limiting human flourishing - within feminist political economy. A 'regendering of care' perspective (Boyer et al., 2017; Longhurst, 2017) provides further avenues for research. Using data from two recent qualitative studies, we address the questions: what should the future of care look like? And, which forms of social reproduction should intensify and which should change? The paper concludes by discussing the potential for community and civil society organisations to provide solutions in the UK context.

RN06_T10_01 | Immovable Object? Eurozone `Design Failures' and the `Question of Germany'

Wither German Fiscal Conservatism in the EU? NextGenerationEU and Reconfigurations in the German Power Bloc in the Corona Crisis

Etienne Schneider

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The NextGenerationEU recovery instrument will be based on the EU's new capacity to issue bonds on the financial markets, a step which is widely considered as a major breakthrough in European fiscal integration by progressive and conservative commentators alike. This is astonishing as Germany hitherto blocked or at least deferred any steps towards a European fiscal union in the ongoing negotiations over the reform of the institutional architecture of the European Monetary Union. Against this background, the paper explores in how far the German power bloc has changed its position towards European economic integration in light of the Corona crisis, and which constellation of forces and interests is driving Germany's recent position-taking on European economic integration. The paper addresses this question through a historical-materialist policy analysis, based in particular on regulation theory and materialist state theory. Empirically, it is based on a qualitative analysis of position papers as well as expert interviews with German business associations, party representatives and ministry officials in Germany. The main argument is that Germany's push for a common EU debt instrument does not represent a fundamental paradigm shift within the German power bloc, but indeed constitutes a defeat of its 'hawkish' fraction, particularly within the German finance ministry. This shift occurs as part of an increasing 'geopoliticization' of the German power bloc's strategic calculations regarding European economic integration, evident also in major changes in its approach to EU industrial and competition policy, significantly altering

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the premises of progressive transformative strategies towards European economic integration.

Wrestling with Unevenness: Global Rivalries, Corporate Interests and German Industrial Strategy

Julian Germann

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This paper offers a historical-materialist policy analysis of Germany's "National Industrial Strategy 2030"—an ambitious agenda of state intervention that breaks with ordoliberal orthodoxy and has been fiercely opposed by organised capital. To explain how and why the German state has advanced key aspects of the NIS 2030 despite near-unanimous business opposition, the first section places the initiative within the changing dynamics of capitalist globalisation. From the theoretical lens of "uneven and combined development", I argue that the twin challenge of a late industrialising China breaking into advanced manufacturing, and US multinationals financing and dominating a digital revolution, has yet to be felt by major social forces in Germany, but is contemplated as a serious threat in elite policy circles. In lieu of strong societal support, the second section argues, the German state has built upon structural and sectoral divisions within the ranks of capital to expand its regulatory capacities. It has mediated between big business and the Mittelstand by retooling competition policy, offering laxer regulation to the former and enhanced protection from US digital giants to the latter. And it has courted the electro-chemical and digital and defence industry, promising more generous state aid in the name of re-shoring value chains and restoring technological "sovereignty" that business as a whole views with alarm. The paper concludes that an incremental re-articulation of state and corporate interests may be in the making which, though far from a Keynesian turn, opens up new room for progressive forces.

From Silent to Passive Revolution: COVID-19, The European Green Deal, Socio-Ecological Transformation, and the German Question

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This paper makes three propositions about three major European Union initiatives developed in response to COVID-19 and ecological crisis: the ECB Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme (PEPP), Next Generation EU, and the European Green Deal. First, they mark a new moment of EU crisis management, where what Barroso called the 'silent' revolution gives way to a Gramscian 'passive' revolution: Limitations to neoliberal reform through what Naomi Klein called the 'shock doctrine' is redressed through attempts to broaden the base of the reform coalition 'in a molecular fashion'. Second, the question of passive revolution in the EU should be posed in terms of Martin Nicolaus once called the 'universal contradiction' between the projection of hegemonic norms and the parochial interests entailed in German regional leadership. The initiatives are not flash-in-the-pan. They respond pragmatically to the long-term situation of German capital and its domestic power bloc. Third, in substantive terms the initiatives mark the continuation of disciplinary neoliberalism. Nevertheless, there are silver linings in the clouds for a project of progressive socio-ecological transformation in terms of form. The ruling power bloc finds it increasingly difficult to keep governance depoliticized. This should be seized upon by the European left.

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RN06_T10_02 | Book launch. Argumented Exploitation: AI, Automation and Work

A Marxist Account Of "Destiny 2": Using Videogame Production As A Case Study To Explore Changes In Contemporary Capitalism

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Videogames are now a mainstream cultural phenomenon. Titles like Grand Theft Auto V and Cyberpunk 2077 have production budgets that rival Hollywood films. The focus of this paper, Destiny 2, has been played by an estimated 30 million people. It is an online multiplayer first-person shooter that can be used to draw out important dynamics of the videogames industry. The complex production of the game required the coordination of development studios, outsourcing companies, publishers, and so on, but also relies on the production of hardware and increasingly global chains of logistics. What is less known is how these connections between different kinds of labour and organisations are developing as videogames become an increasingly important commodity for contemporary capitalism. Covid-19 has had an important twofold impact: both the shifting of working relationships due to the pandemic, along with a sharp increase in videogame and hardware sales. By tracing the production of Destiny 2, particular shifts in contemporary capitalism can be critiqued. These include distinctions between immaterial and material labour, management strategies, new exploitative work practices, and forms of worker resistance. This is important not only for understanding how videogame production is changing, but also for examining the impact of these changes for worker organising. Over the past few years there has been a wave of game worker organising, with new unions and worker networks forming in different countries. The paper will reflect on how resistance and struggle has been a key part of the videogame industry and consider possible directions today.

Conceptualising Technology as Class Agent in the Digitalised Factory

Beatriz Casas González

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The conflict between capital and labour in contemporary labour processes (LPs) is increasingly mediated through technology. In other words, class relations are, today more than ever, technological relations. Thus, I argue, to grasp domination in contemporary LPs - where it comes from, how it acts, and how to resist it -, we need to reconceptualise agency. That is, we have to rethink the subject and their relations with other non-human actors in the LP. Paraphrasing Burawoy*, "to restore the subjective moment of labour and stress the ubiquitous resistance of everyday life", we not only need to challenge the idea of "the subjectless subject", but also that of agencyless technology. This leads us to a fundamental question, namely: how do digital technology and workers become class agents through their interaction in the LP?

In order to answer that question, I propose a conceptual approach combining Labour Process Theory (LPT) and Actor-Network-Theory (ANT). The present paper aims to discuss the potentials and challenges of exploring domination, agency, and class formation from this hybrid perspective. In that sense, it conceptually expands on and qualifies some aspects of my previous work** on technology as a mediator of labour subjectivation.

*Burawoy, Michael. (1979): Manufacturing Consent: Changes in the labor process under monopoly capitalism. Chicago, University of Chicago Press

**Casas González, Beatriz (2021): Automated and Autonomous? Technology as Mediator in Labour Subjectivation. In: Moore, Phoebe V. & Woodcock, Jamie (Eds.): Augmented Exploitation. Artificial Intelligence, Automation and Work. Pluto Press.

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Deepening Exploitation In The Banking Labour Process: Algorithmic Management, Computerisation And Teleworking.

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The banking industry is undergoing an in-depth transformation (Boccardo, 2021). The introduction of new technologies, in particular algorithmic management and digital platforms, is changing the banking labour process. During the current COVID-19 pandemic, these technological transformations accelerated and were combined with teleworking.

The aim of this paper is to describe and analyse the intensification of exploitation in the chilenan banking labour process. First, the use of digital platforms and algorithmic management to organise the banking labour process is analysed. Second, risks of computerisation and teleworking in banking occupations and tasks are estimated. Finally, a conceptual framework is proposed linking these transformations and the methods in which exploitation is intensified in the banking labour process.

This research uses a mixed method design. The results are based on: i) content analysis of 30 in-depth interviews with workers, managers and union leaders -according to gender and labour experience- from 3 large private banks, 1 retail private bank and 1 insurance company in Chile; ii) estimation of a risk model of computerisation and teleworkability of occupations and tasks from the National Employment Survey; iii) documentary analysis of finance specialised press during 2018-2020.

The results show an increase in the intensity and modes of exploitation within the financial industry that challenge banking union resistances.

Boccardo, G. (2021). Can Robots Produce Customer Confidence? Contradictions Among Automation, New Mechanisms of Control and Resistances in the Banking Labour Process. In Moore, P. & Woodcock, J. (2021). Augmented Exploitation Artificial Intelligence, Automation and Work. Pluto Press.

RN06_T11_01 | Theorizing covid capitalism

Precarity Capitalism And Covid-19

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The Covid-19 pandemic has put pressure on states to intervene the market, whether to protect it from its inefficiencies by creating a solid social base to tackle the crisis or to regulate it directly by addressing social policies. In this context, regarding recent Covid-19 related state interventionism, pundits have argued that Neoliberalism is dead for good. Paradoxically, while demands for state-led alternatives to economic success and further market intervention increase, permanent de-regulation and commodification of many public services have made us more reliant on the market for economic success than ever. Why is market regulation from the state still a relevant debate? This paper argues that despite the apparent novelty of the Covid-19 related State interventionism we have, for the last two decades, seen an active role of the state in redistributing debts and salvaging free markets in favour of the holders and producers of capital. However, at the turn of the XXth Century, the intervention of the state nurtured a distinct form of capitalism. Azmanova (2020) has coined this new modality as precarity capitalism, defined by a prominent intervention of the state in deepening people's reliance on the market.

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Covid Capitalism and The Future(s) of Global Political Economy

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Since a decade or more, neoliberalism is said to be in a permanent phase of crisis. A crisis involving both the dimension of consensus and the 'economic' sphere. Thinking to the latter, the post-2008 global economy is marked by inequalities, poverty and unemployment. But also, on the side of capital, by a decline in investment and productivity rates, and – above all – a slowdown in the process of capital accumulation. Such longstanding imbalances are the background of the Covid-19 crisis. There is no need, here, to specify how profound this crisis is, and how it has impacted the society–nature relation, public health, and of course the economy, increasing the imbalances mentioned earlier.

In this framework, the question raised by the paper is not whether neoliberalism will end. Actually, the question is to understand how capitalism is evolving against its own contradictions, with what new contradictions, and finally the role that global institutional actors will play in this change. To do so, the paper critically analyses the policy strategy devised by the International Monetary Fund during the Covid-19 crisis, shedding light on several analytical dimensions such as fiscal policy, public investments, new forms of planning, the role of the government, wages, and so on. A critical political economy perspective is very well suited to reveal potential policy discontinuities and, above all, which social groups will they benefit – thus, a perspective keeping both feet planted in the ground of the (old and new) contradictions of capitalism. Finally, understanding possible future direction(s) in global political economy is necessary to shed light on possible new spaces for dissent and alternatives within the all-encompassing crises of our time.

The Covid-Crisis as a Breakdown of Economic De-politicization

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This paper offers an analysis of the crisis policies of the EU from 2008 onwards as a series of, ultimately unsuccessful, attempts at depoliticisation of fiscal and monetary policy. These attempts have been driven by an attempt of aligning the tensions between the structural conditions of global capitalism and popular democracy.

In this context the last decade of crisis management can be seen as an a contention between moments of de-politicization and re-politicization. One the one hand the formal rules have been made continually stricter through fiscal rules framework. On the other hand the enforcement of rules have been continuously bent and reinterpreted.

The construction of the Euro provided de-politicization to solve the inflationary crisis of the 1970s. The Eurozone crisis 2010-12 saw a reinforcement of the mechanism of de-politicization, with a distinct authoritarian element towards debtor countries. The later phase of the Eurozone crisis after 2012 saw the breakdown of the rules based order, leaving more and more to the discretion of the ECB. This meant a de-facto re-politicization of monetary politics, but where the main political actor is now the ECB. The Covid-crisis has seen a further re-politicization with the suspension of the fiscal rules framework, leaving the European states with greater fiscal space to face this crisis. This has not happened through any reform of the framework, but through a temporary suspension of rules. This leaves a potential for a (even stricter) return of rules based austerity when the existential crisis subsides.

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Theorising Covid Capitalism from a Social Reproduction Perspective

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This paper engages the global Covid-19 pandemic, and the state responses to it, as a lens through which to examine the deep-rooted transnational crisis of social reproduction. Rather than seeing Covid-19 as a discrete event, we take a broader perspective and understand its transnational gendered impact (contesting equality and exacerbating inequality) as inextricable from the crisis-prone state managed nexus of production and reproduction. Analysing state managed responses to the health, social, and economic dimensions of Covid-19 in selected countries representing different routes to and through the pandemic (Brazil, Germany, India, Poland, Spain, and United Kingdom) we consider the following questions: How far do the implemented policies reinforce or modify the "careless" capitalist economy, abstracting from those resources and services of "reproduction" which can only partly be turned into value? To what extent do they intensify or reconfigure existing gender inequalities? Drawing on feminist political economy, we show how the current crisis exposes long-standing contradictions in the capitalist economic and social order, on the one hand, and the gender order (as its constitutive moment), on the other. The state managed responses reshape, but do not transform, the relationship between the spheres of production and social reproduction. We interpret these as attempts to keep capitalism on the move without addressing the causal mechanisms that perpetuate the global social reproduction crisis and the crisis of capitalism. Hence, we address a central field of (global) contestations of women´s and gender rights - a necessary step for considering alternatives within and beyond capitalism.

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RN07 | Sociology of Culture

RN07_T01_01 | Covid futures and cultural production

Berlin's Cultural Sector and the Pandemic: From Virtual Reality to Flexible Spaces – Future Perspectives

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The COVID-19 pandemic is having an enormous impact on the cultural sectors of several cities, with facilities being shut down or drastically diminishing their capacity. Taking into consideration that culture not only enables social exchanges but also plays a vital role for cities' economies today, we must ask ourselves how to mitigate the negative consequences of future crises on this sector. This paper proposes an interdisciplinary approach, mixing cultural sociology and urban planning, to investigate the response of cultural producers in Berlin (Germany) to the pandemic. Berlin was chosen because it is often cited as a paradigm for a creative city, filled with temporary subcultural spaces, frequently used in its urban branding and placemaking schemes as posters for authenticity. But how does this image live on after strict lockdowns?

The ethnographic research carried out in Berlin so far unveils the local cultural producers' attempts to keep their activities going, as well as the obstacles they have been facing. It uncovers two basic trends during the pandemic: virtual events and flexible spaces. While the first is becoming a global reality, the latter is connected to the city's culture of interim uses – a double-edged sword, which can lead to artwashing and even displacement.

By presenting case studies, such as the Pandion 4 Living, the Berliner Decks and the Insel Weißensee tiny houses, the paper defends the need for a more flexible/adaptable planning of cultural spaces and for more resistance against the manipulation of the cultural sector by private actors.

Fashion's Covid Futures: Imagining Gender Utopias and Dystopias for the Global Fashion Industry

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Fashion industry is at the conjunction of numerous era-defining crises: it is one of world's biggest polluters, it operates on notoriously bad labour conditions, and the impact of Covid-19 has brought further devastating consequences to its vulnerable factory workers, as factories have closed, dismissing workers without any support, as powerful players in the global fashion field have sought to pass financial consequences down the production chain by cancelling orders without compensation, and as those fashion workers not (yet) dismissed continue to labour under hazardous conditions made worse by the risk of contracting the virus. The initial shock of the virus was made worse for the fashion industry due to a heavy dependence on China, both as one of world's biggest textile producers and as major luxury fashion consumer.

All these problems are fundamentally gendered and geopolitical. The most vulnerable workforce, subject to unsafe work environments and sexual harassment alike, are largely female. As pointed out by Black Lives Matter activists, fashion workforce is divided such that black and brown women in Asia and Africa enjoy least protection, while the European and north American white elite reap the benefits. As regards environmental sustainability, these elites are also amongst the few who can afford 'sustainable fashion' in the first place, while people in poorer locations face the more severe consequences from climate change. In this paper I ask whether fashion's future has to be dystopic, or whether it might be possible to imagine better futures, sustainable both environmentally and socially, what the consequences of such futures might be, and what sociologists' role in creating these can be.

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Diminished Income, Lost Measures and Found Solidarities: The Impact of First Wave of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Cultural Sector in South-eastern Europe

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The paper presents results of research on the impact of the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic on life and work of cultural workers in South-eastern Europe (SEE), executed from May to July 2020. It shows how in that period in all of the researched countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Northern Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia) cultural workers note significant drop of income, expected decrease in total earnings and continued trend of the necessity of additional work and self-exploiting practices. The measures for minimizing the negative impact of the pandemic on the cultural sector were mainly not adopted at the local level, and if they were adopted on the national they predominately included one-time assistance to artists and cultural workers and selected indirect measures, where a difference between EU member states and those outside exist. Data shows limited influence of international foundations and networks on the sector, however one can note an increase of initiatives of solidarity of professional associations, NGOs and independent cultural workers. Research shows that for cultural sector in SEE the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic has brought about a number of negative consequences, while the early measures in most of the countries were of limited impact and scope. The positive effects are reflected in the strengthening of solidarity within the sector and greater networking among cultural workers, as well as in the strengthening of the view that a new, more sustainable approach to the cultural sector is needed, which is not based on the market logic.

RN07_T02_01 | Cultural meanings and discussion

The Meanings Of Culture: Findings From A Pilot Study In Spain

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Cultural sociologists have studied the meaning of culture, how it differs among social groups, and how it changes over time for the same social groups. First, the civilization concept was opposed to culture. The former meant the imperial culture was imposed on the culture of the colonized. Culture was used to describe the practices of dominated social groups. After the independence of colonies, the idea of different cultures gains full social weight. Since then, studies indicate that culture has several components: ways of life, art, and knowledge that varied among societies. Contemporary societies have rapidly changed due to current megatrends: globalization, digitalization, migrations, financial crisis, etc. The meanings of culture are constantly changing and adapting to the evolution of societies. This research aims to uncover culture's components as an analytical concept and how it varies for different social groups in Spain. Data comes from a pilot study conducted in Spain from May to July 2020 (and in other 8 European countries as a part of INVENT European Project) to test whether open questions concerning culture's meanings could provide meaningful information about culture. We interpret the unstructured corpus of texts with semantic network analysis to uncover the components of culture. We have identified three main components of culture as an analytical category: art, personal knowledge, and a way of life. However, the weight of these components of culture varied according to age and gender groups. We conclude that even though culture's meanings are related to the life experience, there are universal meanings of culture.

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How Countries are Clustered according to Science and Technology Perceptions: A Comparative Analysis of the World Values Survey data

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The paper focuses on comparative analysis of the countries that participated in the 7th round of the World Values Survey, focusing on the perception of technology and science. We examine whether the criteria of R&D, educational attainment and GDP at the country level are the driving force for the categorization of respondents' answers. We then use exploratory statistical clustering techniques to group the countries according to the five main questions used in the survey on the topic of technology and science. We investigate the criteria that lead to the clustering utilizing the World Values Survey. Additionally, we perform a reflective analysis on the findings, using other surveys like Eurobarometer and European Values Survey. Moreover, within selected countries, including Greece, we examine how demographic and socioeconomic variables relate to the perceptions of technology and science. The paper aims also to investigate the extent to which different countries and different social groups within countries were prepared to address the technological challenges and the required transformations brought by the pandemic of COVID-19.

#Culture: How Twitter Users in Croatia and Denmark Discuss Culture

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Recent research on social media platforms provides fresh theoretical and methodological perspectives on different sociological questions (Selwyn, 2019). In this paper we focus on emerging opinion leaders and explore how they use Twitter to frame cultural issues. We do so because (1) Twitter is a medium that specifically frames user profiles across different European countries, and (2) it allows researchers to focus on specific groups and individuals that do not represent the broader population but are increasingly taking over the role of opinion-makers (Bossetta, 2018; Jungherr, 2016).

Overall, we are interested in finding out how interactions through social media expand the understanding of contemporary conceptions of culture. We will present case studies from two largely different European countries (Croatia and Denmark), in which we gathered and analyzed data related to what political, social, and cultural actors communicated on culture over the period of two months (focusing on #culture and other related combinations of hashtags). Our exploratory analysis concentrates on three research questions – (1) defining the main topics and discourses in online discussions on #culture; (2) mapping the key actors in defining the topics discussed; and (3) identifying similarities and differences between these two countries. This research was carried out within a Horizon 2020 project, 'European Inventory of Societal Values of Culture as a Basis for Inclusive Cultural Policies in the Globalizing World' (No: 870691).

Keywords: culture, data scraping, social media platforms, Twitter

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RN07_T02_02 | Cultural consumption and mediation

Streamers and Viewers: The Interactive World of Twitch.tv

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One of the most important characteristics of youth culture is its predisposition to things related to play. Twitch.tv is the summit of everything game related and is an interactive cultural medium for the new youth. There are few researches on the cultural effects of Twitch.tv on the youth. This paper aims to know how new youth sub-cultures emerge in the virtual context of Twitch.tv. The samples of this study is comprised upon several streamers and their viewers' practices around Twitch.tv and other sites related to it. Participant observations and analytical surveys conducted with 238 participants. Intentional random sample used for the participant selection. The results of the study indicates that at Twitch.tv the streamers and the viewers interact constantly about games and the culture sphere around it and effect each other via using the chat and continue that trend by interacting in other social media sites and apps (YouTube, Instagram, Discord, Reddit, ect.). New cultural memes and toughts emerge constantly in Twitch.tv because of its dramatic character. This character constituted by the streamers and their reactive responses to new things happening in game culture. These responses by the streamers and viewers creates new cultural phenomenons which includes discussions, opinions and suggestions about games, streamers and the generic scene on Twitch.tv. What makes viewers keep coming back to site is this constant rotation between Twitch.tv and its peripheral sites and apps. The contents of these cultural phenomenons vary via different games being played, streamers being viewed and viewers participate in streams. This rotations happen in an accelerated pace and as a result new cultural phenomenons arise and go to bed on a daily basis.

Independent Bookstores: Good Taste And Aesthetics In The Cultural Consumption Experience

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This paper aims to discuss the aestheticization of objects and everyday practices understood as an intensification of the aesthetic and symbolic-expressive component in the forms of appropriation of certain objects, places, and consumption practices in contemporary times. We specifically seek to understand the aesthetic consumption dynamics within the book consumption. To this end, we conducted our research in the city of Braga, a small town in northern Portugal, where we mapped the landscape of book sales and analyzed how the aesthetic and affective relationship with books and bookstores is practiced in these spaces. In a market marked by department stores and bookstores linked to big retail chains, one bookstore, in particular, stands out: the independent bookstore Centésima Página, known nationally for its beautiful store, for the cultural events it promotes, and for its special treatment of books. We sought to understand how the culture practiced in this bookstore is configured as a refined way of commercializing and consuming products, linked to strategies for marking social differences, both economic and symbolic. Based on the case study of this bookstore, we analyzed the ways in which independent booksellers and consumers articulate and consolidate new strategies of cultural and economic capitalization, the symbolic configurations of the spaces, and the way in which the phenomena of consumption and material culture generate social relations and constitute subjectivities. We sought to understand how the discourse of the aesthetic relationship with spaces and objects of consumption crystallizes in the forms of sale and consumption of books practiced in the bookstore Centésima Página. For this study, we use the concepts of distinction (Bourdieu), artistic capitalism (Lipovetsky), material culture (Featherstone), and consumer culture (Campbell).

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Gatekeepers at work: Intellectualizing 'Foreign Language' TV on Netflix

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Over the past half-decade, the field of global television production has been undergoing a profound change, facilitated by the success of streaming video on demand (SVOD) platforms such as Netflix, Hulu, Amazon and others. One of the characteristics of this age is the penetration of foreign language TV series (i.e., TV series in languages other than English) to the Anglo-American market through these platforms. In accordance with theories that conceptualize TV reviewers as cultural gatekeepers who take part in a process of taste distinctions, this paper wishes to shed light on the practices that TV critics in major Anglo-American news outlets use to enshrine foreign-language TV series into the well-established cannon of what is known in the past decades as 'quality TV'. Using Netflix, which is the worlds most prominent SVOD to date as a case study, this paper analyzes reviews of three Netflix foreign language TV series with different national origins ('Shtisel'/Israel, 'Money Heist'/Spain and 'Dark'/Germany) published in six major Anglo-American news outlets (The Chicago Tribune; LA Times; The New York Times; The Telegraph; The Independent; The Guardian). The analysis of these reviews shows how the discourse about the foreign language series at hand is being intellectualized in a way that makes them appeal to an imagined Anglo-American cosmopolitan high-brow audience. This paper is also important in showing how transnational flows of TV content are both expanding the Anglo-American discourse of 'quality TV' while simultaneously re-enforcing it.

RN07_T03_01 | Cultural policies and taste cultures

Rising Social Inequalities in Europe: Implications for Cultural Policy

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Over the last thirty years, culture and the arts in Europe and the world have undergone fundamental changes. These changes are related to the impact of megatrends such as globalization, European integration, migration, rising social inequalities, and digitalization. However, cultural policies in Europe have not kept pace with these trends. In order to formulate cultural policies that would adequately respond to new social realities, it is essential to study how European citizens perceive and understand the changes caused by the megatrends.

In this paper, we focus on the impact of rising social inequalities on culture. Following Bourdieu, we study how the conceptions of culture (Bourdieu, 1984) and perceptions of the social world (Bourdieu, 1989) – in this case, perceptions of the impact of social inequalities on culture – differ depending on respondents' position in social space. Our study relies on survey data collected in nine European countries within Horizon 2020 project 'European Inventory of Societal Values of culture as a Basis for Inclusive Cultural Policies in the Globalizing World' (No: 870691), but we will exemplify this type of analysis using the cases of Croatia and Serbia.

Keywords: social inequalities, culture, megatrends, cultural policy

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Exploratory Research and Cultural Policy: Towards a Bottom-up Understanding of Culture in Croatia

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In now over thirty years that have followed the "golden age of cultural policy", decision-makers have often been criticised for social "instrumentalisation" and economic "colonisation" of culture (Scott Sørensen, 2016). Criticism has also been levelled at the current "participatory turn" in cultural policies, emphasising "active involvement" of "users" and their having more say in how public money for culture is spent. While in the former case, the replacement of self-cultivation (Bildung) with goals such as "employability" or "achieving social competence" is seen as an unacceptable degradation of humanistic ideals, in the latter case "user democracy" is feared to lead to populism. Nevertheless, it is clear that policy makers cannot formulate inclusive cultural policies without consulting their "end users": the question is how to best approach that task.

This paper presents the results of an exploratory survey on Croatian citizens' different understandings of culture, carried out within the Horizon 2020 project 'European Inventory of Societal Values of culture as a Basis for Inclusive Cultural Policies in the Globalizing World' (No: 870691). Since the study involved a limited number of respondents (170) and was based on open-ended questions, our data collection followed the logic of qualitative sampling (maximum variation and the typical case approach), and our data analysis involved two qualitative strategies (connecting and linking). The results reveal important differences (especially generational) in understanding what culture is and what role it plays in respondents' lives. Exploratory research has proved its heuristic value in a policy context that has traditionally favoured top-down solutions.

Keywords: definitions of culture, cultural policy, participatory turn, access to culture, Croatia

Taste Cultures and Taste Publics – Cultural Microcosms in Europe

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There are multiple, often contradictory concepts of culture and understandings of culture's societal values among various social groups (demographic, socio-economic, ethnic, religious) in Europe today. These differences are due to European societies' heterogeneity, and the migration flows that further increase it. For designing inclusive cultural policies, it is necessary to understand the relationship between the varied array of concepts of culture and their relationship with culture's societal values. This paper will first identify aggregates of people who share similar conceptions of culture, similar social values, and similar cultural practices, i.e., the existing plurality of cultural microcosms in four countries of Europe (France, Spain, Denmark, and Serbia). Secondly, it will be determined if these cultural aggregates patterns systematically differ in the societies under study. Thirdly, the identified cultural microcosms will be analyzed to establish whether they share specific demographic, socio-economic, ethnic, and religious characteristics. Finally, an attempt will be made to discern the implications of our findings for the creation of pluralistic and inclusive cultural policies.

In contrast to Herbert Gans (1999 [1974]), whose attempts to identify different taste cultures and taste publics in the USA were mostly theoretical, we will use sophisticated statistical methods – Multiple Correspondence Analysis, Fuzzy Cluster Analysis, and Hierarchical Cluster Analysis - to identify and analyze these cultural microcosms. Our data come from a survey (4,800 respondents) carried out within a Horizon 2020 project, 'European Inventory of Societal Values of Culture as a Basis for Inclusive Cultural Policies in the Globalizing World' (No: 870691).

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RN07_T03_02| Cultural inequalities

Culture and Child Labour, the Case of Roma in Greece.

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Child labour is considered to be one of the major social issues of modern world. This phenomenon is directly related to the phenomenon of school dropout, since the entry of many children into the labour market prevents them from attending school. How is the phenomenon of child labour influenced by people's or a community's culture? The concept of culture in the broadest sense of the term refers to the way of life and thinking, constituting the identifying consciousness of a group. This paper studies the cultural impact in child labour. The research was conducted in Dendropotamos of Thessaloniki and Drosero of Xanthi, where their way of life was explored. The method used to research the matter is the quality in depth interview, conducted with Key-informants, that is people who have special knowledge and relationship with the subject being studied.

The study has shown that the Roma cultural backgrounds influence the phenomenon of child labour, because of their value system, which considers that the human purpuse is to create family and ensure their well-being through work. However, their value system is connected to work and not to education. As a result children entering the labour market from a realy young age, increasing dropout rates among Roma circles. Althought, Roma's culture is not compact and static. Influenced from the modern way of living, the cultural identity of Roma is slowly changing and adapting new elements.

Experiences of Homelessness During COVID-19: Homeless Migrants in a Global Crisis

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This paper relates the progress of an 18-month ESRC/UKRI-funded project, involving researchers from University of Portsmouth and University of Sussex in collaboration with St Mungo's, the homelessness charity, on migrant homelessness during the COVID-19 crisis. The paper focuses on the experiences of non-UK nationals. Many homeless migrants face multiple everyday challenges; they experience the hostility and aggression directed toward homeless people, compounded with often intense experiences of racism. A cultural miasma of fear and anxiety due to pandemic can affect such marginalised groups particularly forcefully. Moreover, concerns remain about how migrants with No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) can be supported in the longer-term. Drawing on cultural sociological perspectives, this paper considers the life stories of migrants in relation to their experiences of homelessness during the coronavirus crisis. It also reflects on the experiences of staff in the homeless sector as they responded to the crisis. Ultimately, the project will make recommendations for measures that can be taken across the UK and elsewhere to support migrant groups facing homelessness, during times of crisis and beyond.

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Cultural Shifts While Riding the Global Risk

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The pandemic crisis has heavily affected not only economies, societies and political systems worldwide; it is questioning the Western civilization in its deep ideational foundations as established and cherished for centuries since the modernity advent. The 'mobility turn' (Hannam, Scheller and Urry) is halted now, and all that has once brought satisfaction and self-esteem is causing fears and self-restrictions. Today's COVID-19 is the general rehearsal of tomorrow's life in a risk society. Beck conceived such risks as by-products of late modernity occurring around 'systemic causes' coinciding with the very motor of profit-based progress: in the long run, risks turn global, unpredictable and unescapable; sooner or later they strike those who produce or yield from them.

While trying to predict how lasting these changes will be, scientists are reproducing one of the main stances of risk society: the hyper-anxiety oriented to future. As culture's one of the most important roles is benchmark orientation, a new culture is gradually emerging – with younger generations trying to grasp the future in their hands, with new kind of solidarity, motivated by the notion of 'common bad', and new types of leadership – from below. This is a culture not just in, for and as sustainable development (Dessein et al.), but culture of sustainable development. The debates around overcoming the consequences of Covid-19 question not simply the welfare system efficiency but the capitalist logic of development. The strategic dilemma is therefore not only to establish a healthy balance between poverty and wealth (nationally and internationally), but between the profit-driven and safety-driven models of thinking and acting.

RN07_T04_01 | Covid and culture

The Memory of Pandemic Events as Strategy of Resilience in COVID 19 Times and Beyond. The Role of the Social and Media Representations

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Resilience is defined as the "capacity of a social system to proactively adapt to and recover from disturbances that are perceived within the system to fall outside the range of normal and expected disturbances"(COMFORT et al, 2010). It relies greatly on risk perception (Beck, Slovic, Giddens, Luhmann, Bauman, Sofsky and Furedi, Glassner, Robin, Castells) and the memory of catastrophes. However, if we look at the social experience of epidemics, the affected communities seem to show a tendency to develop amnesia. Nevertheless, collective memory, supported by the multiple forms of mediated representation (literature, architecture, popular fiction, legends, art, radio, television, cinema), presents multiple and evident "mnemonic traces" of these collective traumas of the past. The outbreak of the Coronavirus epidemic seems to confirm this ambivalent dimension of memory. On one hand, our societies were unprepared,

despite the fact that epidemics represents a constant in the history of humanity. On the other hand, during the others pandemic or epidemic events (the Spanish Flu, Asian Flu, SARS-COV-2, Ebolavirus Epidemic) were recurring and obsessional in media discursive frames and in institutional communication. Postulating that, social representations play a crucial role in explaining, re-shaping, and communicating on social priorities, the project focuses on how historical analogies, by associating current critical moments with past events, rely on collective memories to support the community's resilience. The final goal is to investigate the ambivalence of cultural memory of pandemics through the analysis of contemporary media narratives (Di Veroli, 2014; Weber, 2013; Frugoni, 2020; Spinney, 2017; Davis, 2020; Arnold, 2020; Gavrila 2020)and explore cultural and communicative models and tools to enhance collective memory in order to reduce social vulnerability and improve resilience.

The Italian Cultural Industry At The Time Of COVID-19. Evidences From South Italy Between Challenges And New Horizons.

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The italian cultural and creative industry has been severely affected by the social and economic repercussions of the pandemic emergency still underway. If in the past the sector was characterized by a fragmentation of the support initiatives, of the promotion and of innovation, in this contemporary phase it seems destined to an organizational drift caused by the pandemic. The contribution analyzes the current conditions of the cultural and creative industry in the South Italy, focusing on the consequences of COVID-19 and on the points of strength emerged in response to the challenges posed by the pandemic. The study concerns the various reference areas of the cultural and creative sector, including music, cinema, museum, theater, social innovation, youth startups. The study is based on a qualitative methodology, that involves 15 semi-structured interviews to the privileged witnesses. The results suggest that to overcome the pandemic crisis in the sector of cultural industry three stratecic actions need to be developed: territorial networking, digitalization, empowerment of young people. The study

is part of a broader exploratory survey, still ongoing, conducted within the Department of Social Sciences of the University of Naples Federico II.
Keywords: Cultural industry; Pandemic; Italy; Innovation; Young people.

Turning the page? Library Imaginaries in the (Post-)Covid-19 City

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In recent years, local reading libraries have attracted extensive and interdisciplinary interest both as a place of culture and as a venue for cultural processes. In the library, the cultural sphere performs a crucial social policy function by enabling encounters between different backgrounds, providing means to understand social life, and reproducing and developing representations that enhance and expand forms of interchange and inclusion. Responding to social and cultural transformations, the "social" librarianship has embraced and discussed the emergence of various models, addressing the heterogeneity of publics, and the change of information needs, cultural consumption, and fruition of urban space. Nonetheless, such institutional processes are expressly cultural, the result of negotiated political and social representations not devoid of difficulties: support for the most vulnerable, the inevitable definition of (il)legitimate uses of the public domain, the distinction between codes of expression, the participation in regenerative processes that may respond to exclusive interests and tastes. In pandemic times, characterized by social crises, closures, and isolation, the search for new appropriate paradigms intensified. In this regard, the sociological imagination has the potential not only to provide a solid understanding of previous cultural processes and their ambivalences, but also to enhance the evaluation of promising developments.
Based on historical analyses of the field and qualitative data from Italian libraries, my research activity contributes both to the fields of sociology and library science, attempting to enrich the prediction of trends by avoiding impressionistic approaches, and offering practical and fundamental alternatives for the future of communities.

RN07_T04_02 | Culture, governance and heritage

Cultural Work in a (NO) Future Institution: The Case of Russian Contemporary Art Sector

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Alongside the Coronavirus pandemic, political, economic, and ecological challenges push changes within cultural institutions to re-define themselves in the complexities of today's societies (Bishop 2013). For instance, the digitalisation of museums, that has been discussed for more than twenty years (Manovich 2019), happened in a single month, not only in advanced experimental institutions but in more traditional ones as well, thus provoking the thought that the future of the museum has already arrived (Banks 2020). Similarly, the dynamic turbulence of the pandemic, together with rapidly changing political climate, radically revitalises the conception of 'future' within cultural institutions not only in Russia, but globally: is 'future' in our conventional understanding possible without the prospect of long term planning? This turn of events only made the existing inequalities in the art industry more visible but put extra pressure and even challenges on cultural workers (Gill 2012, McRobbie 2018). The ethnographic study based on more than 50 in-depth interviews and long-term observations in large contemporary art institutions in Russia between 2014-2019 and a follow-up study organised devoted especially to cultural work during the pandemic (2020) reveals individual and institutional strategies used by the cultural workers to adapt to the (no) future paradox in the Russian art sector.

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Legitimation Crisis and Cultural Governance: Cultural Creative Industrialization of Enninglu and Pantang Wuyue in Guangzhou Urban Renewal

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Taking Enninglu and Pantang Wuyue in Guangzhou, China as examples, this article examines how the legitimation crisis of urban renewal emerges in social resistance, and how the Chinese government that concerns social stability takes cultural creative industrialization as a new governance mechanism to consolidate political legitimacy. Three adjustments to governance techniques occur in the process of cultural creative industrialization: (1) revising cultural discourse to consolidate cultural legitimacy; (2) developing creative economy to stabilize performance legitimacy; (3) promoting state-led cultural public sphere to compensate for procedural legitimacy. This process temporarily alleviates contradictions and fixes the different types of political legitimation crises of urban renewal. The argument of this article includes two points: on the one hand, the cultural creative industries in Enninglu and Pantang Wuyue are not for economic prospects, but forward-looking cultural governance techniques with politically legitimizing effects. It is used to respond to the newly emerging social appeals at various stages and further promote the development of urban renewal. On the other hand, it is precisely because the cultural creative industries have been given governance responsibilities, cultural creative workers actually become policy tools for the government to respond to the demands of all parties. They are trapped by various constraints imposed by the government, developers, and residents in their creative work.

Towards More Inclusive Cultural Heritage: The Victory Day Celebrators as an Alternative Heritage Community

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Social groups and cultural elements accepted and safeguarded as an intangible cultural heritage offers an important insight into a society's political and social structure, but equally important is to recognize alternative heritage as a possibility to engage excluded social groups. Interpretations of cultural heritage are developing dynamically, influenced by changes in cultural, social, economic, environmental or political context (e.g., Bendix, Eggert, Peselmann, 2012). Although accepting and safeguarding cultural heritage might seem more of a political question, community as a social construct plays an especially important role, as the heritage and community are mutually constitutive. Analyzing alternative elements of intangible cultural heritage, that in public discourse can be considered as difficult (MacDonald, 2009) can be seen as a forward-looking approach to create a more inclusive future society.

The research analyzes fluid borders of cultural heritage interpretations and the role of community in maintaining it, using case study of a cultural heritage community that is not formally recognized in Latvia - celebrants of the Victory Day (May 9th). The difficulty lays in fact that in part of Latvian society's social memory this historical day signifies the beginning of the Soviet occupation. Whereas others commemorates their lost family members and victory over the Nazi forces. Thus it is possible to consider intangible cultural heritage as a process of overcoming social and historical traumas in the ethnically divided societies.

The paper is part of a research project "Community Participation in Cultural Heritage Governance: Practices, Developments and Challenges"carried out by Latvian Academy of Culture.

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RN07_T05_01 | Digital cultures

The Digital Book In The Public Library: What Are Librarians' perceptions Of Their Changing Roles?

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The usage constraints associated with the digital book and the reading experience it provides explain some of the reluctance of readers to use digital books (Labrousse and Lapointe, 2021). However, digital books are very popular in Quebec public libraries, particularly because of their more or less prolonged physical closure due to the COVID19 pandemic (Syndicat national de l'édition, 2020). What are the perceptions of these library professionals regarding the influence of the digital books on their roles and the constraints or opportunities it creates in their daily lives? In the fall of 2020, we conducted a survey of about 50 librarians. Our results present a contrasting relationship to the digital book. A change in the relationship to the book as an object and a significant increase in the roles of technological mediator and digital literacy trainer are present. While libraries are described as key players in a book ecosystem undergoing profound change (Cusson, 2016) and despite the many advantages of the digital book, including its great practicality, concerns about accessibility to reading and its democratization through the digital book are highlighted, as well as the roles of libraries in this area. The negative influence of some readers' dissatisfaction with their first borrowing experience is also highlighted. Finally, librarians' concerns about their professional identity were revealed. Our results are likely to be echoed in several countries, especially considering the closure of many cultural venues in the context of a pandemic.

Info-Communication Culture and Society in the era of digital transformation: Global Control, Local Resistance

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In the era of digital transformation, the info-communication society is a reality. Artificial intelligence, robot and quantum computers have challenged all cultural and social structures. According to McKinsey research (2020), building a more connected world could create substantial economic value, mostly enabled by advanced connectivity. The use case in the four commercial domains i.e. healthcare, Manufacturing, Mobility, Retail, could boost global GDP by an estimated 1.2 trillion dollar to 2 trillion dollars by 2030.

'Social distancing', 'physical distancing' and digital transformation have challenged irrevocably cultural structures and our everyday life in the Covid-19 pandemic crisis. The Covid-19 pandemic crisis and AI robots have irrevocably challenged the different cultural networks, products, services and content by creating a new 'paradigm' in the info-communication society. According to the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, citizens experienced the biggest rollback of individual freedoms ever undertaken by governments during peacetime.

The paper examines the 'paradigm shift' is, from the detached paradigm in cultural content platforms (cultural industries or creative industries) to the unitary paradigm in digital cultural platforms, so-called the Info-communication (info-com) content paradigm. It analyses the role of cultural administrators and managers in creating new values and standards to manage digital productivity, automated decisions making mechanisms and new digital strategies in the info-communication culture. Finally, it suggests to cultural managers and administrators to develop locally oriented and globally reaching values and universal public interest principles in the info-communication globalization.

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Islands and Ocean of Digitized Cultural Memory and "Machine Vision"

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It is clear that our future is and will be shaped by information technologies. Increasing digitization of social reality is supplemented by a cultural change - a spread of algorithmic thinking and machine logic. One role of future cultural sociologists would be to analyze "digital realities" and to understand logic behind them, as well as get at their cultural and social implications. The paper examines the impact of digitization on cultural memory. It is informed by the memory studies literature, most prominently Jan and Aleida Assmans and Eviatar Zerubavel, and cultural analytics of Lev Manovich. The paper explores possibilities to analyze large cultural data, specifically three digital national databases of museum collections - NMKK in Latvia, MUIS in Estonia, and FINNA in Finland – including analysis of images using a machine learning algorithm VGG19. The three mass digitization projects are aimed at a certain imaginary future of a global digital ocean that transgresses institutional and national boundaries and provides an easy access to accrued cultural memory. Do they form an ocean or are they rather distinct digitized islands? What do they encompass? Can they be bridged or aggregated? What new knowledge they open up? Is their value added only in terms of data quantity or do they provide a qualitatively new opportunities to learn something about culture and the past?

RN07_T05_02 | Festivals and audiences

International Film Festivals in Times of Covid-19 and Beyond - Comparison of Various Modes of Reactions

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Covid-19 have made a huge impact on the global film industry not only because of restrictions in production of films (closing down the film sets) and in organizing the public events (like film festivals that can gather tens of thousands of viewers), but also because it coincided with the major technological and structural changes in distribution of films the whole industry have been undergoing for the last decade. Quite traditional, keen at keeping the industry's status quo securing their place and importance within the distribution process, film festivals were skeptical about using full range of public streaming possibilities offered by the new technologies. They've kept the films' presentations closed for a relatively small number of viewers able to physically access the cinema theater on site of the festival.

Covid-19 changed the situation drastically. Major festivals were forced to either cancel the event (Cannes IFF), or to move onto the net, developing a completely new form of "virtual" film festival (Locarno IFF), or another possibility - to come out with a mixed form combining the limited physical, theatrical presentations with online screenings (Venice IFF). What were the various, new forms of reactions of the major premiere film festivals worldwide? What were the effects of their different modes of engaging the viewers? And which of them seemed to be the most successful and hence are likely to become a future of the international film festivals circuit?

Comparison of particular cases of global film events will show trends that will shape international film industry as a whole providing the festivals' enormous influence and their dense net of mutual relations, resulting in copying and implementing similar tools across the world.

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Audiences And Participation at Portuguese Film Festivals

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Currently, film festival studies are numerous and heterogeneous. They are, in fact, a subdiscipline with interdisciplinary characteristics. Within them we find works from history, marketing, tourism, cultural economics, gender studies, anthropology and sociology. Although there are several focuses, conceptual frameworks and methodological instruments available to study film festivals, the analysis of their social dimension is, perhaps, one of the most important aspects - and, simultaneously, one of the most devalued. In the meantime, the Covid-19 pandemic imposed changes on the normal functioning of cultural events with the generalized rules of 'social distancing'. This global happening highlighted the determining importance of the social dimension of film festivals. In its absence, participation has faded into the virtual world.

Film festivals are, in fact, social spaces where various actors or social agents circulate and interact: workers, professionals who move through the 'network' of festivals, and audiences. French sociologist Emmanuel Ethis, in his pioneering book on Cannes Film Festival (2001), demonstrated that there are different forms of participation and ways to relate in a film festival: through pre-defined roles, specific behavioral models or rituals. In this communication we propose to discuss, based on previous research on audiences of Portuguese film festivals - a master's dissertation in 2006 and a doctoral thesis in 2019 - to what extent their inform us about the the festivals' cultural projects, the cinematic culture of their participants (which the festivals contribute to promote) and even the history of Portuguese audiovisual sector.

Ethis, Emmanuel, dir. 2001. Aux marches du palais: Le festival de Cannes sous le regard des sciences sociales. Paris: La Documentation Française.

Festive Culture and its Hindrances: Women in a Traditional Festival

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Community celebrations are central to the structuring of cultures and to the rooting of identity and territory. Although festive culture has undergone major changes in sociological modernity, it is a vital feature of the sense of belonging, togetherness and communitas. And it is an important analytical operator in the study of contemporary communities. Festivities are also a space-time of tensions, micro-conflicts, imbalances and exclusions, crucial to the understanding of how the community makes the festival and the festival makes the community.

We intend to analyze the participation of women in the Bugiada e Mouriscada festival, in Sobrado (north of Portugal). One of the characteristics of this festivity is that it has persisted over the years as a male festivity, led by men, although with the active collaboration of women in all stages of preparation that do not involve public presentation. Being born a woman establishes one of the main structural limits because the festival is a stage for male engagement and in which protagonists of all performances are men, even if the festival backstage depends largely on the helpfulness, organizational authority and hard work of women in preparation activities.

In the framework of the current growth in the tourism and cultural industry, as well as the global tendency to the heritagization of traditional cultural forms, gender issues related to the preparation and the festive events are increasingly relevant. This presentation describes how women have been achieving a place at the festival, albeit marginally and subversively, and highlights some of the main challenges for the community and the future of its traditional festivity.

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RN07_T06_01 | Cultural configurations and representations

Cultural Pactices and Public Spaces as Places of Social and Political Interaction. An Analysis of Artivism in Barcelona and Valencia

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This communication presents and analyses cultural practices in public space based on forms of artivist participation. From this point of view, emphasis will be placed on artivist actions in the city of Barcelona, where the aim is to consolidate public space as a place of resistance to different social problems that currently arise, such as access to housing. On the other hand, we will analyse the politicisation of festive culture in Valencia, which, although it has tended to promote conservative festive-social visions in public space, there are also alternative and critical views, such as the experimental Fallas or the alternative Fallas. From these points of view, it is understood that intermediate and large cities have generated, in the social space of coexistence, a disconnection between the inhabitant of the city and his or her surroundings. Thus, the search to connect the micro-political scale of these places with their inhabitants reconfigures the sense of belonging to the city and often leads to the development of cultural practices that aim to discuss the uses and appropriations of their public spaces. In some cases, this leads to active forms of social disobedience in public space or, in contrast, to actions that perpetuate the reproduction of conservative cultural practices. The presentation will make use of secondary sources, mainly visual documents. To this end, we have an archive of images taken in situ, both of the Fallas in Valencia and artivism in Barcelona.
Keywords: Public space, cultural practices, cultural politicisation, artivism, street art

Cultural Approach to Fire. The Social Imaginary of the Forest Fire and its Cinematographic Representation.

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Within the MitigACT project (PID2019-1074443RA-I00), of which we are part, an attempt is made to analyze the importance of incorporating knowledge based on experience in the prevention, management and recovery of environmental disasters. To mitigate these types of risks and develop public policies that collaborate in this regard, it is essential to achieve correct multidirectional and multidisciplinary communication between international, national and local agents that work on their prevention, breaking the top-down unidirectionality that has traditionally dominated these kinds of relationships. This paper starts from this fact to propose the objective of exploring how, from the local point of view, a type of environmental disaster with profound impact in Spain, the forest fire, is thought. For the prevention measures proposed by the authorities to be effective, it is necessary to understand the perspective of the local actors, analyzing how they understand and how they represent the forest fire. Within the Spanish territory, the specific case of Galicia is taken to carry out this approach to this social imaginary in which an attempt will be made to define and analyze the cultural construction of this phenomenon, relying on its representation in a cinematographic cultural product on this subject, the film O que arde (Oliver Laxe, 2019). Ultimately, it is about using culture to build the foundations of policies that are expected to change the relationship of the territory with this environmental disaster in the future.

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Entering A Bakery – Transforming Socio-Spatial Order During The Covid-19 Pandemic

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Using the empirical case of customers entering a bakery during the Covid-19 pandemic, we address the question how the pandemic affects action in everyday life and which (new) forms of action and spatial transformations emerge in the course of the practical and situated accomplishment of social and epidemiological rules. The analytical focus on everyday practices is not accidental. Everyday life proves to be fruitful insofar as the corona pandemic fundamentally changed the way of self-presentation (using masks, physical distancing), the habitualised ways of institutionalised embodied communication (shopping, queuing etc) and basically the assumptions on the undoubtedly existing lifeworld. We thus argue for a revival of everyday sociology (Goffman, Garfinkel) in order to strengthen a perspective of everyday life and the relevance of everyday phenomena for cultural analysis.

Our empirical data was collected within a collaborative and videographic research project across Germany that involved filming a bakery in a big German city over several months between the first and the second wave of the pandemic in 2020. The data were analyzed using ethnomethodological video analysis. Chosoing prototypical cases of situational order, we want to show how the pandemic manifests itself even in small everyday actions like waiting or accessing a building. Analytically, the so-called normal everyday life before the pandemic forms the methodological contrasting foil to unfold the findings. In this way, we aim to contribute to a deeper understanding of the social transformative forces of the pandemic and to connect them to a cultural sociology of everyday life.

Thinking about cultural configurations: Michels' legacy

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Michels' legacy is subject to innumerable interpretations and seemingly endless controversies specially in present times witnessing his rediscovery. The scientific starting point of this paper is Michels' Essay on "Intorno al problema dei rapporti tra economia e politica" which was published in his book on "Problemi di Sociologia Applicata" in 1919. In his writings Michels is sometimes elusive, but some themes do frequently persist. Our approach emphasize the innovative and evolutionary aspects of Michels's thinking on the determinants of historical becoming. Michels argues critically that all expressions of human activity can not be exclusively determined by extrinsic motivations and economic factors, but can also be equally influenced by intrinsic motivations and cultural factors. Michels offers different and suggestive examples of the influence of cultural factors on the economic growth or recession of a country; on the success/insuccess of a national industry; on the fortune/misfortune of a city; on the outbreak of a war. According to Michels historical happenings should be analyzed in the light of the form of "culture", in the light of the content of "economy", in the light of their combination and synergy which burst into the dynamism of history, in the light of the two-way correspondence between society and economy.The object of Michels' research program on political sphere is not confined to the institutional boundaries and does not coincide with the simple analysis of the forms of institutions. The tight relationship between economics and politics, theorized by Michels, in terms of an association of two interdependent spheres very difficult to separate, is also useful for understanding the current crisis of intermediate social bodies.

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RN07_T07_01 | Culture: theory and concepts

Speculative Constructionism versus Speculative Realism (?): Theoretical Reflections on Notions of the Subjective

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A Sociology "of" Culture that seeks to empirically engage with events that have not yet come to pass, is by its very nature speculative. Thankfully, it does not need to invent the wheel. In Philosophy, a renewed interest in the work of Alfred North Whitehead had already sparked a "speculative turn" in the 1990s, and the fact that this has unfolded in a highly diversified range of debates and interests, which also include specific domains of the social sciences (in particular but not exclusively STS) enables other clusters such as that of the Sociology of Culture, to latch on to find out what may translate into trajectories of theoretically informed research that are relevant to their fields of inquiry.

One particular "controversy" I would like to unpick for the purpose of developing a speculative cultural sociology is the difference in appropriation of Whitehead's work by the Belgian Philosopher of Science Isabelle Stengers and by the American philosopher, Graham Harman under the headings of "Speculative Constructionism" and "Speculative Realism. Both have drawn inspiration from and have in turn inspired the work of Bruno Latour. Rather than providing a generic synopsis of both positions, I will instead focus on their respective conceptions of "the Subjective" as that is precisely one domain where Cultural Sociology has been very active. As Cultural Sociology has had a long–standing interests in objects and artefacts, the question arises whether a speculative turn that changes our understanding of the Subjective will also radically challenge how Sociology should engage with "cultural objects", even allowing for the possibility, that we may have to completely change our analytical vocabulary.

The Anticipation of Things to Come: Culture and the Challenge of Unpredictability

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The directedness towards the future is a nexus of modernity. Modern societies and individuals are engaged in framing the future by calculation, or rationality. As a decisive category within modern societies, the future as that which is not present yet, is emerging as part of the present. Hence, one problem in dealing with the future and the ambivalence of modernity is its massive contingency, and unpredictability. The future as the last frontier of sociation and as final goal of social agency, remains a permanent source for disruption and hazard. Regarding the humanities and social sciences, it is astounding that, probability calculation aside, no sustainable competences have been developed for making the future accessible for social endeavors. Even more, as such cultural techniques do exist and are successfully employed already when sociation also relies on the production of cultural narratives that do not only describe the world, but also provide sources for the making of meaning. One of the most important techniques here is the capacity of film to serve as analytical medium by unfolding thought experiments about how the present condition might develop into a future with only vague indications. The enormous request for Steven Soderberghs Contagion in spring 2020 is a recent example for this capacity of film. In my presentation I will firstly discuss the ambivalence of modernity regarding its relatedness to a future that remains a factor of uncertainty. Secondly, I will emphasize film as a source for cultural imagination that offers itself as data for social research.

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Cultural Classifications and Wine Worlds

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Since the 1980s, it has been very common to understand grape wine in terms of so-called 'Old World' – primarily Europe – and 'New World' – primarily the Americas, Australasia, and South Africa. This binary classification does a lot of symbolic work. It divides the planet up into two distinct wine-making zones, while drawing attention to multiple alleged differences between them, in terms of typical styles of wine and wine making, and in terms of divergent dispositions and attitudes, among both producers and consumers of wine. Yet it is an arbitrary social classification rather than a reference to a solid, geographically rooted reality. It only really comes into play in the 1970s, once California and Australia, and then later on some other locations, start to challenge hitherto profound European hegemony. The appearance of major wine-making operations in China and some other Asian countries suggests that there could plausibly be said to exist now a new third world-region of wine making, but it is as-yet unclear which actors will have the symbolic power to define what it could be called e.g. the 'New New World'. Resurgent wine industries in west-central Eurasia, especially Georgia, make claims to the title of the 'Ancient World' of wine. This paper examines these cultural politics of naming wine Worlds, tracing the struggles over classifications, identifying the key actors involved and what is at stake in their conflicts, namely specific forms of prestige and status, and claims to global recognition. How sociology may make sense of these matters, and how it can make a distinctive contribution to these games of classification, is the central aim.

RN07_T08_01 | Culture in context

Historical Warnings for Current Debates: the Experience of Political Theatre in Weimar

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The political theatre attempts in Berlin during the Weimar Republic presented themselves as ways of drawing a class response to the totalitarianisation processes of their time. The work of Erwin Piscator and Bertolt Brecht —in collaboration with socialist artists such as George Grosz or John Heartfield— was a field of artistic innovation and theoretical reflection which key topics have survived to the present day. Starting from the assessment of Meiksins Wood, who reminds us that "there is no inverse relation between historical contextualization and 'relevance'" (2008), I propose, through primary sources documentary analysis, to identify the main issues in two directions.

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First, the relation between artists and public. Specifically: the role that artists should play in the revolution, the debate on mass ignorance and (by extension) the means art should use in order to reach them. Second, I study the social viability of the initiative. This means answering two questions: can a theatre be made "for" a social stratum that cannot support it financially? And, as a result: what should be its relationship with the state and private institutions in a context where both are seen as enemies? This paper is not about finding closed answers, but defending that an approach that considers the historically rooted nature of those conflicts can shed light on current and future problems through the disarticulation of ideological clichés, thus contributing to a better definition of the questions on the relationship between art and politics.

Understanding Culture in Contexts of Difference: Proposing a Theoretical Model to Study Chilean Cultural Policies

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The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have redefined the boundaries between individual freedoms and collective rights (Lebret, 2020; Spadaro, 2020), highlighting the structural weaknesses of globalization questioned before the pandemic (Alba-Rico, 2017; Flew, 2020). A context complicated with the effects of migration, the emergence of nationalism, and the disputes around recognizing cultural differences (Bauman, 2017, Coelho, 2008).

In this context, it is a priority to review the foundations on which culture is built, disseminated, and transmitted in contemporary societies, proposing new readings around the relationships between subjects and communities, territories, and social practices.

The paper proposes a theoretical model to analyze cultural narratives from a perspective that relates processes, territories, and socio-historical contexts, articulating the substantive and adjective dimensions of culture in different layers and forms of relationship. Subsequently, the model is applied to characterize culture treatment in the Chilean Cultural Policy (Ministry of Culture, Arts, and Heritage, 2016).

The study incorporates theoretical elaborations from different authors from cultural studies (Appadurai, Bhabha, García-Canclini, Sousa Santos), sociology (Basil Bernstein, P. Bourdieu, L. Wacquant), and history (F. Braudel, P. Burke, R. Chartier) to characterize structure and dimensions of the model.

It is expected that the work will allow establishing dialogues around culture and its manifestations, facilitating a structural approach applicable to different contexts.

Drag Performers' Perspectives on the Mainstreaming of British Drag: Celebrity, Heteronormativity and Precarity

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Drag performance has entered mainstream British culture and is gaining unprecedented appreciation and recognition, yet no sociological accounts of this transformation exist. Using an inductive analysis of the in-depth interviews with 25 drag performers, this article develops a sociological understanding of the mainstreaming of drag. There are two clear reasons for the success of drag. First, there is a pull towards drag: it is now seen as viable career opportunity where performers receive fame rather than social stigma in a more inclusive social zeitgeist, even if the reality is more complex. Second, there is a push away from other creative and performing arts because heteronormative perspectives persist through typecasting and a continued professional stigma associated with drag. Drag performers also fear precarity and a lack of permanence related to drag's mainstreaming. In calling for a sociology of drag, future avenues for research on contemporary drag are discussed, alongside the need for the sociology of cultural and creative industries to incorporate sexuality as a subject and analytic lens.

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RN07_T09_01 | Music cultures

Globalization, Hybridization and Aesthetic Cosmopolitanism in Spanish Popular Music: the Case of Los Rodríguez

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Analyzing the rock band Los Rodríguez, founded in Madrid in the early 90's, allows us to delve into various dynamics of the Spanish popular musical field of that decade.

The band, formed by Spanish and Argentinian musicians, forces us to consider the impact that Latin Americans musicians have had on the Spanish pop-rock, and how these Anglophone music have been globalized and arrived to Spain, not only through the rock metropolises (USA, UK) but also through Central and South America (Cuba, Mexico, Argentina…).

In turn, Los Rodríguez were a band that emerged against the current rock trends, focused on grunge, noise, indie and garage sounds. In that context of Anglophilia, Los Rodríguez's records united the legacy of classic rock with rhythms such as rumba and milonga, developing a kind of aesthetic cosmopolitanism that authenticated rock with Latin and Spanish rhythms and sounds.

The success of Los Rodriguez could be seen as an element that connects the aims of modernity in Spain with a vindication of a national musical tradition, and reveals the conflict between vernacular tradition and cosmopolitism, understood as an adoption of foreign cultural models and practices.

Based on the analysis of his best-known album, "Sin Documentos", and interviews with members of the band and their environment, in this paper we will reflect on the musical and cultural field in the 90´s in Spain, and on the cultural significance of Los Rodríguez in that context.

The Concept of Independence to the Independent Music Scene in Fortaleza (Brazil): The Case of the Independent Band Collectives' at the Belchior Cultural Center

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Fortaleza isa metropolis located in northeastern Brazil. Nowadays, he city's independent bands are joining together in collectives: sort of band of bands or guilds the bands constitute in order to support the artists and unify the strategies of their activities. These independent band collectives have organized concerts and festivals that take place at the Belchior Cultural Center (CCBel), a public arts venue founded and financially supported by the local government. To participate in CCBel's program of musical events, the collectives have to submit their applications according to public bidding notices issued by the board of the cultural center. Besides being entitled to use the premises and to benefit from the technical infrastructure and the CCBel institutional seal of approval, the independent band collectives who perform at CCBel have their professional fees paid by City Hall. Given this context, this work brings up the following questions: what does independence mean to the independent band collectives who organize their festivals at the Belchior Cultural Center? Two main elements make the question especially relevant: (1) the bands work collectively; (2) the bands are sponsored by the local government. So, what does being independent mean to a community of artists who regard themselves as independent while acting collectively and provided for by the State? To find adequate answers to these questions, this research crossed diachronic and synchronic tools: on one side, I tried to retrieve the history and the controversies about the concept of "independence" in music, from its beginning to present days (diachrony); on the other, I interviewed the bands of the collectives that perform at CCBel, as well as the directors of the institution (synchrony).

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RN07_T10_01 |
Innovation and creativity

Considerations For an Ethical Economy of Sounds and Flavours

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'Flavour' and 'sound' are everywhere. 'Flavour' is alluring us to heightened gustatory experiences; it is ensuring us naturalness and its sustainable sourcing; it is allowing for decreases in sugar, salt and 'bad fats'; in brief it is aesthetic, hedonic, and moral. Flavour could almost be said to have eclipsed cuisine, a move which can be compared with the 'breaking free' of sound from music throughout the 20th century (Solomos 2013), with sounds becoming the bearers of 'divergent social identities, individual creativities and affordances, biodiversities and differing abilities' (Novak and Sakakeeny 2015:6). In past papers I explained how, for both sound and flavour, this move was facilitated by technology, yet was fostered by aesthetic movements (futurism, nouvelle cuisine, molecular cuisine), often in dialogue with science, as well as by new forms of consumption. On this basis, here, I explore how aesthetic practices and 'encounters' are intensely mediated by moral considerations, as sounds and flavours themselves have become moral carriers. Ethical (ascetic) practices and states of listening and savouring are studied in this new light, towards an 'ethical economy' (Kronengold 2018) of sounds and flavours. I call in Foucault's study of practices of the self but also Weber's analysis of pathways to salvation as relevant frames for making sense of such existential stances. Cultural sociological analyses of mediation, affordance, attachment and affiliation (DeNora 2000, 2003; Hennion 2007; Benzecry 2011), which are usually mobilised to make sense of how 'the material properties of the artwork afford conditions for its appropriation' (Acord and DeNora 2008: 235) are revisited on these premises.

Culinary Innovation Centers as Cultural Innovation Producers: The Case of BCC Innovation

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The relationship between gastronomy and culture is an important field of study for both social scientists and gastronomic sciences. This link has been interpreted and analyzed through two main perspectives.

First, meticulous studies have been carried out on local gastronomic cultures and traditions, noting the enormous diversity of knowledge, practical skills, rituals and symbols associated with agricultural cultivation and harvests, as well the important richness in the ways of conserving, transforming, cook, share and consume food. Second, from areas such as innovation studies, the gaze has been focused on the impact and relevance of cultural factors in culinary innovation processes, entrepreneurial projects in gastronomy or in the definition of working models that prevail in the haute cuisine.

However, in our view, there could be a third perspective for the study of the relationship between gastronomy and culture. This third perspective focuses the capacity of agents and organisms involved in culinary innovation activities to generate discourses, symbols and shared beliefs fundamental for the configuration of lifestyles or forms of sociality and not only innovative products or processes. This perspective understands, in short, that those environments oriented to culinary innovation play a fundamental role in the cultural innovations of the present. From this perspective, we present the case of BBC Innovation, a Center for Research and Innovation in gastronomy field, linked to Basque Culinary Center (Faculty of Gastronomic Sciences attached to Mondragon University) highlighting the symbolic resources and discourses elaborated both for its internal articulation and for its external recognition and legitimation.

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The Role of Creativity and Artists in the Era of Artificial Intelligence

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The goal of this paper is to discuss possible changes in development of music, art and participation in cultural life in the context of technology development. Changes in culture rooted in technology will shape future societies and cultural life. Basically, technology helps in expanding the individual sphere of freedom, and improving the quality of life for individuals and societies. Progress in technology was believed to decrease the level of uncertainty in social life and in facing the natural environment problems. In such a vision crucial was reducing results of nature vehemence. However, progress in science and technology leads to increase the level of complexity of world and the networks between social phenomena.

Since the beginning of industrial revolution all societies has experienced graduate dependance from technology. Technology development creates new problems connected with unintended consequences of introducing some discoveries into social life. Especially development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is important for life of future societies. Increasingly we observe involvement of AI technologies in both, everyday life and in artistic life. Artists uses electronic devices and AI in their work, and some questions connected with this engagement arouse. How to analize creativity of AI, and of artists who based their work on the cooperation with AI? What will be the role of artists in culture in the era of AI? Based on the qualitative research, some questions on the character of creativity, originality of art works, music pieces etc., and on the participation of audience in cultural life will be answered.

RN07_T11_01 | Cultural practices

'He May Not Be Qualified In It, But I Think He's Still Got The Knowledge': Team-doctoring In Combat Sports

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Several studies have examined the provision of medical care in a variety of competitive sport settings. These are important contributions, but the majority of this work has focused on elite sports that tend to have a group of medical health professionals as part of the team, with little attention given to sports that lack access to such services. This lack of dedicated medical support may result in athletes being more likely to engage in 'team-doctoring' – a term used to describe athletes seeking medical advice from teammates and coaches. This concept is yet to be theorised and empirically described. In this paper, we begin to define, explore and contextualise the process of team-doctoring in relation to sociocultural interactions, beliefs embedded within the combat sport subculture and the critical role it plays in shaping fighters' perceptions of health and injury. In so doing, we demonstrate that team-doctoring is the process whereby apparent medical knowledge is (mis)understood, recommended, transferred, interpreted and developed within a somewhat coherent team.

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Consensual Injury As Cultural Practice: Addressing Legal Legacies Via Historico-Cultural Method

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This socio-legal study considers the relationship between consent and injurious bodily activity, as it relates to human rights discourse and activism. It examines how one case study in particular – the fallout of the UK's Operation Spanner trials and consequential limitations on sexual expression – exemplifies and sheds light on the role of activism within and around cultural practices of consensual injury, including BDSM and body modification. It considers public reactions to the negative outcome of the court trials and resulting European Court of Human Rights case for bodily autonomy and, given the recent resurrection of the accompanying legal framework as it was applied to the 2019 R v M (B) case more than a quarter-century on, how these might be reincarnated and take form in contemporary socio-legal debate, engaging both activist, political and legal narratives. By examining the fallout of the R v Brown case, charting its legal trajectory to contemporary debate, the research offers an opportunity to understand the perceptions, beliefs and motivations of key historical figures in their fight for recognition of sexual freedom.

Among the existing scholarship related to the impacts of Spanner there is a pressing need to consider sexual rights, particularly in a cultural context. Given the resurgence of the topic through recent cases, this research examines how cultural practice is narratively constrained within legal discussion, and how this might bring a reconsideration of the full array of consensual injury among more mainstream defences of cultural expression, i.e. legality of BDSM and body modification.

Stickers In Mobile Instant Messaging In Social Business Discourse In Japan

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In spoken interaction, past research reveals that Japanese interlocutors make mutual use of synchronized non-verbal expressions, such as silence and head nodding whilst interacting. As with in written text, manga, or comic illustrations, are synchronized with verbal texts. Even in business communication, the efficacy of manga has been validated for safety training to employees in the manufacturing industry. The present study investigates the use of stickers (manga with/without texts) in mobile instant messaging (MIM) in a Japanese social business organization in which members of multiple cultural and linguistic backgrounds interact. MIM is becoming popular in Japanese business organizations because of its strength in mobile capacity and immediate responses. Stickers supplement the lack of non-verbal cues and expressiveness in MIM. This study uses the concepts of business discourse and politeness to analyze the data. Working in teams within social business organizations, the members need to develop and strengthen their relationship while they report, instruct, and acknowledge messages sent by other members. The data show that the frequent use of greetings, acknowledgement, and emotion stickers constructs team solidarity and accurate processing of the work. Further analysis of the data indicates the disciplinary effect of the MIM interaction discourse in terms of choice and use of stickers, which is particularly important for non-Japanese participants to be able to integrate into the discourse community.

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RN08 | Disaster, Conflict and Social Crisis

RN08_T01_01 | Disaster Research: An Interplay of theoretical and methodological approaches (I)

Analyzing the Interplay Between Mediated and Non-mediated Communication Processes During Disasters - Development of a Methodology

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LINKS "Strengthening links between technologies and society for European disaster resilience" is a four-year EU Horizon 2020 funded project on disaster governance in four European countries. The project holds a multi hazard approach in its aims to investigate the use of social media crowd sourcing (SMCS) in disasters under diverse conditions. Even though SMCS has been integrated into crisis management in recent years, the effectiveness remains unclear. From this point of departure, the overall objective of LINKS is to strengthen links between technologies and society with specific focus on the disaster management professionals' inclusion of vulnerable groups in particular.

In the presentation for ESA 2021, the first part of the presentation concerns the methodological challenge of the project's distinct focus on integrating the needs of vulnerable groups in social media crowd sourcing. Vulnerability is often related to lack of integration in society and the possibility that vulnerable citizens will be forgotten and excluded as target groups with certain needs in a social media crowd sourcing strategy is probable.

The second part concerns the interplay between digital online communication processes and non mediated communication. A broad number of studies hold either a digital or a non-digital focus, but there is a lack of studies that present the interplay and relation between the two forms. There are several reasons for this, one is that it requires a comprehensive methodological design, and this second part of the presentation touches on this development.

Categories and Crisis: Definitions of Essential in the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Crises are occur when risks become elevated and unmanaged, such that the organization's continued existence comes into question, requiring swift, yet ambiguous action to resolve (Pearson and Clair 1998). To overcome crises, organizational decision-makers moot possible strategies. I propose here that crisis strategies have a common structure, containing crisis-specific actions overlaid upon a mapping of activities and functions that will be maintained, restricted, and curtailed. When enacted, such strategies serve to allocate rights, resources, and risks via these features. Second, I consider how crisis solution/strategies come to be devised, suggesting that they become Latourian heterogeneous networks of actors, ideas, and concepts, rife with both inconsistencies and interdependencies. A case study of the delineation of "essential businesses" during the COVID-19 pandemic is used to illustrate the process.

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Conceptualizing Complex Disasters and the Implications for Future Civil Protection and Disaster Management

Cordula Dittmer, Daniel F. Lorenz

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Research has shown that disasters are becoming increasingly complex. Decisive for this increase in complexity are the interactions of social processes on different levels. For some time, scientific discourse has differentiated between different degrees of severity and temporalities of disasters and increasingly considers complex interaction effects in so-called "compound disaster" (Wachira 1997), "consecutive disasters" (Ruiter et al. 2020), "cascading disaster" (Pescaroli et al. 2015) or NaTech/TechNa disasters (Gill et al. 2018). The interaction of natural, technical and socio-political hazards is referred to as a "complex disaster" (Funabashi et al. 2012). Among other things this means that less visible, slowly building threats to societies but also new consequences across scales are entering the field of disaster management.

The paper develops initial considerations on how complex disasters can be conceptualized sociologically and what the impacts on future disaster and crisis management might be.

The Collision of Institutional Systems

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This article intended to add clarity about the role of symbolic constructions that are used by humanitarian executives and disaster survivors to relate with one another. A total of 30 purposefully sampled decision makers were interviewed using a semi-structured questionnaire. The conversations were transcribed in full and analyzed using a deductive approach. The article undergoes an analysis of the institutional logics that are used by both collectives in the aftermath of a disaster. Data from field research trips to Mexico, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and Mozambique were also used. Having into consideration the limited amount of data collected, the findings of this article cannot be considered

representative of the global humanitarian community. But it provides important insights to open a new field of research that has not received enough attention yet: the role of symbolic constructions in the relationship between different collectives during international humanitarian interventions.

The research supports that disasters affect the cognitive structures of international humanitarian actors and local stakeholders alike, but in different ways. Because of this, their post-disaster institutional systems are unarguably different. Consequently, the way they perceive and interpret the new post-disaster reality is different, having important implications in the way they relate.

RN08_T01_02 | Disaster Research: An Interplay of theoretical and methodological approaches (II)

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Return to Normality. The Reinforcement of the Symbolic Limitations in the Field of Disaster Control as a Means of its Reproduction

Sandra Maria Pfister

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Disasters disrupt the taken-for-granted structures of social order, and in particular a society's way of dealing with disasters. Hence, disasters are considered to induce transformations in the space of practices of dealing with disasters – the field of disaster control. Yet, a bulk of research suggests that disasters rarely result in paradigmatic changes, but rather in temporary limited or piecemeal adaptations in line with prior institutional arrangements. Obviously, the basic principles of the field persist. This is far from self-evident. From a Bourdieusian perspective, one of the most powerful mechanism that perpetuate the established social order is the operation of symbolic power – the chance to affect the actors' perception, interpretation and attitudes towards threats

and disasters. Thus, the twofold censorship of any given field becomes the main locus of a stable reproduction of any given social order. For one thing, it sets symbolic limitations of the unspeakable, meaning that established beliefs (orthodoxy) prevail against alternative ones (heterodoxy). For another, it sets symbolic limitations of the unthinkable, meaning that taken-for-granted beliefs inform the social order and render it a naturally given fact (doxa). Thus, the disaster's transformative potential lies in the challenge of these limitations, rather than in the disastrous "event" itself. The paper illuminates the mechanisms that reinforce these symbolic limitations in the wake of disasters to contribute to a understanding of how the field order persists. Particularly, it sheds light on the strategies of the established actors in negotiating the disaster and its proper solution. To do so, it conducts a case study of a mudslide disaster in the Austrian Alps relying on method triangulation to gain in-depth-material (institutional analysis, process-produced data, interviews).

Trust and Ethics: Ambivalent Relationships and Perverse Effects in Times of Crisis

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How does the relationship between Ethics and Trust change in times of social, pandemic, or economic crisis? Is it possible to alter their relationship, changing the perception that social actors have of them?

Starting from the epistemological assumption that progress in the social sciences is determined by the change in the theoretical horizon produced by "a reformulation of metaphysical assumptions" (Reed and Alexander, 2009) and combining this path with the relational perspective (Donati and Archer, 2015) we will examine definitions, meanings, functions, and relationships between trust and ethics. Following the theoretical logical method, we will understand that trust and ethical behavior are ambivalent in nature and their circle can also produce dysfunctional outcomes that depend on the ability of social systems to modify collective perceptions through forms of communication, in the awareness that distrust constitutes an ineliminable and, paradoxically, preparatory element for the restoration of the trust circle. The relational circle between gift, trust, collective ethics, and personal morality does not end with distrust, but changes in a contingent way, determining perverse effects. The perverse effects cannot be defined as exceptional - as is

believed in the theory of rational choice - but recurrent because daily practices are marked by an intuitive, emotional and moralistic trust circle that prevails over logical reasoning, as ascertained by both relational theory and behavioral economics. Functionalist paradigms cannot engineer and optimize the performance of the trust.

The Role of Human Values in the Communities Responses to Environmental Crisis.

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According to recently launched Human Development Report environmental crisis is a test of our uniquely human development, of our ability to come together, cooperate and adapt to a different way of sharing our planetary home (2020). As mankind has reached unprecedented tipping points, can human values become a critical factor in making us humans more resilient and responsive to natural disasters caused by this environmental crisis?

People rely upon recources provided by ecosystems, and ecosystems are influenced by people's decisions and behaviors (Jones, Shaw, Ross, Witt, Pinter 2016). Research has shown that human action is determined not only by sociodemographic and socioeconomic conditions - such as age, gender, or income - but also by values and worldviews (Posch, Höferl, Steiger, Bell, Laxmi 2019).

Based on literature review a theoretical analysis of the factors making community more resilient and responsive to natural disasters caused by environmental crisis will be performed. Also an analysis of empirical studies such as Schwartz's cross-national research and his work on basic values dimensions will be made in order to gain an understanding of how values in different cultural landscapes and settings influence and shape divergent communities responses to natural distasters such as for example earthquakes. Worthy of note are, ever more found indispensable by organizations such as United Nations, responses and attitudes towards the planet developed by indigenous communities. The output of the research will be a study of types of values being critical factors in making communities more resilient and responsive to crisis.

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RN08_T02 | Disasters and Conflicts in Society

A Whole New Ballgame for Disaster and Crisis Management? The 2015/16 Refugee Crisis and the SARS-CoV-2 Pandemic

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In 2015/16, the European refugee crisis overwhelmed the response capacities of disaster and crisis management as there were hardly any established procedures on how to deal with such a crisis. The current SARS-CoV-2 pandemic shows similar weaknesses of national and international disaster and crisis management systems in several European countries, at the EU level and beyond with particular clarity.

Although both crises (or disasters?) differ fundamentally in many respects, they also have specific commonalities, since they are, among other things, long-lasting, cross-border situations beyond classic disaster scenarios and in which specific societal functional areas are disrupted and which are at the same time highly politicized. They are also both characterized by the fact that resources and capacities from disaster management were deployed in unconventional forms and by the involvement of new actors (e.g., social and welfare systems, asylum system, health system) that had not or hardly been involved in disaster and crisis management before.

The pthaper therefore analyzes differences and commonalities of both crises. Based on this analysis, the paper asks to what extent the identified commonalities are already known from decades of disaster research or represent fundamental changes in the disaster landscape and signify a whole new ballgame for disaster and crisis management but also research.

Preparing For Crises? A Case Study Of A European Crisis Training

Fabian Brand, Leonie Dendler, Gaby-Fleur Böl

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In an era of globalization, organizational attempts to create resilience for crisis events are rising. A prominent instrument used in this context, increasingly also on a cross-national level, is the organization of discussion- or operation-based crisis trainings. Usually framed as an instrument to generate organizational learning and increase overall resilience, crisis trainings can be conceptualized as strategic interventions to facilitate resilience-directed institutional change.

Despite the growing prominence of crisis trainings, research so far has paid little attention to their effects. Using a case study of a cross-national crisis training, that brought together members of 14 European and national public agencies in a combined discussion- and operation-based approach, this study aims to address this gap. Drawing upon post-event survey and in-depth interviews with participants as well as observational insights, we discuss factors that were perceived as hindering or facilitating effective crisis reaction.

Preliminary findings support the value of multi-organizational crisis trainings on an individual level, especially if they combine a discussion- and operation-based approach. However, they question the extent to which crisis trainings can facilitate institutional change to increase overall, field-level resilience. This raises questions about what institutional structures may hinder resilience-directed change as well as potential paths to destruct them. While answering these questions is arguably relevant from a new institutional theory perspective, they certainly are of high importance for public sector organizations across the world.

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Reintegration Into Civilian Life Of The Veteran Population In Ukraine After Six Years Of Conflict

Tetiana Liubyva

IREX

Since 2014 an armed conflict in Eastern Ukraine has taken place. Thousands of volunteers started their service in the Anti-Terrorist Operation zone (later – Joint Forces Operation) at the beginning of the conflict, and more joined them as members of the Armed Forces, National Guard and State Border Service. As a result, about 400,000 Ukrainian veterans have engaged in this conflict as of the beginning of 2021.

To address the existing gap in information on the current situation and needs of Ukrainian veterans IREX and KIIS administered a survey of 1,905 veterans in 2020. Special efforts were made to include in the sample sufficient numbers of female veterans and veterans residing in rural areas. An additional sample of 1,700 individuals, representative of the non-veteran population, was surveyed to assess differences between veterans and civilians on a series of critical issues.

A number of findings confirming the existence of significant challenges faced by veterans were obtained. For instance, a significant number of them reported to have suffered physical injuries or diseases while in duty that still affect their lives. Moreover, presence of mental health related issues is more frequently reported by veterans than by civilians. Social stigmatization from the side of the civil population led to harassment and discrimination episodes reported by every second surveyed veteran. Research also suggests that reintegration into civilian life of Ukrainian veterans is negatively affected by the fact that the conflict in East Ukraine is not over yet.

The WEF Nexus Under Shocks: Migration, Pandemics, And Natural Disasters – The Impact of Forced Migration in Jordan's Resources

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The Water-Energy-Food nexus (WEF nexus) is a conceptual approach to describing and interpreting the complex and interconnected nature of global resource systems and the interactions between the natural environment and human activities.

The paper attempts to highlight the effects of migration, pandemics and infectious disease, and natural disasters on these interconnected resource systems. Comprehending the interconnections between the facets of water, energy, and food when exposed to these global shocks (which are further exacerbated by variables such as climate change) are crucial to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs) outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This discussion is further specified in the case of Jordan. Jordan provides the unique perspective of a developing nation. Jordanian institutions and policies created to manage migration, water, energy, and food arguably differ from those in developed countries, as the two are functioning in different circumstances. Second, it provides the ability to examine the impact of migration on the WEF Nexus in a country with few resources. Jordan is a water-scarce country and also faces salient challenges in the realms of energy and food security.

A scenario-based framework that assesses the shocks of forced migration on WEF Nexus components, interconnections, and associated impacts on communities' resilience is presented. Moreover, the country's progress towards certain SDGs is measured using the developed framework.

The aim of this assessment framework is to become a tool for policy makers to better understand the pressures placed on the water, energy, and food industries in their countries, thus having the ability to make more informed decisions.

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RN08_T03 | COVID-19: The Sociology of Resilience and Crisis

What is New? COVID-19, De-democratization and Invisible Citizenship

José Manuel Mendes

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The COVID-19 pandemic was neither unpredictable nor unforeseen and has been a real test to risk governance and to the strength and consolidation of democratic systems. Although COVID-19 is undoubtedly qualitatively distinct from other outbreaks, from a risk regulation perspective there is little new in the actual health emergency crisis, as the responses relied on governments' routine decisions with the help of agencies, expert committees and dedicated emergency rapid response mechanisms. The element of surprise and the global scale of the COVID-19 pandemic shows how difficult it is to design public policies and civil society responses based on learned lessons and past experiences.

In this paper it is proposed that in the case of COVID-19 the main structural explanatory factor was not a cycle of panic-neglect, but the different institutional configurations and the specificity of public health policies. The main argument is that the policies adopted in the COVID -19 pandemic were based on top-down approaches and expert knowledge that resulted in a de-democratization of health crisis regulation and a diminished relevance of citizenship claims and rights.

The paper will mobilize the concept of invisible citizenship, not only to produce a social autopsy of mortality rates by COVID-19, but also to understand how individuals and communities live with the pandemic and to analyse its impact on social ties, intergenerational relations and community solidarity.

Building Community Resilience During The Crisis? An Exploratory Study In The Wake Of The Pandemic

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Univ. Ramon Llull, ESADE Business School, Spain

In the wake of the pandemic, established institutions and governments around the world failed to serve their citizens' needs and demonstrate systemic resilience. Resembling a dystopia that only a few could imagine, public healthcare systems almost collapsed, and the world economy was at risk. Despite this institutional void, the pandemic seemed like a wake-up call for local communities. Citizens socialized through their balconies, engaged in acts of solidarity and provided emotional support to each other. In other words, they exhibited a remarkable sense of community which runs contrary to sociological theories that emphasize the self-interested, rational and isolated way of living in the contemporary world. Therefore, we set out to gather individual thick descriptions and explore how sense of community emerged during the crisis. Our open-ended questionnaire received more than six hundred responses from individuals around the world (April, 2020), which were complemented by some follow-up qualitative interviews (May, 2020). Building upon a cognitive and social constructivist perspective, we show that sense of community emerged due to an intense sensemaking process which enabled neighbors to avoid the collapse of sensemaking, attach a social meaning to the confinement, become familiar with the neighborhood and its needs and feel that they belong and are responsible for each other. As crises continue ringing the doorbell and institutions fail to deliver, our research shows that community resilience research can benefit from examining how neighbors come together, form meaningful ties and organize during the crisis.

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Decomposing Social Bonds: The Disastrous Consequences Of The Covid-19 Pandemic Through Narratives Of Three Generations of Women In Greece

Joanna Tsiganou[1], Anastasia Chalkia[2], Martha Lembesi[3]

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The covid-19 pandemic and the measures undertaken to confront it have a tremendous impact to both, societies and individuals at global level. Our proposed paper aims at deciphering the disastrous consequences of the pandemic and its regulation for the social ties linking societies together. Through narratives of three generations of women in Greece produced by means of a qualitative research conducted during the summer of 2020 (that is immediately after the first wave of lockdown imposed at pan-european level) we attempt to comprehend the means, the ways and the extend the new social circumstances have affected people's lives. Our focus on women implies the gendered aspect we wish specifically to address, since much of the research conducted already asserts the pandemic's impact on those most vulnerable, women among them. Drawing from the broad literature on what keeps societies together we focus on the micro-level of the daily experiences of women upon their re-allocation within their domus. The narratives of compulsorily detained women domiciliary, help us to comprehend more fully the impact of lockdown restrictions not only it terms of a come-back of the human bondage to traditional women's status within contemporary societies, but also in terms of decomposing broader social bonds and collective ties, as well as recomposing extremely individual traits.

Towards Research-Practice Integration in Emergency Management and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): Breakthroughs, Multidimensional Challenges and Future Directions

Alex Altshuler

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The challenge of creating and fostering research-practice integration in disaster risk reduction and emergency management is typically described as a strategic and complex vision. This presentation describes and critically analyses the Israeli effort during 2016-2020 to comprehensively promote this vision. It relates to the cultural, organizational, strategic, and other aspects of this process. The preparatory stages and the importance of inter-organizational and inter-ministerial cooperation are extensively described. The novel applied research infrastructure and the ecosystem aimed to support the research-practice synergy are depicted and analyzed in detail. Through strategic lenses, the major breakthroughs, challenges, complexities, and objectives are critically examined. Moreover, broad scientific and applied, national and international implications, and potential future directions are discussed.

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RN08_T04 | Resilience in times of crises: Recent developments, concepts and approaches (I)

Covid- 19 Pandemic And Extremisms: Dealing With A Cumulative Crisis. A Resilient Perspective

Barbara Lucini

Itstime Dipatimento Sociologia Università Cattolica Milano, Italy

The spread of the outbreak of the Covid - 19 virus in China in late 2019, which became a pandemic in early 2020, had major impacts in many ways, across all affected societies. The measures to manage the crisis and contain the spread of the virus, such as lockdowns, have had a strong impact on some social groups that have promoted various initiatives of dissent and protest. Some of these phenomena of violent tension and social conflict have been fostered and acted upon by groups of various extremist origins: in the political sphere by both the extreme right and the extreme left and again, with the advent of conspiracy theories, such as those supported by the Qanon group.

The ultimate aim of this reflection is to understand if and how crisis management models have produced behaviour of resistance and opposition to the new regulations introduced.

The methodological approach used is that of digital ethnography and the focus of the research dimensions concern risk and crisis communications.

Such a study will allow to better outline the best practices and bad practices implemented during the management of the pandemic, highlighting the multiple and contemporary perceptions and interpretations of risk by different social groups.

Finally, the contribution will promote a proposal for new ways and strategies of resilience, which may allow for a more competent and effective crisis management in view of the characteristics of the risk itself and the previous vulnerabilities of societies.

Crisis Preparedness, Cooperation, and Resilience against the Backdrop of Digitalisation

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This contribution draws attention to the role of crisis preparedness, cooperation, and digitalization for supporting resilience and maintaining continuity. Based on our long-term research project, we reflect on our empirical studies' insights before and during the Corona pandemic. The paper will present results from original empirical studies that triangulate data from qualitative studies with two quantitative surveys conducted in Germany between 2018 and 2020. The works focused on images of crises, continuity, and resilience, emphasizing emergency preparedness and stocking. While the studies before 2020 mostly referred to extreme short-term events (like fallouts, floods, or winter storms) or anticipated major disasters, the recent studies also include the ongoing Corona pandemic. In many respects, the prolonged crisis (or better: catastrophe) highlights, often increases existing socio-economic inequalities, the diversity concerning resources (in the sense of Bourdieu) and also underlines the omnipresence of digital technologies in our everyday life. We are going to discuss the potential of the current crisis for (long-term) changes of the awareness for vulnerabilities and dependencies (of supplies, goods, services, etc.), but also the potential for learning from experience and increasing individual's resilience through cooperation and collaboration within families, neighborhoods, local communities and beyond. Lastly, one socio-technological example supporting such partnerships and collaboration (based on our studies' results) will be presented shortly. From a broader perspective, our work strongly connects to the intertwined relationship between (social, economic, technological) change and continuity. It thereby also echoes the overall theme of this year's ESA conference.

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Reliability of SER Tool as Measure of Resilience in Situation of Active War and Conflict: The Case of Tigray, Ethiopia

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This research is part of a study that explores how training affects Social Economic Resilience (SER) in vulnerable communities. The training program is implemented by two interrelated Nuffic projects (funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs) in the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, and South Sudan). The research refers to studies conducted previously in Uganda and Ethiopia. The research design (quasi-experiment) in Uganda and Ethiopia was the same and in a real-life situation. The research in Uganda was conducted among participants in a rehabilitation context (people rehabilitating from war); in Ethiopia, the participants were among Eritrean refugees in a very vulnerable situation that was not yet stabilized. In both studies, it was found that the Social Economic Resilience (SER) was a reliable tool to measure resilience. Resilience can be seen as the opposite of vulnerability and SER was defined as a characteristic of an individual and relates to the beliefs the individual has about coping with and improving their social and economic domain (Van Reisen et al., 2018; Kidane Selam, 2020). SER-tool used in both studies has three constituents: Psychological (capability, empowerment, and worriedness constructs), social (social embeddedness and trust in the system constructs), and economic (income construct). The question is whether the SER-tool remains reliable if used in a situation of active war and conflict as is currently the case in Tigray. The research question was addressed using a quasi-experiment design and research participants were selected through convenient random sampling from vulnerable communities (IDPs, and marginalized groups) of war and conflict-affected Tigray region. 10 participants were approached through a phone interview. Items constructs were used to see tool reliability and adapt it.

The Effectiveness of Self-help, Low-cost Trauma Counseling on Enhancing Social and Economic Resilience in War Affected Communities in Northern Uganda

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This study's main focus is on the lagged effect of a low-cost trauma understanding, support and processing techniques, the Trauma Resilience Understanding Self-help Therapy (TRUST), on social and economic resilience. This therapy is based on two important pillars: self-help to get control over the symptoms of PTSD and ownership of the program by the community. TRUST was provided to highly vulnerable women living in northern Uganda, an area where poverty and vulnerability are widely spread, due to two decades (between 1986 and 2006) of prolonged conflict between Government forces and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

The study made use of a (between groups) pretest (n= 141) posttest (n=111) design, with a time lag of about seventeen months, in which the effect of TRUST is compared to the effect of social protection programs, such as regular but small amounts of cash/in kind, and no social protection program. The main research question regards vulnerable and traumatized communities in sub-Saharan Africa, Uganda, and is about the effectiveness of TRUST (compared to cash/in-kind) in enhancing social and economic resilience. The results indicate that those who received TRUST and/or social protection scored significantly higher on different components of social and economic resilience (compared to those who did not). However, the effects of TRUST are stronger (in terms of partial eta-square) than those of social protection programs (cash/in-kind).

The results suggest that TRUST is, in the long run, at least as and probably more effective in enhancing social-economic resilience as continuous financial/in-kind support is. In the paper, policy implications will be discussed.

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RN08_T05 | Resilience in times of crises: Recent developments, concepts and approaches (II)

Building Resilience towards Forest Fires in Spain. Insights from MitigACT Project.

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Universidade da Coruña, Spain

Forest fires constitute one of the main environmental threats in southern European countries. In Spain, during 2019, there were a total of 10883 forest fires that burned 83963 hectares of land, these data make the country the most affected in Europe, both in number of fires and in burned area. Given the severity of the socio-economic, political and ecological damage that natural disasters –as forest fires- cause each year, the international community design action programmes for disaster risk reduction (DRR). The actual Sendai Framework (2015-2030) overcome the limitations of the traditional plans based on top-down risk management initiatives. This program recognises the need of coordinated action between local, national and international actors to understand disaster risk, to strengthen risk governance, to invest in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures, and to enhance disaster preparedness. Trying to progress in resilience to natural hazards and reach the full engagement of public and private actors into bottom-up initiatives oriented the mitigation of forest fires, the main objective of MitigACT (PID2019-1074443RA-I00) is to incorporate local knowledges, experiences and practices into DRR strategies. In this paper, we present the first results of this project, drawing form an ANT perspective we carrying out a multi-situated characterization of the concept of resilience and analyze the construction and deconstruction of the natural-cultural distinction in disaster studies.

Social Vulnerability, Damage Perception and Resilience After an Earthquake. A Lesson for the Present

Monica Musolino

CNR ITAE of Messina, University of Messina, Italy

Our analysis originates from an empirical research, conducted between 2011 and 2015 in the centers of Gibellina and Santa Ninfa (Sicily, Italy). The research is focused on the processes of material and identity reconstruction following the 1968 earthquake, through a socio-historical and constructivist approach. The comparative analysis aims to point out the similarities and differences between the reconstruction processes of the two centers. In particular we focus on the role played by the local communities and authorities correlating it with the results obtained in terms of resilience and social vulnerability. Indeed, the participation of the inhabitants to the decision-making process mediated by the action of local politicians is the core of the strategy in order to face the material and symbolic crisis and to achieve a successful reconstruction. It is interesting to notice that even the damage perception is closely linked to this capacity. In other words, the damage as well as the future risk perception are socially built, more depending on the degree of internal cohesion of the population and its ability to react to a disastrous event than to the "real" and calculable extent of the material damage itself. The self-representation of the community, considered as a result of this process, becomes a condition for the present and future resilience.

Methodology: Coherently with the constructivist approach, we used a qualitative methodology, collecting life stories from the political elite of the time and some active representatives of both communities, always within a socio-ethnographic and socio-semiotic observation.

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Ten Years After. Changes in the Assessment of the Causes, Responsibles and the Correctness of the Red Sludge Disaster from the Point of View of Resilience

Zoltán Ferencz

Eötvös Lóránd Research Network Centre for Social Sciences., Hungary

In the planned presentation, I present the comparative results of two researches that examined people living in the settlements affected by the red sludge disaster in Hungary on October 4, 2010. The researches were conducted in 2013 and 2020 on the same sample.
The framework of the presentation is provided by the use of the concept of resilience in the communities affected by the disaster. According to the approach that integrate the results of social sciences, resilience creates a "new normality", hence resilience includes the ability to renew and reorganise a system. According to the most widely accepted interpretation, the community resilience is relying on a network embedded "adaptability" and on pre-existing resources (economic development, social capital, information and communication, and community competence) which can be activated in the event of an emergency.
In the presentation, I will show how the memory of the most sensitive issues in the affected communities has changed regarding the causes and responsibles of the disaster and the role of the helpers. How important is remembering to communities 10 years from now? Are the affected communities moving in the direction of conflict or cooperation? When someone goes through a disaster, does it become more trained or vulnerable?
The presentation shows how these changes have contributed to the resilience of the affected communities.

What Makes Crises and Resilience in Blood Supply? Results from a Case Study in South Africa

Miriam Nagels, Alina Winter, Lars Gerhold, Roman Peperhove

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Blood supply systems are elementary pieces of health-related critical infrastructure. Particularly due to their dependence on blood donors they constantly interact with environmental dynamics and are directly influenced by social and societal developments. As a result of this vulnerability to external factors shortages in blood supply occur. The blood supply system in South Africa is in a particularly well-rehearsed interaction with its environment, given numerous experiences with past crises and challenges, such as epidemics or power outages. In this light, the main research question addressed in this contribution is what factors affect the resilience of the South African blood supply sector in crises and which role communication plays in this regard. Within the contribution preliminary results from a third-party funded international research project are presented. These results are based on an in-depth literature review and qualitative analysis of primary literature and interviews conducted with disaster management actors and blood services. Findings of a scenario process, which aims at identifying possible consistent courses of crises as well as dependencies on relevant influencing factors, are presented. Besides, results from the analysis of crisis communication at the interface of crisis management actors, blood services and the public are discussed, exploring communication's impact on tackling crises affecting South African blood supply. As part of the contribution, the researchers critically reflect on research methods and their role as European researchers working on a phenomenon in the global South while contributing to the discussion of crisis prevention and management in different cultural contexts.

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RN08_T06 | Social Dimensions of Disaster/Crisis Preparednes and Response (I)

"Ebbs and Flows of Social Solidarity. Findings from a Polish Qualitative Longitudinal Study"

Jowita Radzińska

SWPS, Poland

It is increasingly more apparent that the COVID-19 pandemic mirrors the effects of previous public health crises on people's professional and private lives. Nonetheless, it has different implications in relation to social positioning of individuals, engendering varied social practices and responses. As an 'unsettling event' (Kilkey, Ryan 2020), it has varied implications for interpersonal relations, especially cooperation and the willingness to support each other within communities (see e.g. Carlsen et al. 2021).This paper contributes to this debate by focusing on dynamics of solidarity over one year of crisis in Poland. The data used in this work has been collected from March 2020 to April 2021 through a longitudinal qualitative research (QLR, Neale 2019): "Solidarity in Covid-19". The project was adapted to digital methods and encompassed three waves of interviews, as well as additional material from asynchronous exchanges and diaries. Research participants (n=25) are middle-class men and women ages 28 to 73.

Drawing in the analyzed data, the paper demonstrates how solidarity has had its "ebbs and flows" between the beginning of the lockdown measures in Poland (March 2020 in Poland) and the following spring. While the first period of the pandemic, especially the national quarantine, brought out supportive attitudes, the prolongment made it more difficult to mobilize, both individually and through brokerage social networks. The reasons behind solidarity/engagement being marked by intermittent accelerations and standstills are explored, with particular emphasis on how social practices in defining and experiencing solidarity have evolved. Despite the destabilizing uncertainty of the pandemic, the interviewees do not forgo solidarity, but rather manage change with "windows of opportunity". Worries connected to experiencing risk are balanced by the requirement to self-regulate and be proactive.

A Time of Disasters - What Can We Learn from Mobilization of Ultras Subculture in Croatia?

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The paper chronologically presents and analyzes the social role and social status of the Ultras subculture in the context of organizing assistance amid natural disasters that hit Croatia, such as floods in 2014, fire in 2017, the earthquake that struck in 2020, and finally, the COVID- 19 pandemic. The Ultras represent the most numerous subculture on the Croatian subcultural scene and their collective engagement at the time of natural disasters and the pandemic has had a significant impact on the otherwise negative perception of this supporters' group by the media and the public. Therefore, by using the sociological theories of collective action and certain theoretical aspects from the domain of sociology of subcultures, the paper aims to demonstrate the solidarity and organized efforts of Ultras in regards to the five above-mentioned traumatic events. Within the qualitative part of the research, the researchers used an ethnographic approach by combining participant observation and a semi-structured interview with active participants, members of the supporters' group Bad Blue Boys. The quantitative part of the research was conducted through a survey on a sample of 692 inhabitants of Zagreb that was carried out immediately after the Zagreb earthquake. This paper presents the results of the aforementioned survey questionnaire, analyzed materials collected through interviews, and diary entries created while conducting the field research. The aim of combining different methodological approaches is to show what role the supporters' groups played in the eyes of the citizens in times of natural disasters and the pandemic, while also focusing on the members of the Ultras subculture and their point of view on the abovesaid events.

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Women And Children First? An Analysis Of Gender Roles In The Rescue Of People Following The 2011 Lorca Earthquake

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Catastrophes, especially those on a grand scale like earthquakes, hurricanes and tsunamis, have a devastating effect which extends beyond personal or material losses and also affects social order. From this point of view, there is increasingly more scientific evidence that demonstrate the impact of disasters on gender relations. This communication is aimed at investigating this issue in the Spanish context -where scientific production remains scant- within the framework of the R&D project GENDER (Gender, Disasters and Risks), funded through the Spanish Research Agency (FEM2017-86852-P). To this end, the discussions from four focus groups were conducted in Lorca (autonomous community of Murcia, Spain) comprising people who experienced the 2011 earthquake there.

The initial results of this study demonstrate that, although, in principal, the danger should be the same, the lived experiences and reactions of men and of women faced with a catastrophic event are not always the same, as is evidenced in the discourses of the different genders. The men's accounts of the rescue and recovery actions they undertake, usually involving the use of physical strength coupled with great risk-taking, are rich in detail. Meanwhile, the accounts of women in this respect are more spartan, their protective actions usually take the form of verbal suggestions and recommendations, and, in addition to the rescue itself, entails staying with those who are rescued. These findings, on the one hand, reveal the presence of traditional gender roles in the recue of people, and, on the other, widen the notion of what rescue involves through incorporating the gender-specific actions identified.

Collective Actions for the Restoration of Monuments: Protecting Architectural Heritage against Natural Disaster in Greece

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Along with cities and local societies, cultural monuments often suffer from various types of damage, both man-made and natural. As Greece is a seismic area and has suffered from extremely destructive earthquakes over recent years, collective actions have been taken in order to develop civil and cultural heritage protection policies. Group actions for the preservation of architectural heritage after natural disasters have highlighted innovative practices. The restoration of architectural monuments has become the symbol of a society in recovery after an earthquake. Serving this purpose, government officials, public administration bodies, members of municipal and community authorities, together with active groups of citizens have contributed to the efforts to restore the architectural monuments, as a well as other aspects of their lives.

For example, the coordinated actions for the preservation of the historic center of the city of Kalamata and the restoration of its preserved buildings after the 1986 earthquake were proposed for and awarded with the Europa Nostra Award. Respectively, collective efforts and innovative conservation works were carried out on buildings of historical and architectural significance, such as the Zappeion Hall and the Panathenaic Stadium in Athens, treating the damage caused by natural deterioration and the 1996 earthquake.

Active groups of citizens, restoration and conservation experts, as well as public and municipal officials form a network that succeeded to manage and overcome earthquake crisis. The restoration of architectural monuments becomes a metaphor of a healing society and an image of the value of cooperation.

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RN08_T07 | Social Dimensions of Disaster/Crisis Preparedness and Response (II)

The Reproduction Of Gender Roles In The Recovery Of Goods After The Earthquake In Lorca (Spain)

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Following a catastrophe such as the earthquake in Lorca (Spain) in 2011, people endeavour to guarantee their own survival and to protect and recover their own goods and possessions. Although, in principle, it might seem that the actions of men and women in the face of a disaster do not differ, some studies have indicated that the social experience of catastrophe situations confirms, reflects, disrupts and shifts social relations and gender roles (Moser 1993, Anderson 1994, Enarson and Morrow 1998, Arenas Ferriz 2001, Kumar-Range 2001). In this paper, how gender roles operate with respect to actions taken to recover goods and possessions after this earthquake are examined. To do so, data from four focus groups of survivors conducted in Lorca eight years after the catastrophe are analysed.

The results demonstrate that men and women behave, to a great extent, in ways coherent with traditional gender roles. The comments of the women focus on explaining how they tried to save essential items— money, clothes and medication— to guarantee their and their family's immediate subsistence, behaviour in line with the female role of caring. In contrast, the men's stories revolve around the risks undertaken to gain access to their homes, barely mentioning the items they managed to rescue, as if what was important was the action of getting back to and into the home, rather than the utility of the items rescued, which could be linked to certain characteristics of masculinity such as bravery or risk taking.

Determinants Of Social Care Organisations' Abilities To Provide Help In Times Of COVID-19 Pandemic

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The Covid-19 pandemic challenges the sustainability of the social care organisations (and those dependent on their services) when services are stopped or restricted to mitigate the spread of the virus. The aim of the study is to examine the outcomes for the social care organisations and their users in the early months (March to July 2020) of the pandemic, and the factors influencing the organisations' abilities to successfully respond to the crisis. The study focuses on the experiences of social care organisations such as residential settings, day-centres and food banks that offer services to individuals in highly precarious situations or the homeless in nine countries: Germany, Italy, Hungary, The Netherlands, Norway, Czech Republic, Finland, Lithuania, Estonia. The study is based on 29 qualitative research interviews with managers and staff at social care organisations and document analysis. The analysis demonstrates that in the context of drastic surge in demand for services, diminishing funding, and lack of crisis plans, the dedication and creative solutions by organisations' managers, organisational culture and intra - organisational cooperation were pivotal in maintaining the care provision. The study offers important insights in terms of potential strategies and the role of social service in health crises.

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Organisational Practices of Managing Uncertainty and Anticipating Severe Weather Events

Jasmina Schmidt, Rebecca Lange

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Extreme weather events like winter storms or droughts can have a significant impact on public safety, especially when there is limited time for authorities and organisations with safety tasks to prepare for them. Communicating forecast uncertainty allows weather services to provide information about potentially severe weather at an earlier time, albeit with lower probability or precision than at a later point in time. However, this earlier communication may allow better preparation for the event. Hence, this study focuses on the handling of weather warnings and the uncertainties they entail on the side of organisations with safety tasks. This research is based on two case studies: fire brigades in Brandenburg, Germany and their practices of managing forest fire danger and the German road traffic sector in relation to weather warnings and road safety.

The emphasis here lies in factors of organisational structuration and culture, as well as in implicit and explicit knowledge in decision-making, especially in the preparatory phase of reported extreme weather events. In order to better understand how forecasting uncertainty is incorporated into organisational decisions and practices, the study follows a qualitative research approach. In our conference contribution we will present the first results of focus group discussions and semi-structured expert interviews with representatives of the organisations in question. Findings will contribute to the understanding of responses of professional recipients of weather warnings and the theoretical discussion of organisational practices in the context of weather forecasting and warning.

RN08_T08 | Comparative perspectives in socio-economic crisis

Migration: Sociocultural Conflicts of Values

Musa Yusupov

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The modern world is characterized by a high level of migration, movement of people within the country and between countries. National and local societies are becoming more and more multi-ethnic, spaces of interaction of different cultures are being formed. This is often accompanied by tension and value conflicts. Research object: migration.
Subject: socio-cultural conflicts of values of migrants.
Purpose: to reveal the features of manifestation of the conflict of sociocultural values of migrants.
Method: Sociocultural and conflictological approaches, application of the method of comparative and logical analysis.
Result: Migration is a natural phenomenon in the development of mankind. Today it is based on various reasons, social inequality, surplus population in certain regions, natural disasters, physical security in zones of the armed conflict and others. The report highlights the main migration flows from one country to another, provides a comparative analysis of emerging relations and emerging contradictions of socio-cultural values in European countries and Russia. The presence of value contradictions within migrant groups, between migrants of different ethnic diasporas, as well as between migrants and the population of the host country is noted.
Conclusion: Migration processes are an inevitable phenomenon of social reality and represent a significant resource for the development of the economy, science and art. They demand that government bodies and civil institutions constantly improve and develop new mechanisms for harmonizing values and interests, adapting and integrating migrants into local communities. We need permanent commissions or public councils to prevent and regulate conflicts of interest and values.
Key words: migration, sociocultural values, conflict, interests, difference

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The Economic "crisis" in Greece Through the Lens of Labour Mobility - Immobility of Albanian Migrants

Maria Panteleou

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This presentation, using material from triennial anthropological fieldwork (2015-2017) with Albanian migrants, who live and work in Corinth since 1998, highlights how people from the same ethnic group perceive and manage differently the "crisis" and the common issue of the working hours' reduction in the Corinthian labour context. For some Albanians as archetypal "crisis" is understood the collapse of the Communist regime in Albania in the 1990s and aftereffect of national unemployment that was confronted by international migration and finding work in Greece. Therefore, the subsequent economic "crisis" in Greece is considered as a familiar precarious situation, dealt with mobilization of social, labour relations of "trust" with Greek employers who help them to move in the wider region of Corinth, acquiring additional jobs by various Greek employers. For other Albanians, the economic "crisis" in Greece is an unusual, fluid economic situation, during which Greek employers make the work, which they used to assign to Albanians, done by themselves or they assign their work to other workers, who seek lower labour payment than the Albanian workers. The presentation concludes that the economic "crisis" in Greece is being experienced differently among Albanians in Corinth, because some of them, having had built social and labour networks of "trust" with Greek employers, receive the privilege of labour mobility in the wider region of Corinthian area by increasing their income. Others, indifferent to establish relationships with Greek employers, are immobile in Corinth; expect local works from random Greek employers to emerge.

Findings On Organizational And Inter-organizational Tension Fields During The „Refugee Crisis" – What Crisis Are We Talking About?

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It has been over five years, since a major refugee movement to Europe took place. Between fall of 2015 and early summer 2016 a total of more than 745,000 people sought asylum in Germany, to cite an example (BAMF 2017). Public authorities, aid organizations, private actors, as well as citizens etc. contributed to the situation by taking over functions addressing the handling of the asylum procedure, accommodation, care and support until the decision of the procedure (about integration, or repatriation). The involved actors faced a dynamic, complex and challenging situation, often labeled as "Refugee Crisis". Retrospectively it seems that involved organizations had low capacity to evaluate the situation to draw lessons for the future as daily duties required their full attention. The research project "Security Cooperation and Migration" deals with this "gap", and aims to reconstruct and analyze the inter-organizational handling of the situation, as well as lessons learned and good practices from various perspectives based on qualitative interviews. The empirical findings point to challenges in terms of "tension fields" within and between the involved organizations, which indicate conflicts, but also learning opportunities for the future, for example based on evolving trust through participation. The main question concerning this set of issues: What kind of organizational and inter-organizational challenges can be identified and what could be learned as for other crises (e.g. COVID-19 pandemic)?
This contribution will present findings from interviews with members from police, public administration and private security to provide an explanation to the main question stated.

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Symbolic Interaction, Power, And War. An Ethnography-inspired Analysis of the Narratives Of Unaccompanied Young Refugees With War Experiences In Institutional Care In Sweden

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Linnaeus University, Sweden

This study concerns young people who have experienced war, taken shelter in Sweden, and been placed in institutions. The purpose of the study is to identify and analyze power relations that contribute to the shaping of young people's identities and repertoires of action via stigmatizations and social comparisons with different reference groups. The study's empirical material includes qualitatively oriented interviews with six young people from Iraq, Syria, and Afghanistan who have experienced war followed by placement in institutional care in Sweden. Analytical findings with the following themes are presented: (1) power relations and war, (2) power relations and escape from war, and (3) power relations and post war. The study demonstrates that narratives about war, escaping war, and postwar life in Sweden construct and reconstruct an image of a series of interactive rituals that are both influenced by and influence the power dynamic between the actors. This relationship in turn creates and recreates an interplay among the stigmatizing experiences of the youths, their social comparisons, and definitions of inequality.

RN08_T09 | Crisis and Conflict in Society

Displacement of Violence in Post-Conflict Setting: The Case of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

The focus of the paper is the segregated education system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the phenomenon of 'two schools under one roof' that currently operates in the country (TSUOR). TSUOR describes a policy of ethnic segregation which was introduced by the Dayton Peace Agreement that, in 1995, officially ended almost four-year long conflict in the country. Muslim and Croat children attend classes in the same building but are physically separated into different classrooms and taught ethnically differentiated curricula. The paper investigates if more than two decades of segregated education in Bosnia have had a negative impact on security in the region by creating fertile ground for ethno-radicalisation of Bosnian youth. The paper presents current situation in Bosnia as ethnocracy, a political system in which political and social organisations are founded on ethnic belonging rather than individual choice. This paper argues that segregated education in Bosnia presents an example of post-conflict ethnocracy trap. It further argues that while actual combat may have ceased, the ethnic conflict continues via the field of education and as such contributes to community vulnerability. The paper is based on textbook and curricula analysis and interviews with educators in Bosnia.

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Civilian Participation In Interstate War: Unfolding Voluntary Collective Action In Nagorno-Karabakh War

Hayk Smbatyan

Uppsala University, Sweden

The paper covers the results of a small-scale single-case study on civilian participation in interstate war. Looking at the case of the 2020 Nagorno-Karabakh war, I am exploring the reasons and motives why civilians volunteer for joining the armed forces during war. In this qualitative analysis of in-depth interviews with war volunteers from Armenia, I mainly rely on Elisabeth Wood's theory on insurgent collective action, additionally drawing on the observed phenomenon from the perspective of Max Weber's social action theory. Based on the results of the study, I argue that emotional and moral motives, rather than rational intentions, are what shape the decision to volunteer. Withal, the paper exhibits that Wood's theory, contingent upon relevant conceptual and contextual expansions, has a significant explanatory power even outside of its original scope conditions.

Conflict As A Catalyst For Peace? The Case Of The Conflictualisation And Pacification Of Northern Irish Society Through Its Past And Present Political Crises

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This presentation focuses on the Northern Irish peace process. Using ethnographical work in an area of Belfast marked by the conflict between Catholics and Protestants, we analyse how actors confront each other in order to enforce competing conceptions of what the peace process should be. For most social groups, the residents of this district maintain a 'social anachronism' by remaining attached to forms of social conflict that the rest of society, and the State group, intend to relinquish. The members of these disadvantaged communities, whilst divided on their attachment to their ethno-political community, then put forms of stigmatisation regarding

their relationship to peace and conflict to the test. How are these processes of increased reflexivity and accusations of resistance to peace characteristic of the particular social change that a 'peace process' represents? First, we show that these conflicting ideals of 'conflict' and 'peace' are expressed in the treatment of local public problems and have their origins in actors' practices. We then suggest that the unexpected evolution of certain public issues - such as juvenile suicides, street fighting, women's empowerment and sporting oppositions - and the increasing accusations of 'return to conflict' or 'imperfect peace' highlight tensions that are specific to the way modern societies attempt to regulate internal antagonisms. Finally, through a historical detour, we show how this reflexive dimension of conflict has become increasingly prevalent as Northern Ireland has experienced successive crises throughout its history, being progressively taken over by the state.

Culture Eats Conflict Moderation for Lunch

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The current Covid-19 pandemic enhances existing societal conflicts (namely equal access to health services, economical and educational resources) and might only be the first of further global virus-related crises to follow (Davis, M. (2012)). Governments have the chance to integrate citizens in debates on these conflicts as to solve them more consensus-based (Howarth, C. et al. (2020)) and with innovative (OECD (February 11, 2019)), approaches.

The levels of competences to deal with conflicts, however, vary among people as recent, partly violent social and political tensions and escalations show (Rollwage M. et al. (2018) / van Prooijen, J. (2019)) especially when mirroring them against (intercultural) conflict competencies like "inter-pretive perception and judgment" and "developmental construct/no either-or attitude" (Füllenbach, B. et al. (2016)), "conflict optimism" or „balanced behavior" (Ting-Toomey, St. (2007)).

Risks of intensifying the existing conflicts could be decreased by moderating them officially and publicly. Here, again, cultural sensitivity matters for choosing suitable moderation methods and competent moderators as to be perceived as "appropriate" and "effective" (Spitzberg, B. et al. (1994)). This is especially important with regard to global conflicts, requiring region-wide or global, lasting agreements. Appropriate conflict moderation thus avoids the "violation of valued

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rules, norms, or expectancies in given context or contexts" while "effective interaction obtains valued outcomes, objectives or goals" (Spitzberg, B. et al. (1994)).

If and how popular conflict moderation methods work in different cultural settings, will be examined by using valid

RN08_T10| Science, Technology and Disaster Studies (I)

Digital Practices of Russian Emergency Volunteers

Polina Ermolaeva, Olga Basheva

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The authors' research based on the original empirical data (in-depth and expert interviews, online-survey, analysis of digital communities) provides insights on the nature, functionality, opportunities and limitations of digital technologies of Russian emergency volunteers, in particular, volunteer forest firefighters and search and rescue teams. The key areas of digital emergency volunteers work relate to (1) gathering and analysis of vast data streams in order to respond to humanitarian crises (i.e., volunteered geographic information), (2) designing of new digital platforms aimed at efficient and transparent distribution of assistance (this area engages the volunteers work among IT community), (3) mobilizing online communities to meet the needs of affected people as quick as possible. The data also shows that the emergency volunteering is divided by the level of risk to their life and wellbeing, expertise, skills set and knowledge. Along with search and rescue skills and firefighting the volunteer community are actively mastering the skills to deal with special equipment and technologies, including working with media content and SMM. Modern technologies have created new repertory of volunteer practices in emergencies and restructured the agency of volunteers in a way that they can create and lead virtual volunteering emergency platforms by themselves. The authors will also discuss the key opportunities (e.g. fast speed engagement, coordination) and shortcomings (e.g. digital divide, fake information) of the Russian digital emergency volunteers as well as their work during the COVID-19. The latter period has shown that the vast opportunities that digital technologies are introduced cannot fully compensate offline activities.

Covid-19 as a Slow Disaster: an STS Perspective as Intervention in the Management of the Pandemic.

Israel Rodriguez-Giralt

Open University of Catalonia, Spain

This talk aims to "think with" the intense adventure in which I have been involved. It tells the story of a multidisciplinary Technical Support Group (TSG) on the Catalan government's pandemic. This particular task force was aimed to contribute to "everything necessary to understand and get involved in the logic of this epidemic". This included epidemiological surveillance issues, health prevention and promotion, working at the healthcare and community level or adding risk communication and citizen involvement. For about 4 months, a multidisciplinary team of 8 people worked intensively to develop ideas, technical documents and tools for risk communication, protocols, indicators, alert plans, social support strategies for isolation and quarantine…

Ethnographically, I am interested in two interconnected processes: 1) the role and boundary-work of epidemiology throughout the pandemic, interrogating whether the pandemic is changing the field of practice and/or its academic status, particularly concerning other disciplines and medical specialities, and 2) in what way, this interpellates and intertwines with our own capacities/incapacities, as social scientists, especially as disaster scholars, to collaborate and be relevant in the midst of a pandemic. In particular, I will reflect upon the notion of "slow disaster" and how it has worked in our TSG as a boundary-concept that has had enough immutable content to maintain the integrity and facilitate communication despite being understood in different ways across various experts and publics. In this regard, the notion has become an interesting, and still intriguing, way of negotiating my expertise, as a social scientist, and mostly as "disasterologist", to intervene in the conceptual and practical articulation of the pandemic.

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Military Conflicts and Existential Fears: a Comparative Analysis of Modern European Society

Natalia Nemirova

Saint-Petersburg University, Russian Federation

The presentation is devoted to the problems of transformation of the concept of "war" in the mass consciousness of the population of European countries and its influence on the solidarization of European society. In the context of hybrid wars, due to the development of digital technologies, war is virtualized, and as a result, ideas about it are distorted. The formation and maintenance of images of enemies in the media contributes to the growth of fears. This is a serious burden on the everyday consciousness of citizens, which was especially aggravated during the Pandemic. War refers to massive existential fears fueled by military rhetoric, constantly fueled by a sense of catastrophism and isolationism. In this report, based on secondary sociological data (Levada Center, Gallup, Pew Research Center, ESI, EDeLman and others), a comparative analysis of the fears of residents of European countries and their perceptions of war as a real threat is carried out. How do fears contribute to international polarization? How has robotization influenced the socio-political significance of war? Do real military conflicts affect the transformation of opinions in modern conditions? How has isolation during the pandemic affected the growing fears of Europeans about war? What measures should be taken to stabilize the situation? To answer these questions, several cases are analyzed: the war in Ukraine, military actions in Syria.

Dialogues of Digital Commons and Equitable Resilience: Spaceless Community Participation and Concrete Reflections on Regions

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During the first wave of 2020 pandemic, a rise in the number and popularity of commons-based initiatives was observed worldwide. In this paper I question the ways that platforms associated with urban and digital commons affect bonding, bridging and linking social capital and eventually the resilience of communities. The analysis takes place in 2 layers:
- the direct impact of the platforms on the ability of communities to bounce forward,
- the impact of such platforms on equitable policy making related to community resilience on the regional level, through ecosystem interactions.
Based on the preliminary findings, the platforms can result in both positive outcomes and negative externalities of social capital depending on their internal characteristics in terms of community, rules and data management and the way that they interact within cyberphysical ecosystems.
The paper consists of a theoretical framework and a case study.
The theoretical framework is a comparative analysis in the fields of resilience, social capital, urban and digital commons and platform ecosystems.
The case study is analysing Boston communities, towards lessons learnt for equitable resilience in Europe. An inferential statistical analysis and an analysis of within and across community interactions through social network analysis, leads to the correlation of the impact of COVID19 on Boston communities with platform participation. The results are used for a bottom-up assessment of I-RES (Integrated Resilience Enhancement Solutions) framework of Global Resilience Institute.
The paper is a valuable contribution, linking the fields of equitable resilience and the commons. It can highly support future research and projects, as many diverse types of crises, shocks and stretches are following the pandemic.

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RN08_T11 | Science, Technology and Disaster Studies (II)

Crisis Communication and Informative Treatment of Forest Fires That Occurred in Galicia (Spain) in October 2017

Ariadna Rodríguez-Teijeiro, Alberto Cotillo Pereira

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This proposal recognizes forest fires as a social, political, economic and environmental problem (da Silva et al., 2019) and focuses on the analysis of the media coverage granted to forest fires that occurred in Galicia (Spain) in October 15 and 16, 2017. Particularly, this proposal's objective is to examine how risk of forest fires is communicated in a local newspaper, La Voz de Galicia, that "in its public service mission must offer useful information for citizens in emergency situations" (Pereiro, Dominguez y del Campo, 2018). We start from an approach that places news as a discourse (Van Dijk, 1990) and we approach the news published during the fire period through the analysis of the interpretative frameworks that they contain (Goffman, 2006). Ultimately, this proposal tries to understand the contribution of local media to risk perception of forest fires to identify possible "gaps between scientific communication and local risk communication" (da Silva et al., 2019).

Political Use of Visual Social Media in Spain in Times of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Miguel Varela-Rodríguez

Universidad de Valladolid, Spain

This paper examines the use of COVID-19-related images in social media by major political parties in Spain between March and June 2020. Through content analysis of a sample of 985 images collected from the Instagram profiles of the parties in the Spanish Congress, the paper identifies key moments and leading visual elements and discourses that have accompanied the different phases of the response to the coronavirus. In an early phase (following the decree of a State of Alarm in March 2020), parties promoted messages of unity and encouragement, drawing on national symbols, emitting messages of hope and calling for social responsibility and collective care. Images that included messages of gratefulness to health workers were common, as were the demands for support to public services. This phase opened a window of opportunity for enhanced dialogue in Spain that would not last long. Steadily, images became more divisive, with the use of national symbols becoming more closely ascribed to certain ideologies and a higher use of memes and posters demanding change or putting blame on certain collectives, more visible with each extension of the State of Alarm. By May 2020, rallies for the removal of restrictions became commonplace in visual social media, attacks between parties were no longer the exception, and leaders (mostly male) emerged more prominently. The paper argues that such discourses have contributed to increasing the emotional and social toll of the pandemic, and furthered the perception of social division.

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Emerging Technologies and Terrorist Threats: A Monitoring Approach

Isabel Kusche, Christian Büscher

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany

The aim to prevent extremist polarization and terrorist acts is closely linked with the notion of monitoring developments that may not be dangerous in themselves but could nevertheless foster or facilitate the emergence of threats. "Monitoring System and Transfer Platform Radicalization" (MOTRA) is a collaborative project funded by the German Civil Security Research Programme that is based on this notion. Our sub-project focuses on the monitoring of the role that new technological developments may play in the aggravation of extremist and terrorist threats on the one hand and their prevention and mitigation on the other hand. In the first part of our paper, we describe the theoretical assumptions that underlie the monitoring concept and their translation into an operational procedure. In the second part, we present results of a delphi study that asked experts at the intersection of research on technology and extremism/terrorism to evaluate how likely a number of technological developments are to help and encourage extremist and terrorist actors. We situate the study in the overall monitoring process and show how it contributes to a prioritization of technology assessments that take the possibility of misuse seriously. The overall ambition of the project is thus to contribute to more societal resilience in the face of possible political conflicts.

From Catastrophic Energy To Critical Information: Forest Fires In The Spanish Parliamentary Debate Of The 21st Century

Juan de Dios Ruano Gómez, Ariadna Rodríguez Teijeiro

Universidad de A Coruña, Spain

The Spanish Parliament (Congress of Deputies and Senate) is the main political mechanism for transforming the catastrophic energy of disasters into critical information for politics. Energy and information, catastrophes and crises will therefore be analysed in this Communication through parliamentary debates on forest fires in 21st century Spain, which have been the subject of public debate in the Spanish Parliament.

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RN09 | Economic Sociology

RN09_T01_01 | Forms of adaptation to the pandemic crisis (I)

Organizational Adaptation and Structural Inertia during the Covid-19 Pandemic: The Case of Excursion Companies in Russia

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The Covid-19 pandemic dramatically changed leisure practices in 2020. For instance, the tourist season started later than it usually starts. Hotels, restaurants, tour operators and other companies lost many clients in the first part of 2020. But millions of persons decided to have vacations in the summer. Most of them selected domestic over foreign destinations (Zenker and Kock, 2020). As a result, tourism industry business had to adapt the new conditions when there were many clients after the lockdown and the demand structure changed. The research studies the organizational adaptation and the structural inertia of excursion companies during the Covid-19 pandemic. Fifteen in-depth interviews were conducted with directors of excursion companies and self-employed tour guides in Russian Black Sea Coast in August 2020. The findings show that the state financial support was not enough for tourism industry business and it had to solve the problems by itself. Most of the tourists spent their savings during the lockdown and the demand on excursions decreased. Companies had to reduce the expenses and to optimize the number of tours. As people wanted to relax after the coronavirus restrictions they mostly asked for entertainment excursions. The resorts that specialized in such tours fulfilled the demand. But the structural inertia (Hannan and Freeman, 1977) of excursion companies in other places on the coast limited the organizational adaptation.

Tourism industry business had been investing in cultural and historical tours for many decades and it was not sure that entertainments would be demanded after the Covid-19 pandemic.

New Business Requirements In The Tourism Sector In Greece Due To The Pandemic – Resulting Skill Requirements

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The sectoral and occupational structure of employment has been radically changed due to Covid-19 in the last year. Additional changes have been recorded in labour relations. Moreover, the pandemic has accelerated institutional and technological transformations at the sectoral, country and international levels. The impact of these changes has been stronger in certain sectors such as the tourism sector, due to limitations in traveling and other restrictions due to the pandemic. In this paper we focus on the new requirements brought by the pandemic in the tourism sector in Greece. Utilizing quantitative data from a survey of tourist users and qualitative data from in-depth interviews with key tourist actors, we map these new requirements for developmental change in the tourist sector in Greece during, and, especially after the pandemic. We address how the current situation leads to new opportunities and obstacles for tourist companies and skill needs for employers and employees in the tourism sector.

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Welfare benefit recipients in Germany: Unemployment dynamics during the Covid-19 pandemic

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The Covid-19 pandemic has been challenging social security systems such as the German welfare benefit system 'Unemployment Benefit II (UBII)', which might have changed its scope as a consequence. The article analyses the UBII entries and exits of unemployed people by individual characteristics and economic sectors as well as their participation in active labour market programmes during the Corona crisis. Using aggregate administrative data, we find that lower exit rates from unemployment drive the Corona-related change in unemployment for UBII recipients more strongly than for the average unemployed. Those most strongly affected in their employment opportunities are UBII recipients without a vocational degree underlining the importance of education. To a smaller extent yet still strongly affected are foreign and younger UBII recipients. Furthermore, the sectors accommodation & food service and temporary work agencies that normally provide employment opportunities for welfare recipients are the most affected by the Corona crisis. Considering that UBII recipients are a per se vulnerable group facing barriers to finding a job, it is likely that missing opportunities during the pandemic might further deteriorate their employment perspectives.

Experiencing and Projecting a Crisis: Households' Reactions to the First Months of the COVID-19 Outbreak in Poland

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How the Covid-19 related crisis has impacted the financial situation of the households? How do they try to make a living in that situation of radical change? The main goal of our presentation is to analyze households' coping strategies in a situation of the experienced or projected crisis. Our analyses are based on the diary research material obtained in the memoir contest "Everyday life in the times of coronavirus" organized in Poland in the first months of the pandemic outbreak (March-July 2020). Drawing of this biographical research material (448 diaries and memoirs) we show that restrictions on mobility and increased precautionary measures have changed households' economic and consumption practices. The limitations in the availability of goods, shopping opportunities, and services pushed diarists to initiate substitute actions based on their own resources, competencies, and local support networks. The radical change resulted in the practice of carrying out an "audit" of the household as household members engaged in a deeper reflection on their financial situation by attempting to predict and visualize the future risks. The diaries, written by people in different social and economic situations, showed to what extent household resources, understood as income, savings, living conditions, social contacts, or professional qualifications had a significant impact on the severity and perceived costs of the pandemic. We focus on two types of households: (1) those that experience immediate effects of the crisis, and (2) those who project the upcoming crisis that might affect their financial situation in the future. We show how these two categories operate in different time horizons and how the uneven impact of the crisis manifests itself in their trajectories, expectations, and coping strategies.

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RN09_T01_02 | Morality and Modern Market Economy

The Moral Background of Impact Investment

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Over the last decade, the practice of investing with the intention to generate both a social/environmental impact alongside a financial return – a practice called "impact investing" – has become increasingly common. While most studies of impact investment have analyzed how financial value and social values are brought together in investment practices, our paper is interested in analyzing the moral discourse that underpins them. Building on the "new sociology of morality" which investigates the nature, causes and consequences of people's ideas about the good and the right, we have conducted a study of the public moral opinions of this industry (on traditional investments, socially oriented investments, social enterprises, the economy in general, and political and social/environmental issues), as well as its "moral background" (Abend 2014), which is the framework that supports specific moral judgments and behaviors. What do impact investors urge traditional investors to do to be more moral? What examples and cases are cited? What "heroes" must be followed? What kinds of reasons, conceptual repertoires, methods and evidence, or metaphysical conceptions support their moral opinions? Empirically, the research on which this paper builds is a qualitative study of the impact investment ecosystem in Geneva, a major global hub of traditional and "sustainable" finance as well as international development. For this paper we analyze two data sources: a collection of publications from core impact organizations (websites and selected reports), for which we make a qualitative and quantitative content analyses; and a qualitative analysis of interviews with impact investors and intermediaries (around 30 so far). The paper promises to yield new insights into the "moral turn" of contemporary finance.

RN09_T02_01 | Theoretical developments of Economic Sociology revisited

Institutions and Innovation: A Systematic Literature Review of Major Research Fields

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Institutions are considered one of the important factors that shape innovation. Institutional arrangements are expected to determine the innovation capacities of countries, regions and to yield social outcomes. The social studies on innovation have placed institutions in a significant position of the research agenda. Theoretical approaches and empirical studies have increased substantially, resulting in a very complex multidisciplinary landscape built from sociology, economics and policy sciences, among others.

As a consequence, it is very difficult to figure out what we really know about the role of institutions on innovation. Two important gaps are the lack of consensus on the meaning of institutions, and the popularity of innovation as a catch-all concept applied to phenomena of diverse nature.

The goal of this article is to provide a review of the literature on the topic. Our research questions are: 1) what are the conceptual foundations of research traditions?; 2) how the relationships between institutions and innovations are studied?; 3) what are the major achievements?

We conducted a bibliometric analysis of the literature published in the Web of Science followed by a qualitative review of significant works. We used 806 documents to explore the knowledge base and the current research fronts. Because of their usefulness to identify social networks, we used "author co-citation analysis" and "author bibliographic coupling analysis". The preliminary results show several clusters that represent the intellectual and social map. We have found that the structure of the field is built on the different

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conceptualizations in economics and sociology about the meaning of both institutions and innovation. In the paper we identify the research communities and analyse their contributions to the current state of knowledge.

New Sociological Thinking About Economic Forms - Max Weber's Institutionalism

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In the 1980s when new economic sociology started only few attentation had been given to classical European thinking. So, for a long time economic sociologists overlooked Weber's studies on economic forms and did not see his analyses of socio-economic institutions in "Economy and Society". This presentation will provide a new perspective on Max Weber and elaborate his institutionalism as a foundation of a sociology of economy today. It is stated that we can take from him the notion that a variety of institutions could frame the economic world having different effects, due to the inherent constellations of interests. Thus, Weber's "General Economic History" and "Economy and Society" are presented as a comparative institutional perspective on economic forms and a third way of analyzing socio-economic phenomena. This allows us to present Weber's work as a sociological perspective on economic forms, as well as a foundation of economic sociology.

Political Structures and Trust in Markets: A Comparative Examination of Consumer Trust in 28 EU Member States and the Effects of Consumer Policy on Trust.

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A central tenet of the New Economic Sociology is that trust is a central factor in the sound functioning of markets. Previous research has mainly used a national-scale network approach to argue that personal relations generate trust in market relations. In contrast, I argue, from a comparative perspective, that political structures influence consumer trust. First, using secondary, aggregate data on consumer trust in the 28 EU member states retrieved from the 2016 EU Scoreboard on Consumer and Retailer Attitudes toward Consumer Protection, I show how consumer trust in markets varies across the 28 EU member states. Second, I use regression models to examine the effects of varying levels of political embeddedness on consumer trust, taking legal, enforcement, associational and institutional consumer policy dimensions as a proxy. GDP per capita and market competition (Hirschman-Herfindahl Index) are included in the regressions as control variables and to test the possible effect of economic influences on consumer trust. The results support the view that it is not only personal relations that generate trust in market relations but also political structures. As the results furthermore show, it is political more than economic factors which play a role in trust generation. The findings and the argument presented in this talk echo institutional economic sociological approaches, and they add to them a trust dimension. They furthermore encourage finer-grained comparative analysis to better account for the effects of social macrostructures on trust.

The Economic Sociology of Innovation: Taking Stock – Looking Ahead

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This paper argues that a distinct economic sociology of innovation aims at exploring the motives and modes of novelty-generating and -diffusing economic action. A point of departure may be provided by the diverse forms of knowledge and the degree to which they appear as property and commodities. In a similar vein, the contested logic of marketization may be explored when it comes to narratives, metrics, and other means of coping with the effects of uncertainty associated with technological innovation. Moreover, an economic sociological view on entrepreneurship may address reflexive actors, who develop distinct techno-economic goals and deploy social skills to achieve them, involving strategies for the legitimization of novelty. A corresponding perspective on the innovation efforts of firms might explore how firms proceed with innovation routines and practices, as exemplified by modes of R&D operations. As firms are set to compete within specific social structures, their embeddedness in socio-spatial networks emerges as a further key concern of the economic sociology of innovation. These inter-firm

networks might extend to research institutes, universities, government agencies and other actors from the private and public sector who are active in the generation of new knowledge and thus become constitutive parts of regional or national innovation systems. An economic sociological perspective might look at the characteristics of these systems in terms of the structures of knowing, valuating, and legitimizing which sustain the reflexive interaction and learning efforts of the involved actors. Corresponding variations in political and legal aspects of innovation inform the national and regional diversity of capitalism and their self-transformation into new paradigmatic types.

The Moralization of Economics

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The discipline of economics has a formative role in the moral configuration of market society. Yet, the moral content of economics has been dissected mainly by unveiling the implicit normative implications of its purportedly neutral assumptions. Far less attention has been devoted to figuring out what it is that the economic scholarship regards as moral and how economists conceive morality. However, it is exactly these explicit conceptions that enter economic discourse, spread as part of economic knowledge, and eventually shape the moral understandings of markets.

This article discusses the 'moralization of economics' – that is, the integration of morality into mainstream economic thought. I show that, in light of the behavioural turn, economics has rediscovered morality. I map three strands in present-day economic literature, which have theorized the moral foundations of market society, emphasized the moral limits of market expansion, and illuminated the moral consequences of market trading. The three strands are ostensibly irreconcilable with prevalent views of economic scholarship as either endorsing market solutions or neglecting morals altogether. Nevertheless, the three strands remain strongly wedded to the discipline's theoretical and methodological conventions. As a result, the 'moralization of economics' centres on a narrow and peculiar kind of morality, which is functional to the correction of market imperfections and attributed to the responsibility of rational individuals. I conclude by pointing to parallels between how economics theorizes morality and how economics supports the ideational embeddedness of market society.

Reimagining Capitalism in Times of Crises: How the Pandemic Affects Moral Market Entrepreneurs' Imaginaries of the Future

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The current pandemic seriously affects all spheres of society, including the economy where growth has plummeted, value chains have become interrupted, unemployment has increased, and R&D investments have been put on hold. In this state of radical uncertainty, tentative questions about the long-term effects of the crisis have been raised. While some fear that the turmoil of the pandemic will reinforce or even aggravate capitalist dysfunctions like increasing inequality and environmental destruction, others hope that this crisis can "open up the future" and provide a window of opportunity to transform capitalism and bring about change toward a sustainable economic order.

Contributing to this broader question, this study focuses on a group of actors that are considered as drivers of social change and capitalist transformation: moral market entrepreneurs. Based on a qualitative analysis of semi-structured interviews and complementary document analysis for 25 entrepreneurs in the German ethical fashion market, we set out to understand how these actors imagine the future in the face of crisis. In particular, we explore a) their imaginaries of social change, i.e. how they generally project the pathway toward an alternative economic future, and b) how the current crisis affects or alters these imaginaries and figures in their ideas of a forthcoming capitalist transformation.

Our study contributes to the growing strands of literature on imagined futures in the economy and on morality in and around markets. By shedding light on how moral market entrepreneurs reimagine capitalism in the face of the pandemic and reconsider the possibility for broader social change, we highlight the contingency of imaginaries of social change and capitalist transformation.

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The Impact Of The Financial Crisis On The Participation In Private Pensions In Germany

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In the context of the German three-pillar system of old-age security, financial markets play a significant role in securing living standards in old age. The financial crisis of 2008 has not only left its mark on the value of retirement savings, but most probably also on savings behavior. We assume in this paper, that the financial crisis has led to a loss of confidence in financial markets, and this loss of trust can be illustrated by looking at the number of newly taken out pension plans in the following years.

The paper is based on data of the LeA-study on "life courses and old-age provisions". The representative survey contains information on employment records and individual pension plans for Germans born 1957 to 1976. The analysis concentrates on so-called Riester pensions as the most dynamic private pension scheme in Germany in recent years. We estimate panel fixed-effects logit models to examine whether the financial crisis had an impact on the participation in Riester pensions. Results show that instead of a shock effect relating to the crisis years, we rather see a linear effect following the crisis. Even though it is thus difficult to pin the effect solely on the financial crisis, there is big challenge for social policy, if funded plans are needed to ensure adequate future old age incomes.

RN09_T02_02 | New Forms of Money

Fear of the Pandemic and Social Distancing as Factors Determining Faster Institutionalization of Cashlessness

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The shock of the coronavirus pandemic has changed the way societies and economies around the world function. It has also influenced the payment behaviour of customers and firms' payment strategies (the way companies accept payments). More and more publications indicate that cash is being replaced faster and faster (because of the pandemic) by payments made with cards or smartphones around the globe. With this paper we would like to discuss sociological dimensions, specifically institutional aspects of this change.

With references to two phases of empirical studies – qualitative (IDIs) conducted with owners of small firms in June 2020 and quantitative (CATI) conducted on a representative sample of 1000 adults in July 2020 in Poland – the issue of institutionalisation of cashlessness is at the centre of this analysis and is presented as a broad social process that consists of individual and organizational actions. The paper will present how "organizational field" of cashless economy is becoming more "mature" (in terms of Maguire & Lawrence 2004 concept) during pandemic times, as it is being constructed and sustained by the institutional work made by small firms. We will present types and examples of institutional work firms made in 2020. Additionally, we will discuss these efforts in a perspective of the visible changes in payment behaviour of consumers (changes revealed in the conducted survey) that are also caused both by emotional factors (fear of the pandemic) and new social rules (social distancing) that together rationalize cashless payments.

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Between Bitcoin And Post-Capitalism: Comparing Narrative Of Two Discursive Economic Communities

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Between Bitcoin and Post-Capitalism: Comparing narrative of two discursive economic communities,
In this paper, based on my ethnographic and netnographic study, I compare narrative themes, stemming from two discursive economic communities; both entailing a performativity claim of future markets: the Bitcoin community and the Post-Capitalist community.
The two communities perform similar "rhetorical devices" regarding minimizing transaction costs, attributing significant value reduction to transfer and transition costs due to technological changes, and consequently dramatic eradication of traditional occupations, organization, and financial processes. Moreover, both deduce current values from futurist utopia.
The socialization of currency and financial inclusion are also joint theme. Yet the specific application proposed by the two communities is a "mirror image" of one another. Additionally, the two communities have similar problems in "marketing" their message to the wider community and their acceptability by political economic organs.
On the other hand, there are significant differences between the two in the degree of analytical primacy attributed to society, the State, the economy, the individual, and technology. Similarly, there is meaningful difference in the outlook on human agency, economic performativity, and socio-technological agecement.
The Bitcoin community suggests a single solution, depicted by a "modal" individual, who controls its monetary value by algorithmic regulation, embedded in a monetary-paralyzed State. In sharp contrast, the Post-capitalist discourse glorifies the real, living individual who is integrated in the community, struggling with the complexity of human existence by a variety of tools. This individual is portrayed as rooted in a democratic decision-making mechanism of sovereign citizens; all free from the appalling link between existence and wage, and sheltered by an active State and sustainable economy.

Violence of the Instant Loan Market in Debtors' Narratives

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The Finnish "instant loan" market, operating since 2005, has been criticised e.g. for lax criteria in loan approval, high interest rates and costs, as well as targeting vulnerable groups. In this paper, we argue that this kind of credit market can be understood as involving "market violence", circumstances on the market that lead to unequal life chances and below-potential health and wellbeing for certain marginalised people and groups. Market violence takes place through an assemblage of various inter-connected aspects of the market environment, including business practices, laws, social relations and affective dynamics. Previous research has shown that there is a particularly strong connection between unsecured debt and negative emotional and mental health outcomes such as anxiety and depression, but, at least provisionally, also optimism and relief. Rather than simply focusing on individuals' sentiments, we turn attention to how these intimate aspects of debt are made use of on a market level and how they work together with other aspects of the context. We analyse debtors' anonymous narratives from the discussion forum Suomi24 ("Finland24") in order to explain the nature of market violence and particularly the role of affect in it. The narratives tend to describe an initial change in life circumstances that brings about an affective state, an intense present. The digitally mediated instant loan market, where loans are quickly and easily available, can respond to the demand of this intense present, while also avoiding embarrassment related to asking for help from friends or family members. However, debtors quickly find themselves worse off, stuck in a spiral of debt.

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The Gendered Construction Of Risk In Asset Accumulation For Retirement

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Retirement provision has become increasingly financialised since the 1980s, as welfare has been replaced by measures governed by financial markets and tools. In the UK, the state pension provides minimal protection against poverty, and individuals are expected to provide for retirement by accumulating personal assets through financial products. This financialisation requires individuals to act as rational portfolio managers, negotiating the potential for risk and reward across their investments.

However, official reports suggest that 12 million people are under-saving for retirement through workplace pensions, representing approximately 38% of the working population, and there are gender disparities in terms of who saves for later life, and how much. We investigate why people are not accumulating assets for retirement as expected to understand to what extent people are able to act as responsible risk managers and examine the role of gender in determining decisions about risk in asset accumulation, based on 105 semi-structured interviews conducted across two independent studies.

The findings reveal gendered approaches to risk in asset accumulation, in terms of how men and women understood the nature of financial risk, how they felt they should response to that risk and the anticipated goal of their response. We argue that these are subjective conceptualisations based on gender norms, so neither represented the expected rational portfolio management, although men appeared to be better able to perform the expectations of the financial system. Women felt disenfranchised by a system that did not reflect their understanding of the world and were less likely to engage with asset accumulation, compounding the effect of structural inequalities such as lower salaries over the course of their lives.

RN09_T03_01 | New Markets, Digitalization and Innovation

Imaginations of Eco-digital Capitalism

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Technological progress generated by digitalization and ecological change towards more sustainabil-ity both appear to be necessary developments to which contemporary societies must respond. While these two societal processes have long coexisted, in recent years political and societal efforts were made to link the increasing importance of digital technologies with development goals aimed at sustainability. However, there are certain contradictions calling into question the compatibility of digital technologies with the goals of sustainability.

Following the collaboration between the New York City government and leading tech companies during the Corona pandemic, Naomi Klein recently diagnosed a "Screen New Deal". Digital technol-ogies - serve to not only maintain normalcy in a state of emergency, but promote imaginaries of a safer and better "permanent and highly profitable no-touch future". These technologies are then not only short-term solutions against pandemics, but allow maintaining the security of populations in the face of climate change. Some argue that all that is needed to cope with events like floods, drought, and forest fires is more accurate real-time data and predictive analytics. In such a "sus-tainable digital future" digitalisation and sustainability are to be specifically intertwined.

The paper asks what such an eco-digital capitalism looks like and to what extent digitalisation or sustainability are considered relevant. For this purpose, documents of the German government, the EU Commission and of global tech-companies are analysed. The paper aims to provide insights into how societies can imagine a "better future" that attempts to integrate both digital technologi-cal progress and the mitigation of climate change.

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Innovation as Ideological Disruption: The Adoption of Index Funds in the U.S. Mutual Fund Industry

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The process of "technological disruption" in innovation has been studied extensively, but less attention has been paid to "ideological disruption", largely due to the difficulties of isolating this phenomenon for study (Schumpeter, 2008 [1942], Christensen, 1997; cf. Haveman and Rao, 1997). By studying the adoption of index funds in the U.S. mutual fund industry, exploiting a lag between private adoption of indexing strategies and public offerings of index funds, I demonstrate that innovation can be both ideological and disruptive (competence-destroying) in nature (Tushman and Anderson, 1986). I conceptualize the shift from actively managed mutual funds to index funds as a shift from an "active investment logic" to a "passive investment logic". Until the launch of the first commercial index fund in 1976, American finance had been dominated by the active investment logic that privileged "active" decision-making by investment managers.

Using a panel dataset, I find evidence that two separate investment logics existed in the mutual fund industry between 1980 and 2008. A firm's likelihood of launching an index fund increased significantly if they had already adopted tenets of the passive investment logic, such as a lower expense ratio. In addition, index funds exhibit the characteristics of a competence-destroying innovation. Firms were more likely to launch an index fund following a launch by a top industry player in the previous year, demonstrating the value of signaling. As a population, they are more likely to be launched in the first year of a firm's operation than active mutual funds.

Digital Nomads During Covid-19 Pandemic: New Ways Of Organizing Working Practices, Social Life And Travel Habits

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Digital nomads are conceptualized as a specific type of digital self-entrepreneurs who escapes from standard forms of work and office routine (Thompson, 2019). Their lifestyle is constituted by two pillars (Green, 2020). On the one hand, digital nomads benefit from the proliferation of ubiquitous digital platforms which allow them to prioritize leisure considerations over employment-based locations. On the other hand, they combine adventure and global travels with mindfulness activities. Ideal places for the digital nomad's purposes are sites of tourism which offers lower living costs and work infrastructures such as coworking, incubators and cafes with Wi-Fi connection. Digital nomads aim to achieve professional, spatial, and personal freedom (Reichenberger, 2018). However, the COVID-19 pandemic has fundamentally changed the ordinary way of life (Kylili et al., 2020). The introduction of measures and practices aimed to prevent the spread of the virus (closing borders and restricted mobilities) changed the nomadic existence. This contribution investigates to what extent the COVID-19 pandemic affected the digital nomad lifestyle on three dimensions: working practices, social life and travel habits. The study is based on a digital survey launched from April to June 2020. The survey was distributed in several Facebook groups, Instagram profiles and to some organizations which offer specific support to digital nomads (travel insurance, visa applications). The 158 respondents answered the survey across over 63 countries. The study concludes that digital nomads reconfigured in unexpected and innovative ways their working practices and travel habits to better suit the coming shut-in society (Smiley, 2015).

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Economic Rationalisation Of Environmental Policies. How Market Orientation Limits Nature Protection In The United States

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Since the 1970s, environmental policies have experienced a "liberal turn" underlined by scientific, law and market dynamics that result in the rise of market-based environmental policies. Applying a Weberian sociology of rationalization to endangered species conservation banks in the United States, this paper questions such policy choices. Are market dynamics relevant to reach ecological objectives? The paper builds on data gathered between 2017 and 2020 and includes desk research, direct observation and semi-structured interviews (n = 30) with biodiversity investors, environmental consultants and bureaucrats.

First, it shows how applications of environmental law incur a restrictive definition of legal categories—the natural elements to be protected—according to a value-based hierarchy. Hence in the USA, market-based conservation policies are limited to endangered species and wetlands. Second, financing circuits and profitability factors that incentivize the participation of financial investors in the implementation of endangered species protection policies are analyzed. This reveals how only a reduced number of federally listed endangered species are attractive therefore actually protected. Exploring the tension between abstract legal principles and their material rationalization in the making of economic transactions, a Weberian approach thus highlights the limiting effects on nature protection of market dynamics.

RN09_T03_02 | Cultural Perspectives

A Feel for the Game: Economic Dispositions as Micro-Foundations of Inequality

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People make economic decisions for themselves all the time—insular decisions that are made entirely for and by one's own self. Conceivably, the life chances and individual outcomes of those people who are more inclined to make "beneficial" economic judgments for themselves will begin to differ and diverge from those who regularly make "detrimental" ones—as the consequences from decisions like these, large and small, compound over time. In this paper we use a Bordieusian theoretical framework to understand economic dispositions that promote "beneficial" vs. "detrimental" (i.e. "irrational") economic behavior. Our empirical study looks to one's composition of economic vs. cultural capital in explaining heterogeneity in individual-level loss aversion, a canonical example of an otherwise cognitive bias in behavioral economics. In doing so, we reveal that composition of capital does, indeed, influence individual economic choice, and with striking gender differences.

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Spatial Semiotics of a Peculiar Good: Framing Security in the Private Security Market in Istanbul

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My research looks into the processes of economization of security in the market for private security services in Istanbul by asking two interrelated questions: (1) How is security as a peculiar good translated into the economic field, and (2) how the market for private security services is organized as a field of production, dissemination, and consumption of that peculiar good? Asking both questions at once, my purpose is to look at the mutual constitution of the processes of translation and the processes of marketization. In this first installment, I explore how security as a political, social, and affective good is being framed as a market object in the first place. Drawing on two years of ethnographic fieldwork that I conducted year in Istanbul, I identify four types of actors: administrative actors, legal actors, experts, and firms, involved in the making of the institutional conditions of the private security market in Istanbul, each of whom deploys differential discourses and practices in framing security. My argument is that security is institutionally translated into the economic field through the politics among those actors and their non-overlapping discourses and practices. While this argument is certainly far from exhausting the totality of the dynamics shaping the processes of translation, it lays the institutional ground for my further pragmatic analysis of how security is framed on the everyday market encounters characterizing the field. Moreover, it gives insights into the non-economic foundations of the economy by shedding light on the institutional power dynamics that constitute the conditions of possibilities of marketizing security as political, social, and affective good.

Operationalizing Hegemony: Linking Economists' Public Discourse and Citizens' Economic Beliefs

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The paper aims to reconsider the notion of hegemony as a way to operationalize the impact of economists' public discourse on citizens' economic beliefs. After pointing out that there is a historical trend that has increased the role of cultural hegemony as the socio-ideological glue of democratic systems, classical approaches to hegemony (Marx, Gramsci, Althusser, Laclau-Mouffe) are reviewed by showing that the emphasis has gradually shifted from material determinism to self-ruling ideological articulation. Building on the key role attributed to civil society by Gramsci, it is argued that the autonomy and organic character of the field of economists make it the perfect locus for the production and dissemination of a hegemonic economic discourse. While a large literature has theorized the performative role of the ideas that economists promote in the public sphere, the empirical evidence used to test this is almost exclusively based on ad hoc ex post reconstructions of historical events in which economic ideas are essentially used to fill explanatory gaps. To operationalize the hegemonic role of economists' ideas on citizens' economic views, it is necessary to measure these ideas by focusing on the actual content and relevance of economists' public discourse and to consider the peculiar character of economic attitudes.

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Habitus Of The Population: A Method Of Definition And Classification

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According to P. Bourdieu, social space exists in the form of social fields, whose participants, guided by habitus, possessing capital, perform various practices. Bourdieu highlights that habitus expresses general principle, a style that manifests in all individual practices. The habitus is immutable and applies to any action.

We have developed an approach to identify habitus by combining the disposition and capitals of the actor. We have grouped the possible dispositions along the six most common areas: safekeeping, development, influence, management, fulfillment, distancing. To perform any practices, an actor belonging to one of the dispositions uses the capitals he has: economic, cultural, social, symbolic, human, administrative; political, physical. When you perform an action, habitus or subconscious understanding of how to act and what capital is most effective comes into play. To classify habituses, we conducted research series and determined the general characteristics of actions depending on the disposition and capital combination. We identified 48 groups of common characteristics of habituses. We gave each group a name that is projected in the Russian population' minds into a definite complete image. We identified more detailed characteristics in relation to the digital economy. To determine the detailed characteristics of other specific aspects of life and activity, it is necessary to conduct clarifying research, wherein the aspectual habitses will be in their focus within the framework of general habitses. The study supported by RFBR grant No. 20-011-00228 "The Russian digital economy as a social field."

RN09_T04_01 | Social Responsibility

"Just Another Asset Class". The Tough Introduction of a Performance Index for Real Estate Investments in France in the 90s

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Today, real estate is considered the "third asset class" after stocks and bonds. This paper focuses on the emergence of this new asset class in France in the 90s, which arose through the implementation of a device aimed at comparing the performance of real estate with other financial assets: the BD2i database, developed by major French institutional investors in 1993, acquired 6 years later by the English firm Investment Property Databank (IPD). By studying the field of stakeholders, I analyze the work of requalification of real estate as a financial asset in a context of competition between the world's major financial centers.

This work is based on internal mission reports related to the implementation of BD2i, interviews with stakeholders who participated in the launch of BD2i and one of the English promoters of IPD in France. First, I analyse the institutional context in which the BD2i project emerges as part of a wider process of internationalisation of the real estate market and of financialisation of the French economy. Secondly, I review the debates surrounding the definition of the "value" of real estate assets. I attempt to describe the internal struggles between the real estate departments of insurance companies and the top management, as well as between the sponsors of IPD and BD2i. In doing so, I show how financialisation entrepreneurs progressively redefined what should be considered as the value of real estate: overcoming previous valuation methods, the mark-to-market value progressively came to dominate in the French real estate investment market.

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Managerial Social Responsibility (MSR) - A New Trend in Management

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Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a well-known concept. Our research focuses on the activities of managers that go beyond the boundaries of CSR. At the theoretical level, the foundations of MSR can be found in economic and sociological concepts, for example: economic chivalry (Alfred Marshall), economic disinterestedness (Talcott Parsons), social capital (Francis Fukuyama), relational work (Viviana Zelizer).

Managerial social responsibility is a concept that offers a vast research potential. The term refers to a form of economic leadership which can constitute an adequate response to further civilization challenges such as economic, social, climatic, ecological and pandemic-related issues, both locally as well as globally. Perhaps such managerial behaviors, which are rather uncommon today, will become a future norm.

A socially responsible manager is able to make use of the array of his / her qualifications and talents, as well as his / her personal economic and social capital not only to manage the enterprise but also in other areas of social life. Such attitude and action can become another phase of managerial revolution which will reshape the economic and political system in a way that allows the society as a whole to more successfully deal with the turbulence it faces.

At the empirical level, MSR is examined with the qualitative method by means of in-depth interviews with managers of large companies in Wielkopolska (Poland). This is the initial stage of the study to identify attitudes and behaviors that can be referred to as MSR, as well as the values that motivate this type of action. Part of the study is MSR website that can serve as a meeting place for academics and managers (https://www.managerialsr.com).

How to Make Sense, Conceptualize and, Study Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Juxtaposition of Gender Right Politics and CSR Activities in Turkey

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How should we read corporations' attempt to integrate gender equality into their jargon and their agenda; as an intrusion of gender rights politics into the organizational field or an intrusion of market rationale into gender rights politics or both? Can we talk about politics in corporations at all? On the one hand, many corporations around the globe including Turkey allegedly try to enhance gender equality in work-life by adopting transnational codes and standards, generating certain structures and practices under the name of corporate social responsibility (CSR). On the other hand, there is a robust literature that criticizes CSR by conceptualizing it as an ideological apparatus that conceals the real intentions and destructions of corporations. By conducting a multi-sited ethnography, I intend to critically interrogate the previous system of representation but not by falling into the latter one. Thus, in this paper, first, I aim to explain why I am going to abstain to produce knowledge that will fall into the second by illustrating different conceptual frameworks in critical CSR studies and their methodological implications. Second, by portraying the context-specific consequences derived from the juxtaposition of gender right politics and CSR activities in Turkey, I aim show CSR needs to be conceptualized as a 'field of contestation' rather than an apparatus since it is a fragmented complex system that brings a multitude of diverse actors with diverse interests together. Consequently, I intend to modify hegemonic representations while examining what happens in action.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility, gender rights politics, 'field of contestation'

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RN09_T04_02 | Attitudes Towards Money and Finances

The Social Ambiguity of Money. Empirical Evidence on the Multiple Usability of Money in Social Life

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When it comes to the question regarding for what purposes money is used, economic theory provides a functionalist answer (the quantity side of money), while a dominant sociological view focuses on culture (the quality aspects of money). However, Georg Simmel noted the paradoxical nature of money in this respect. Money brings together both quantity and quality; therefore, it simultaneously has different potentialities of its usage. In this paper, we conducted an exploratory factor analysis by using a representative sample (n = 2,000) of the Austrian population to explore the dimensions (potentialities) of money usages. We found seven factors, namely, freedom, community, status, institutional control, conflict, work-related control and household control. This range of different potentialities of money usages reveals some paradoxes. Money can be a means of freedom on the one hand and of control on the other hand. It can be used to strengthen community ties, while at the same time, it can be used to provoke conflict. Additionally, a discussion of the factors reveals the simultaneous existence of the qualitative and quantitative potentialities of the usage of money in every situation of social life.

Origins of Institutional Investors' Risk-taking Behavior: The Case of Financial Market Development in Israel

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Institutional investors are specialized financial organizations that manage other people's money, including insurance companies, pension funds, and mutual funds. In recent decades, their role in managing people's savings in diverse developed economics has grown dramatically. While their tendency toward risk-taking behavior has been documented, insufficient attention has been paid to the sources of this behavior. Based on the case of emerging financial markets in Israel, this paper argues that in adopting various neoliberal reforms, state agencies induced institutional investors to change their investment behavior toward greater risk-taking.

Until the early 2000s, institutional investors in Israel were marginal actors in a financial system designed to support state building, primarily investing in government bonds and bank deposits. As changing state financial interests induced market changes, they emerged as autonomous actors, diversifying their investments to also include corporate bonds, stocks, and investments in foreign financial markets. This case reveals that the risk-taking behavior of institutional investors can result from financial market building generated by state agencies, which here included changes in institutional arrangements, technological innovations, and the transformation of financial market architecture. With individuals' growing dependency on institutional investors for their financial security, greater insight into the role of state agencies in organizing competition in financial markets could help identify factors affecting their functioning in financial capitalism.

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Financial Subjectivities And Attitudes To Economic Risk In Spain

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The aim of this communication is to analyse the configuration of financial subjectivities in Spain. It is part of a series of socio-economic studies conducted into the financialisation of everyday life (Martin, 2002), a process that is present within non-financial sectors of the real economy, creating a connection between financial networks, households and individuals (Langley and Leyshon, 2012). Our work is therefore intended to analyse the emergence of financial subjectivities by exploring the points of convergence between individuals' life cycles and their financialisation processes. A qualitative methodology was used, based on semi-structured in-depth interviews. The discourse analysis, based on an analytical model of the concept of financial subjectivity, points to a lack of correspondence between the theoretical contributions concerning this concept and empirical findings. Respondents' economic behaviour was found to be only weakly financialised. A generalised lack of trust in the financial system, together with the predominance of public social welfare structures, discourage the use of financial investment as a means of protection against risk.

RN09_T05_01 | Regulation of Markets

Social Capital As An Internal Resource Of Human Development

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Just as in nature there is a constantly changing "conveyor of currents" that circulates the interconnected deep currents of the World's oceans, it is likely that human development has its own "conveyor" of social interconnections, not always tangible and visible. We are talking about social capital as a kind of internal "conveyor" and a human development resource. In our case, it can be detected and described only by sufficient observations and special studies.

In this regard, the works of Pierre Bourdieu, Robert Putnam, James Coleman, and other researchers show us an absolute example. They examine the social capital phenomenon as immanent value of social connections and "the set of real or potential resources associated with durable networks».

It is important today not only to conceptualize social capital as an internal non-economic source of development, but also to determine the starting points for further observations and workings. The latter is also conditioned by the variety of new manifestations of social interdependencies and relationships in the changing world.

New channels and mechanisms of social communication between people, social groups, regions and countries have emerged, which significantly affect the nature of their relationships, trust, cohesion, solidarity and, ultimately, human development. Among the most significant examples in this sense is the emergence of a "digital intermediary" between the subjects of social interactions. Accordingly, the following question arises: how vulnerable is the degree of trust and sincerity between people and their communities in these conditions? It is obvious that we are talking about new research of social capital in the context of digital stage of human development.

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Social Social networks and entrepreneurship: Russian speaking women entrepreneurs in Poland

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Entrepreneurship of female migrants is a pathway to economic independence and active participation in the mainstream market. Understanding the feature and role of relations of migrant entrepreneurs within migrant and non-migrant female networks is crucial for conceptualisation of women migrant agency and entrepreneurship.

Recent migration trends in Poland shows that the county undergoes transition not only into the country of immigration but also into more diverse and multicultural society. In 2020 major groups of new residents constitute Ukrainians and Belarusians, women migrants compose almost a half of the migrant population. But still not much is known about women migrants' perspective on entrepreneurship and development path from enclave to mainstream market.

In the paper I analyse how woman migrant entrepreneurs achieve agency trough feminine social networks. The analyses refers to the sociological perspective of women migrant agency and focus on the interrelation of social ties that women entrepreneurs maintain within and out of the migrant network in aim to develop their venture.

I would like to present the results of the research conducted during the period July-September 2020. The study was based on eleven in-depth interviews with Russian-speaking women migrant entrepreneurs, who develops their career in the "beauty" sector in Warsaw. Following individual stories I find out how do female migrants develop their entrepreneurial path starting services in private apartment and finally establishing own beauty salons.

The research of women migrant entrepreneurship contribute to understanding of women agency and its impact on social changes on the mainstream society.

Quality Matters on Markets: The Use of Screwcaps on Fine Wines

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What part - if any - does quality have in shaping market outcomes? This paper addresses this question through a socioeconomic lense. Quality is treated as an abstract property of products that explains markups on prices that buyers will pay for otherwise comparable goods. Differences in quality sustain market niches whose appeal to producers varies. The ordering of producers by quality and its implications for profitability set in place the quality order of production. The model yields testable predictions for the locus of quality-related innovation. An analysis of the bottle closures used on 52,880 German premium wines by 1,028 winemakers in three winemaking regimes (commercial, cooperative, elite) supports the general claim that quality matters and a specific claim as to how quality matters.

RN09_T05_02 | Markets and State Politics

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The Institutional Logic of Development: The Evidences from Transformation of Land Policies in Taiwan

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This article argues that the institutional logic behind the land redistribution policies of the late 1950s to the 1980s, which are crucial aspects in understanding Taiwanese modernization. The previous land reform in 1953 was a useful policy tool for the Taiwanese government to channel the rural production surplus for industrial development. Since then, the industrial sector's gross production value significantly exceeded its agricultural counterparts. Therefore, redistributing land to meet industrial and farming purposes became a critical issue for the Taiwanese government after the late 1950s. However, the scholars often neglected such redistribution processes and ignored the agricultural role

in transforming the state into a modernized one. This article reveals the connections between land policy transformations and the institutional logic of development. This article applies the integrated method from Skocpol's policy center framework, institutionalism, and the variable center methodology from historical sociology to understand officials' institutional logic of redistribution. This article focuses on four essential variables in the above research frameworks to analyze and further understand the processes: state capacity, actor, power, and idea. The data mainly came from governmental archives. The preliminary results of the 1960s show that the central government is the primary arbiter for resolving land acquisition conflicts between Taiwan's industrial and agricultural sectors. However, the previous reform of 1953 limited the central government's capacity for repurposing land usage. Moreover, motivated actors with their own agendas tried to intervene in the direction of the reform. Their influences are related to the power relationship with the central officials. Hence, although the officials solved the dispute temporarily, the results opened further conflicts till nowadays.

Keywords: Land Reform, Institutional Logic, Industrial and Agricultural Development

Two Trends in Russian Agriculture: Macro-trend of Holdingization and Micro-trend of Farmers' Cooperation

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Since 2000, the transformation of Russia's food system has led to a concentration of capital and power among relatively few players, which mirrors broader trends in the global food system. The Russian industrial agricultural model has evolved into large-scale, vertically integrated agribusinesses that are linked to international trade and global markets, and have brought greater food security and strengthened regional economies in Russia. However, there are two 'poles' in the sociological study of rural Russia – quantitative (mainly statistical) and qualitative (field research). The first 'pole' prevails and proves the macro-trend of holdingization, but such macro-sociological descriptions are not sufficient for understanding the everyday social-economic practices in the countryside. Thus, our rural case studies revealed an increase in the local differentiation of rural areas since the late 2010s, which did not eliminate the general pessimistic mood but led to the development of a new

rural family-entrepreneurial stratum. All Russian rural entrepreneurs face the same problems (abandoned production facilities and dilapidated social infrastructure, expensive loans and harsh tax and administrative pressure 'from above', etc.). Nevertheless, rural entrepreneurs ensure a kind of a symbiosis of formal and informal local cooperative practices, and some development of sustainable agriculture (eco-villages that produce food for self-consumption; farmers that modify equipment to local conditions and use biological growth stimulants to replace chemical fertilizers; many rural households still operate subsidiary agriculture, mostly for self-consumption rather than for commercial sales, etc.).

"Project Management Practices In Agriculture In Portugal- Review With A Sociological Perspective"

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This work was initially undertaken with the intent to analyze the project management practices in the agricultural sector in Portugal. Three questions were defined: Q1. What are the adoption of project management practices profiles in agricultural projects in Portugal? Q2. What is the impact of the use of project management practices in the perception of success of agricultural projects? Q3. What is the influence of the use of public funds in the adoption of project management practices?

After a literature review, a quantitative methodological approach was defined in order to answer the three questions. Then the data was collected, through questionnaires, and processed.

It was concluded that the project management practices are still not widely used, in agriculture, in Portugal. It was not possible to establish statistically relevant models to relate the use of tools and project management methodologies to the success of agricultural projects in Portugal. And it was not possible to attribute to the use of co-financing in the projects influence on the adoption of project management practices in agriculture in Portugal.

By analyzing data from the 110 questionnaires from the initial study, in a sociological perspective, it was possible to identify that cofounded projects in agriculture are not the drive for the adoption of project management practices in agriculture, in Portugal. Moreover farmers

report that these projects are too bureaucratic and they need more training in these matters.

The Privatization of Market Regulation. The case of Quality Standards in the Agri-food sector

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Private quality standards have gained enormous relevance in the organization and regulation of economic practices at a global level since the 2000s and have become a new model of market regulation based on a hybridization of public and private (Ponte et al, 2011; Bair, 2017; Meyer and Phillips, 2017).
In the agri-food sector, big retailers have promoted the application of quality standards relying on the creation of an institutional structure (Loconto and Busch, 2010) in which public and private institutions intertwine to establish standards and to organize and supervise the certification and accreditation process.
This communication maintains that the increase in the power of big retailers is based on the design and control of this institutional structure. Based on a large number of interviews conducted with the main public and private actors linked to the agri-food sector in the Region of Murcia (Spain), this communication will first describe the operation of the institutional structure of private standards, as well as the heterogeneous set of actors (auditors, accreditors, quality consultants) that have emerged to participate in the process of design and of evaluation of standards.
Second, the communication will describe how the entrepreneuralization of the standards development process is the key question in the institutional structure of private standards. Finally, in the conclusions, we will reflect on the way in which private standards have allowed big retailers to increase their power in the agri-food sector in Murcia.

RN09_T06_01 | Alternative Forms of Organisation and Consumption

Bloody Commodities: An Empirical Analysis Of Varying European Frameworks (Dis)allowing Individual Support For Paid Blood Or Plasma Donation

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Many have objected the payment of blood donors, expressing moral opposition toward monetary transactions for blood and believing that donation should remain outside of the commercial sphere. Driven by the idea that unpaid donations appeal to the altruistic tendencies among donor populations, scholars have also empirically pursued Titmuss's famous argument that payment might crowd out the altruistic motivation to donate, eventually leading to a decrease in the overall blood supply. Despite recent evidence for this Crowding Out Theory based on experimental designs (e.g. Mellström & Johannesson, 2008), we argue that experiments insufficiently capture the societal dynamics that drive different attitudes toward donor payment and willingness to donate. Inspired by Healy's seminal work on 'blood collection regimes', we argue that the attitudes surrounding blood donation should be understood in terms of the institutional context in which they appear. In this paper, we therefore aim to explain the large cross-national variance in the acceptance of cash payment for blood (or plasma) donation. Based on Eurobarometer data from 2014, we find that the acceptance for cash payment varies cross-nationally between the range of 2% to 39% (N countries = 28; N individuals = 27 868). Our multilevel analyses suggest that the varying attitudes toward cash payment are associated with national measures of development and trust after controlling for individual-level determinants. We conclude that the acceptance of paid donation, and its association with willingness to donate, should be understood in terms of

the underlying social relationships between the citizen, state and national health system.

Alternative forms of organizing during Covid-19: The case of Alternative Food Initiatives in the UK

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Several analysts have already started writing about the need for a radical social transformation that will counteract the effects of Covid-19 pandemic: a re-assessment of how we organize both socially and economically (e.g. Klein, 2020), a collective formation of a new system of relations built around values of affective connectivity, care and solidarity. Drawing from prior work on prefigurative organising (Boggs, 1977; Daskalaki, 2018; Parker et al., 2014; Swain, 2019) and wide scale food system transformation (Blay-Palmer et al., 2016), this paper discusses Alternative Food Iinitiatives (AFIs), and their role as vital agents in building sustainable, post-pandemic, non-capitalist futures. It has been argued that 'while mobilization of values (in this case concerned with post-capitalist futures) is a necessary spark for action [...], the reproduction and sustenance of the value of the priceless, and non-hierarchical forms of sociality and humane living must be continuously performed and reiterated through practice' (Daskalaki et al., 2018: 1759-80). Alternatives are enabled by direct community engagement and collective action based upon the principles of participatory democracy, solidarity and reciprocity (Parker et al., 2014). However, empirical work on the 'value tensions' that economic alternatives face in response to challenges (Mitzinneck & Besharov, 2019) remains largely scarce. We try to inform this area of research through a qualitative study of 35 AFIs (food coops, allotments, community gardens, local food banks) in the UK, presenting evidence on the tensions and potentialities these initiatives experience in their attempt to build alternative socio-economic relations during the pandemic.

Economic Diversity and Alterity in Local Food Economic Strategies

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Local food has become the most prominent alternative to conventional food systems and its socio-ecological challenges. Although the transformative potential of local and alternative food networks has been widely addressed, it still remains controversial and requires further conceptualisation. In Polanyian parlance, local food is simultaneously on both sides of a double movement. First, it has been considered as a form of re-embedding the economy; as a reaction from society to protect itself from markets destructive forces and secondly as process of marketization that deepens and extend market relations and commodification to other spheres of life. The argument of this paper is that this oppositional evaluation of local food is based on faulty understanding of economic relations which tend to separate market relations from cultural, moral and social dimensions. It is argued that alternatives emerge from within the hegemonic capitalist system, and hence they contain capitalist elements of organising the economy vis a vis alternative forms. Therefore, a more complex and concrete analysis of local food economic strategies is needed.

The paper proposes to analyse people's strategies involved in localising food by interrogating the role of different agri-food imaginaries in shaping economic strategies. It shows that in three local food economies in north England, a particular strategy become dominant supported on different agri-food imaginaries; some based on purely economic values while others move towards multidimensional concerns of social justice. In all three cases local food strategies develop through markets but only one strategy is based on commodification. In the other two cases, markets are either being mixed with planned and coordinated economic models or are considerately being limited by the presence of non-market relations.

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Food Support Provision as a Field

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In the United Kingdom food charities are increasingly required to alleviate hunger and food insecurity, and even more so after the disruption of Covid19. In Greater Manchester (GM) alone more than 200 organizations operate everyday to provide food parcels or cooked meals to people. The increasing attention towards food poverty and food aid use has been paralled by a growth in the scientific literature that employs survey data, interviews and ethnographic insights to unveil causes and consequences of food aid use. Despite the abundance of literature however, the pheonomenon of charitable supply of food is still undertheorised, and attention is often solely devoted to food banks, thus neglecting the many other food support providers operating in the sector. In this paper, I build on field theory to shed light on the dynamics and the cooperative/competitive relationship that characterise the field of food support provision (FSP) in Greater Manchester. Making use of a mutual recognition network extracted from Twitter and on 40 semi-structured interviews with FSP directors, spokespersons and stakeholders gathered immediately after the first Covid19 wave, I illustrate the overal structural properties, the hierarchies and the symbolic boundaries of the field, and eventually discuss how such a theorisation permits to better accounts for its institutionalisation and the problems this poses for the construction of a more generous welfare state.

RN09_T06_02 | Democracy, Cooperation and Consumption

The Challenges of Cooperation in Illegal Markets: The Case of the Cannabis Street Dealing in the City of Geneva.

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In illegal markets, making transaction is a challenging issue for actors of the supply and demand sides. Indeed, as a result of breaking the law, they cannot count on the State's support for the enforcement of contracts, and also face the risk of being arrested and prosecuted (Beckert and Wehinger, 2013). Based on a sociological study of the cannabis street dealing in Geneva (Switzerland), this presentation aims to shed light on the way market actors deal with these two issues. More precisely, I carried out qualitative fieldwork – mostly interviews with street dealers and consumers – in a neighborhood of Geneva's urban center well-known for opened and highly visible drug transactions. Based on these data, I will show that market actors are able to cooperate due to the learning and following of informal codes which enable them to appear as trustworthy – although they rarely know each other – and to avoid being arrested despite the visibility of the sales. While most transactions occur peacefully thanks to these codes, conflicts between actors and police arrests may occur anytime. Thus, cooperation in this illegal market is better understood as an ever-going process under tension. Overall, this presentation seeks to contribute to a better theoretical understanding of the functioning of illegal markets, an area still little explored by economic sociologists (Aspers, 2011; Beckert and Dewey, 2017).

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Paid Work as a Universal Social Norm? Comparing Perception of Work as a Moral Obligation across Generations and Economic Contexts

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Centrality of work in our lives has belonged to the key themes of sociological thinking for a long period. The fundamental changes in the labour markets, induced by the technological advances, increasing inequality and ongoing deregulation, put the centrality of work into question. However, so far, a world without work remains rather an ambiguous theoretical concept and not an inevitable future.

In this context, the paper addresses the question whether paid work represents a universal social norm. It employs the age-period-cohort models in order to explore whether perception of work as moral obligation varies by birth cohort (generational membership), age, and time period (historical socio-economic context).The aim is to disentangle the three time effects, as they represent different social phenomena and have different implications. We will try to find the answers to the following questions: Do the younger generations differ from older generations in terms of the perception of work as moral obligation? And do the different socio-economic conditions play the role?

In addition, attention will be paid to the effects of the key socio-economic determinants at the individual level (class, education) in order to grasp existing inequalities in perception of paid work.

The papers draws on data from four waves of the European Values Study from 1991, 1999, 2008, and 2017. The analysis focuses only on one country – Slovakia. The reason behind is that interpretation of (expected) differences among generations and historical contexts requires detailed knowledge of the key social and economic ideas that formed socialization of the different cohorts, as well as the socio-economic conditions in the given periods.

RN09_T07_01 | Forms of adaptation to the pandemic crisis II

Explaining Attitudes Towards Quarantine Measures in Ukraine

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During COVID-19 pandemic governments have faced the dilemma of finding a balance between measures to protect the health of citizens and easing as much as possible the effects of such measures on the economy. As a result, a growing divide between citizens in favor of maintaining strict quarantine restrictions and those in favor of ending them takes place in European societies, including Ukraine.

Items related to the COVID-19 pandemic were included in the last biennial survey of the Institute of Sociology of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, implemented from September-October 2020. When Ukrainians were asked about restrictions associated with the quarantine, up to 22% were in favor of severe restrictive measures and 22% in favor to stop them. The majority, 43%, supported the softening of the quarantine combined with the continuation of some restrictions.

Our presentation provides a profile of Ukrainians who are in favor and who oppose strict quarantine measures. For instance, students and retired are more in favor of strict measures and the unemployed are the most in favor of ending the restrictions. One out of four interviewees that oppose quarantine measures is unemployed. Those in favor of strict quarantine measures are employed in telecommunications and information sectors and in the public administration. Those employed in agriculture, construction and accommodation sectors are most in favor of ending with the restrictions. The most striking divide between Ukrainians derives from employment status: 23% of employees favor strict measures, while only 10% of employers and 7% of self-employed support them.

Is COVID-19 creating a new paradigm for the future of Global Disaster Management?

Sharon Mabel Sánchez-Silva Baltazar, José Luis Condom Bosch

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The Coronavirus pandemic has revealed the level of resilience in the countries and their real adherence to supranational actors such as the WHO. In order to identify the nature of the pandemic and the social interactions performed at the individual, international and supranational levels, the event has been analyzed through normal accidents theory perspective. Through a combined methodology applied to Spain, Italy and Sweden: a chronology of official governmental and supranational response, a journalistic chronology of public response in the Spanish media, a causal modelling and behavioral models of linear regression (ESS 2018) have been made. Results show that countries with mostly materialistic values have higher epidemiological indicators and that the lack of international cooperation partially reflects the levels of trust, transparency or satisfaction shown by citizens. The study suggests that there is a need to reduce social complexity, retaking the idea of the world as a unit of analysis, to define possible transversal guidelines for international cooperation based on the coupling degree of systems and traceability of potential interactions. Also, the need to broaden the analysis of value systems and epidemiological incidence in all affected countries to identify potential public measures with the aim of reducing health vulnerability based social behaviors. In addition, a development of new values measuring variables is suggested, in order to respond to the current international cooperation context requirements through behavioral models of citizen opinions that may help national and supranational actors build social adherence to them. This is my first sociological approach with intentions of further development and methodological improvement.

How the COVID-19 Pandemic Has Affected Micro and Small Entrepreneurs: Findings from a Qualitative Study

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In early 2020, entrepreneurs worldwide faced a pandemic that influenced all of their operations. Many businesses closed due to governmental restrictions, lost customers, or lost investors. Small businesses are among those who suffered the most damage due to a lack of substantial financial reserves, staff shortages, and limited expertise. Simultaneously, they are not sufficiently represented in entrepreneurial crisis literature. At the pandemic's outbreak (March 2020), we conducted in-depth interviews with 20 micro and small business owners from different industries in Poland. The interviews were repeated three months later. The study aims to investigate how business owners are dealing with the pandemic. We focus on three levels of analysis: the business owner, the company, and the external environment. We found that a combination of two potentially contradicting characteristics, namely composure and the propensity to act, is crucial. Analyzing the company level, we discovered that the current crisis has exposed the importance of social relations within (e.g., with employees) and outside of (e.g., with clients) the company. These social relations are vital for both personal and professional reactions to the crisis. We also found that to introduce changes as a reaction to new business opportunities that the crisis revealed, one needs to pave the way with a preparatory contemplation of the idea. Our study contributes to the literature by providing insight into an entrepreneurial crisis that is considered both an event and a process. We believe that this distinction could be useful in future research on this topic. Additionally, given the scarcity of research and its vast importance for the economy, we wish to highlight the importance of including MSEs in entrepreneurship crisis research.

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RN09_T07_02 | Case Studies – New Methodology in Economic Sociology

Family Firms And Business Families: Preliminary Findings And An Agenda For A Cross-Cultural Research Perspective

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To date, family business received little attention in economic sociology and we still need a better understanding of how family firms and business families operate in different cultural contexts and how the family influences economic decision-making. Therefore, this proposal aims to highlight the role of the family behind the company. In so doing, I take a comparative perspective, taking into account the specific cultural and historical context. The starting point for this is the work of Sylvia Yanagisako, who understands "capitalist action as culturally produced and, therefore, always infused with cultural meaning and value" (Yanagisako 2002: 6). From this it becomes clear that culture and capitalism produce each other, so that "a model of culture and capitalism as mutually constituted processes..." is needed (ibid.).

Drawing on Yanagisako's findings, the central aim of the presentation is to understand how certain motives, practices and strategies are produced in daily economic activity, and how they shape the family firm and the business family. To this end, material is presented that is based on ethnographic field studies in European Russia and Japan. Based on the empirical material, approaches for a comparative perspective will be presented and discussed aiming to move beyond the dichotomous juxtapositions that can be found, for example, in the works of Geert Hofstede. Furthermore, it is not my intention to 'orientalize' economic activity or to develop any form of 'Asian capitalism' but to emphasize similarities and differences in more detail.

Yanagisako, S. J. 2002. Producing Culture and Capital: Family Firms in Italy. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

The Rise of Small Craft Breweries in Belgium: What a Socio-historical Analysis Can Teach Us about the Role of the State in the Structuring of Markets

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The recent rise in the number of small artisanal breweries in several countries can be seen as an emblematic case of the resurgence of craft in modern economies. These new realities have aroused great interest from researchers who have tried to understand the emergence of relocated activities inspired by a culture of craftsmanship.

In Belgium, the development of small breweries is more progressive than in other countries, but it follows a phase of significant economic concentration (Poelmans & Swinnen, 2018). These new breweries share common understandings and norms about production, and differentiate themselves from an industrial model.

However, the newness of these oppositions remains to be explored. By adopting a processual approach inspired by Abbott's work (2016), our aim is to re-locate the contemporary period within a long historical period marked by reconfigurations of these activities.

We identify four configurations, each characterised by the precarious domination of a production model, from the mid-19th century with a phase of early industrialisation, characterised by the breakthrough of bottom fermentation in a context of traditional production in many small breweries. Following Fligstein's political approach to markets (1992), we consider these successive evolutions in relation to changes in the legislative framework, particularly in terms of tax and subsidies policies, which make possible and facilitate certain production models, their productivity and profitability. We rely on a socio-historical analysis, based on the examination of archives and documentary sources and, for the recent period, on a survey by in-depth interviews with privileged observers.

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"Title Case" The Low Water Crisis on the Rhine 2018

Florence Rudolf[1], Murielle Ory[1], Amadou Coulibaly[2]

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The severity of the low water crisis of 2018 has played a warning role in the world of inland navigation. The near-total immobilisation of the sector has therefore overcome a certain wait-and-see attitude of the stakeholders. In 2019, the Interreg Clim'Ability Design project has banked on the association between investigative methods specific to the social sciences and inventive design methods specific to the engineering sciences.

Our communication aims to analyse and relate a research experience that combines in-depth interviews and the TRIZ inventive design method. The interviews provide an account of how stakeholders understand the situations in which they find themselves; the issues they encounter and the room for manoeuvre available to them. To this first stage of the research, was added the time for a concerted search for solutions using the TRIZ method. This method is presented as a reasoning assisted by processors, databases/patents and "good practices". It consists of consulting various stakeholders on the basis of the identification of a "source" or "key" problem that they propose to solve.

The combination of these approaches allow to verify how systems of standards work to identify shared solutions. The TRIZ method is configured to take into consideration different environmental and ecological elements when solving the "source" problem, which offers researchers the possibility of observing and better understanding the reception of these elements by economic players on the Rhine and the role they play in this concerted search for solutions.

Understanding the Entrepreneurial Phenomenon: the Importance of Collective Perceptions

Sofía Louise Martínez-Martínez

University of Malaga, Spain

The creation of new products, services, processes or business models is necessary and crucial for the advancement of society. The entrepreneurial phenomenon encompasses these actions, and, at the same time, it is also defined by the people who drive and develop these initiatives, as well as by the context in which the activities evolve and consolidate. The study of entrepreneurship has mostly been approached from an economic perspective. However, in order to understand the phenomenon as a whole, it is necessary to apply a sociological perspective, that allows to understand the cultural factors and the collective perceptions of the context that surrounds entrepreneurship.

Through a quantitative methodology, this study explains the factors that influence collective perceptions of entrepreneurship. Primary data is used, collected in the framework of the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, a world benchmark in the analysis of entrepreneurial dynamics. The results show that collective perceptions are largely explained by structural factors. In addition, aspects such as previous entrepreneurial experiences, episodes of business failure or the development of intrapreneurial activities favor the entrepreneurial predisposition of society. This study is novel in that it focuses on explaining collective perceptions of entrepreneurship, complementing the existing literature which normally considers this aspect mainly as an independent variable. From a practical point of view, the research also has numerous implications. Its conclusions contribute to improve the design and implementation of policies and programmes that promote entrepreneurship placing more value on social reality and context.

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RN09_T08_01 | Human and Social Capital and Inequality

The Role of Private Capital Markets in Escalating Inequality

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The last thirty years have seen extraordinary growth in private capital markets, including asset classes such as private equity, venture capital, and hedge funds. Global private AUM (Assets Under Management) has grown at a compound annual rate of 10.2% over the last ten years, hitting a record high of almost US $11 trillion in 2019. Despite the pandemic, global private market AUM is expected to grow by almost $6.5 trillion in next five years to 2025, as yield-hungry investors continue to shift capital from public markets in search of better performance, while avoiding the cumbersome regulatory and reporting requirements imposed on public market participants. In fact, 2018 marked the first year that investors ploughed more capital into private markets than the public markets, prompting suggestions that this represents one of the most profound shifts in the capital markets since the 19th century.

The rise of finance as the dominant engine of the global economy has become a primary driver of escalating levels of economic inequality. Financial capitalism contributes to increases in income disparity as the benefits of rentier capitalism accumulate disproportionately in the hands of economic elites, who are increasingly channelling capital into private markets. Stock markets have reached dizzying heights over the last year, in spite of the pandemic-induced economic upheaval, benefiting those with the capital to invest in public equities. Less examined, however, has been the increasing role of private capital in elites' wealth accumulation, particularly during the current economic crisis. This presentation will discuss the under-examined role of private capital in escalating inequality, and how the coronavirus crisis exemplifies capital accumulation through exploiting economic disruption.

Debts of Care: The Social Support of Formerly Incarcerated People With Serious Mental Illnesses

Tommaso Bardelli

New York University, United States of America

How do people who are structurally marginalized negotiate their relationships with family and friends who support them given that they are often unable to reciprocate the support they receive from them – including loans, gifts, and other forms of material assistance? And how do members of their social networks make decisions about the extent and duration of support they are willing to extend to them? Existing research on how people make and respond to requests for assistance from members of their social networks suggests that givers and receivers engage in complex negotiations around these requests. Receivers have to establish the sincerity of their requests and the urgency of their needs. Givers, on the other hand, carefully draw boundaries around deserving versus undeserving recipients of their support. In her work on social capital activation among Black and Latin-x service workers in California, for instance, Sandra S. Smith (2005) shows how jobholders were more likely to make referrals for jobseekers whom they perceived as personally responsible and highly motivated.

This article draws on qualitative research with 32 people with Serious Mental Illnesses (SMIs) and histories of incarceration in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, to examine how "hyper-marginalized" people in the United States manage their supportive relationships. We document our participants' strategies to establish their reputation as honorable requestors, even though most of them were in a condition of perpetual indebtedness vis-à-vis friends and family. We also reconstruct the dilemmas faced by those who supported them, and how the receiver's condition of structural oppression makes it trickier for the giver to define the limit of his/her obligation to assist.

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A Study Of (Trans)national Capital: A Sociological Analysis On How Transnationalism Shapes Social Class In The 21st Century Britain

Marta Pagnini

London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

Since the publication of Piketty's (2013) Capital in the Twenty-First Century, the academic debate on economic inequality and the rise in the top 1% share of wealth and income distribution has seen an unprecedented revival. More specifically, in the sociological literature, an increasing number of publications focuses on elite studies (see: Friedman et al., 2021; Savage, 2021).

Drawing on the sociology of elites and social capital literature, my research focuses on the relationship between economic globalisation and elite formation in 21st century Britain.

The project aims to recreate a statistical model of social class at the top of the British social pyramid to investigate how the social structure changes from the early 2000s until present times. My aim is to analyse transformations of the elite constellation during key moments in recent economic history, such as the 2008 financial crisis, Brexit referendum in 2016, and the COVID pandemic, with a distinctive focus on the role of the aristocracy and corporate elites in reproducing social and economic inequalities.

In particular, I am drawing on the Court Circular dataset (https://www.royal.uk/court-circular), which records on a daily basis the past engagement of the British Royal Family from the 19th century until present times. In particular, I investigate changes in the nature of the clusters of individuals (e.g. Celebrities, Cultural elites, Media etc…) surrounding the Royal Family on a 20 years time period. Based on the Court Circular data, I also analyse the evolution of the Royal Family's social networks in terms of geographical expansion, gender, race, and class dynamics.

RN09_T08_02 | Wealth and Inequality

Strategies Of Capital Accumulation In Times Of Land Scarcity. A Field Perspective On Social Housing Construction In Vienna.

Carina Altreiter, Katharina Litschauer

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The city of Vienna is known for its large de-commodified (social) housing stock. Since 2004, the task of social housing construction was left entirely to limited-profit housing associations (LPHAs). More recently, Vienna experiences a sharp increase in land prices, putting pressure on the construction of affordable social housing (e.g. Kadi 2015). The city government tries to cope with this challenge by drawing on its well-established land banking fund and distributing highly demanded building plots to LPHAs via a competitive tenure procedure ('developer competition').

Against this background, the paper explores the structure of relations between LPHAs operating in Vienna to highlight how recent challenges and state interventions affect established market configurations. Applying a field perspective (e.g. Bourdieu 1998; Schmidt-Wellenburg/Lebaron 2018) we identify the dominant forms of capital (economic, cultural and social) that structure the field of social housing construction and shape relations between LPHAs. Results from multi-correspondence analysis reveal heterogeneous combinations of different forms of capital configurations, which indicate LPHAs positioning in the field. The positions evoke different strategies of capital accumulation and for gaining access to scare land. Tightening market conditions especially force medium-sized LPHAs to develop new strategies. They are either highly dependent on competitive tenure procedures or become subsidiaries of larger LPHAs. In contrast, small LPHAs both lack economic and cultural capital limiting their possibilities to participate in the market, while large companies can draw on their capital stock, reducing market constraints.

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Intergenerational Wealth Transmission And Access To Homeownership And Mortgage Debt: An Institutional Framework

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Homeownership is the main source of wealth accumulation for most families in most advanced economies. Intergenerational wealth transmission (IWT) from parents to children can play a significant role in determining offspring's access to homeownership and mortgage loans, specifically when children are at a family-forming age. This study investigates the association between IWT and homeownership and mortgage debt within and between European countries and explore to what extent economic and governmental institutions moderate this relationship. Data was drawn from the Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS) 2013 and 2017 (European Central Bank). We found that the probability of homeownership with and without mortgage debt is higher for those who had benefited from IWT than for those who had not among all countries included in the analysis. At the same time, where governmental housing regulations promote homeownership, IWT is insignificant for access to homeownership with mortgage. The same was found regarding housing financial institutions that are relatively more generous. However, when housing is less affordable, IWT matters for access to homeownership with mortgage. We conclude that governmental and financial institutions are meaningful mechanisms in reducing homeownership inequality and, therefore, wealth inequality through intervention in the housing market.

Income Distribution and income trajectories of Finnish Cohorts born 1920–1983 during the Welfare State Expansion and Retrenchment 1970–2018

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University of Turku, Finland

In this paper we study generational income inequality in Finland, following the cohorts born in 1920-1983 over their adult life course in the period 1970–2018. We are especially interested in the birth-cohort-specific variation in the period-specific income distribution. This variation can be considered as a proxy for the generational inequality in a society. By decomposing this variance, drawn from a series of random effects models, we test the role of four different factors that potentially contribute to generational inequalities: socioeconomic changes in the educational and occupational composition of society, employment, family demographic changes, and social transfers as part of total incomes.

We study income inequality between generations over the period 1970-2018. We utilize income and other socioeconomic data from the total population register dataset based on longitudinal census data of Statistics Finland. The total population data allow us to compare the position of the birth cohorts born 1920-1983 during the period 1970–2018 and it includes over 5,000,000 cases. We use hierarchical random effect growth curve models and variance decomposition.

The income trajectories over the life course show that the cohorts born in the 1940s and 1950s both began and ended their adult life courses higher in the income distribution than the cohorts born before or after them. This is the case especially for women. We further decompose the life-course variation in the income trajectories of different birth cohorts according to various sociodemographic factors using random effect models. The results suggest that around one fifth of the income inequality experienced during the period covered can be attributed to cohort differences. Most of these differences relate to cohort differences in occupational class structure and employment.

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RN09_T09_01 | Money - Miscellaneous

The Transformations of Money and Its Importance for Individual Subjectivities

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This paper analyses how money and means of payment are being transformed, what are the actors and processes involved in such transformation and what are their social consequences in terms of attitudes towards money, consumption and indebtedness.

The transformations of money are intrinsically related to complex dynamics. On the one hand, the development of multiple instruments subjected to innovation in ICT; on the other, issues of political relevance linked to the relationship between the territory, the state and monetary sovereignty, as well as the social processes related to the confidence in the economic system and the conflicting interests between the agents involved in the issuance of the means of payment.

We have conducted a qualitative approach based on semi-structured interviews with individuals and actors involved in the process of monetary innovation. We have analyzed individual feelings and attitudes towards different payment methods and people's confidence in commercial banking. Provisional results show the identification of different monetary uses according to age, income and gender. Instrumental attitudes prevail among young people versus conservative attitudes towards savings and new financial products, which prevail among older people. In addition, we have identified different models of managing monetary expenses according to income levels

The Materiality of the Point-of-Sale Credit Assessments

M. Fatih Karakaya

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Debt books of shoppers, sales forms of department stores, and POS terminals are those market devices that enable the seller to assess the creditworthiness and the credit limit of the buyer. The material aspects of these market devices do matter in the assessment processes. Debt book of shoppers records the routine shopping of customers. Hence, a rhythmic evaluation process leads seller to trust the customer on credit. It also determines a certain limit and restructuring terms for the credit. Sales form of a department store makes a buyer answer definite questions that are weighted instantly to decide whether sell the product on credit or not. Hence, a clinical evaluation process leads seller to trust on the customer on credit. POS terminal calls the server of Credit Card Company to receive authorization for the credit sale. Hence, an algorithmic evaluation process leads seller in couple of seconds to trust on his sale on a credit card. Based on interviews with relevant parties of credit sale transactions and published materials as well as literary works, this paper aims to open the black box of point-of-sale credit assessment processes by analysing the materiality of the market devices that enable credit assessment. Bridging the historical figurational analysis of Norbert Elias, and in situ encounter analysis of Erving Goffman with the emphasis on non-human actants of Actor Network Theory, the paper seeks for an alternative explanation to deconstruct the grand narrative of the loss of trust in modern society.

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The Commercial Credit and the Financial Sociology.

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This proposal addresses the role of credit policy, its procedures, who participate in the market, and generate knowledge about financial instruments. The sociological interest in the content is based on the initial identification of at least one bank trading mechanism that constitutes values (the "environment" of banking credit) and the final question for the analysis of the "social processes behind value formation". The dynamics, which are developed in this context, formulate in time-specific ways of behavior where each element of the system does not only influence the other but to a large extent every element determines the behavior. The transition to the issue of credit function is the sociological analysis of the mediating role of commercial banks. The credit framework is evolving and monitoring the conditions for growth and change in transactions. The appearance of the "credit officer" is a special technique based on its ability to evaluate and judge the borrower's ability to repay the loan. The productive future of a national economy is linked to the business team that decides, according to incentives, on investments. The relationship of social groups with investment incentives is identified with the problem of "investment activity of society" and the problems of entrepreneurship. Management modernization is a concept that reflects the policy within the commercial bank. The concept is linked to the central development goal of "social production", ie the long-term and responsible utilization of social resources, resulting in the maximization of added value. This is a more general and long-standing issue that differs between countries. Its difference negatively affects the economic position of a country compared to countries that have "developed social production systems".

What If The Mean Is Not The Message? Causes Of Effect Heterogeneity Of Research And Development Subsidies

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Research and development (R&D) subsidies on average increase R&D expenditure. However, an increase is not observed for each beneficiary. Previous research has established only some causes of this heterogeneity.

The aim of this study is to contribute to the understanding of the causes of heterogeneity of R&D subsidies among the beneficiaries. The central question in this study asks what configurations of conditions explain lack of increase of R&D expenditure and high increase of R&D expenditure. Moreover, what mechanisms account for the lack of effect for some beneficiaries.

The article describes the results of impact evaluation of the 'Fast Track' – implemented in Poland measure 1.1.1 of Operational Programme Smart Growth. 36 cases were included in Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) model. The model combined multi-value, crisp and fuzzy sets. Conditions were saturated by diverse sources of data: monitoring, survey and in-depth interviews. A process tracing was applied as a complementary method. As a result of the analysis configurations of conditions leading to lack of effect and high effect were identified. They include size of the beneficiary, reception of public support before applying for subsidy, high budget of the subsidy and expenditures on R&D in two years before applying for subsidy. Moreover, the study provided evidence for two hypothesised mechanisms leading to lack of the effect: measurement error and crowding out of private expenditure.

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RN09_T10_01| Attitudes towards Inequality

Robin Hood Or The Sheriff Of Nottingham? A Cross-national, Micro-level Analysis Of The Relationship Between Economic Inequality And Support For Redistributive Policies

Carolien Van Ham, Alex Lehr

Radboud University, Netherlands, The

While economic inequality is generally increasing, support for redistributive policies does not quite appear to follow suit. In particular the apparent limited support for redistribution among low-income earners in highly unequal societies appears puzzling based on standard self-interest theory. A potential solution for this puzzle may be found in a principle-agent approach to support for redistributive policies, wherein individuals (i.e., principals) take into account not only their potential gains from such policies but rather also their expectations about the efficacy and equity of the governments (i.e., agents) implementing these policies. We therefore analyze the interplay between macro and microlevel economic inequality, support for redistributive policies, and individuals' political attitudes, in particular their political trust and support for democracy and autocracy. We deduce a micro-, macro- and cross level interaction hypothesis from these theoretical arguments. These hypotheses are tested by estimating a series of multilevel regression models using data form all waves and countries included in the World Values Studies. Our findings clarify to what extent political attitudes are able to explain the relationship between economic inequality and support for redistribution.

Beyond Financial Strain: Explaining the Relationship of Labour Market Marginalization and Civic Participation through Values and Social Identity

Carlotta Giustozzi

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The paper examines the consequences of labour market marginalisation for civic participation. As previous literature suggests little effects of economic factors, the analysis explores the validity of two competing sociological approaches. The dominant status model predicts a positive relation of stable labour market integration and civic participation based on social status, resources, contacts, and motivation. Competing approaches stress the importance of social identity for shaping capabilities and opportunities to engage in civic life. Identity can be influenced by privilege or discriminatory experiences and expressed through individual values.

Results from multilevel linear probability models based on SOEP data from 1990 – 2017 challenge dominant status theory as full-time employment shows consistent negative effects on civic participation and financial strain fails to explain any of the effects. Overall, the effects of labour market experiences do intensify when accumulated suggesting it takes time for changes in the labour market to unfold their impact on social practices supporting the hypothesis of the relevance of social roles. Furthermore, findings reveal the impact of social roles for shaping involvement in civic life. On the one hand, it is primarily the accumulation of unemployment, which negatively affects civic participation. On the other hand, strong family and friendship values can function as a source of support and belonging improving participation for all independently of their labour market experiences. Additionally, strong values around work and self-realization increase resilience to labour market marginalization and encourage participation of individuals with unemployment experiences.

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How Does Our Society Look Like? Unemployment Experience and Perception of Social Structure

Miloslav Bahna

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Research suggests that experiences of (long term) unemployment within a family have various adverse effects on education chances, employment opportunities or political trust. We try to establish if experiencing unemployment has an impact on the general views on social structure. We argue that long term unemployment can be seen by those who experience it as a systemic failure which undermines the meritocratic legitimization of social structure. Using data from the ISSP Social Inequality module, we model factors explaining how people see the structure of their society on the example of the two ex-Czechoslovak countries. Both post-communist societies share the beginning of the transformation to a free market economy in 1989 but are divided by very different socio-economic impacts of the transformation process. The expectation is that a long history of chronically high unemployment will divide perceptions in Slovakia from those in the Czech Republic which had a much more favorable unemployment situation. When comparing views on the social structure in both countries, people in Slovakia see their society as extremely polarized between a small elite at the top and a great mass of people at the bottom far more frequently then respondents in the Czech Republic. However, people who see their own position in the social structure as low tend to define their society as extremely polarized in both countries. At the same time those with experiences of unemployment identify their positions within the Slovak society as lower than respondents without such experience. The connection between unemployment experience and views on social structure is therefore indirect with subjective identification of one's position within the society acting as an intermediate variable.

Welfare And Well-being Of Young Adults During The Corona Crisis

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Recent research on the Covid-19 pandemic shows that adverse effects on worker's employment situation are highly unequal for different groups. This paper focuses on young adults in Germany who are at the beginning of their working life. Young persons have limited work experience and often start their career in insecure forms of employment such as part time or fixed term employment. Therefore, compared to older age cohorts, we would expect young adults to be at a higher risk for experiencing a loss of employment and income during the course of the pandemic. Moreover, such a decline in perceived job as well as income security might also negatively affect the younger person's subjective well-being - even among those whose individual employment situation has not changed yet.

In this study, we examine the evolution of crisis-related job loss, modification of working hours, and income loss and their impact on feelings of anxiety and compare these results for workers of different age groups. We use a new and unique dataset, the High Frequency Person Panel Survey "Life and Employment in Times of Corona". For these data, persons living in Germany that either were employed or were drawing on welfare benefits (Unemployment Benefit II) were interviewed repeatedly in short intervals since the occurrence of Covid-19 (one month in the beginning, two months later on). Therefore, the data allow following the individual situation of respondents over the course of the pandemic.

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RN10 | Sociology of Education

RN10_T01_01 | Aspiration, Choice and Selection 1

All Degrees Are Equal, but Some Degrees Are More Equal Than Others – a Cross-country Analysis of European Students' Views on the Value of Their Degree

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Drawing on 54 focus group discussions conducted with 295 undergraduate students across six European countries (Denmark, England, Germany, Ireland, Poland and Spain), we examine participants' understandings about the value of their higher education degree, situating these within the discourse of students' aspirations. We pay specific attention to the plasticine models they made within the focus groups, which helped to make tangible some of their more abstract ideas. In our analysis, we explore the extent to which students' responses were patterned by the place and subject of study. We found that the majority of our respondents tended to believe strongly that the institution one attended and the subject one studied had a significant influence on employment destinations. For example, students' perceptions about the likely impact of institution on their employment aspirations were not confined to only those in countries with strongly vertically-differentiated systems, where one might expect the rewards of HE to be more variable. However specific ways in which these views were shared varied across and within nation-states. For example, while Danish students referred to institutional differences by 'university of applied sciences' vs 'traditional universities', their English and Irish counterparts differentiated between older and newer institutions, believing that transitions into professional employment would be much easier from the former. Our comparative approach allows us to tease out these intricate patterns across the continent, and contribute to debates about the degree of convergence of higher education students' perspectives and experiences across the European Higher Education Area.

Aspiration Paradoxes Among Spanish Young People in Marginalised Neighbourhoods

Abel Beremenyi

Central European University, Democracy Institute, HU

The concept of 'aspiration paradoxes' (Stahl 2018) describes that although working-class youth recognize that post-compulsory education would increase their power in society, however, accumulating that form of power makes them uncomfortable. In marginalized conditions, the conflict between values instilled within the local community and the neoliberal prerogatives transmitted by the school (competitiveness, economic rationality, meritocracy) is made evident. The 'aspirational discourse' is fostered in parallel with the budget cuts, thus reinforcing the young people's responsibility, or that of their community, for the success or failure of education and work. The paradox is manifested in the negotiation between the doxic logic of aspiration and the habitual logic (Zipin, Sellar, Brennan, & Gale, 2015); between the one that conforms to the normatively desired future, and the one that is guided by the historically informed and organised-organising structures of the Bourdieusian habitus. This paper focuses on the Spanish Roma young (18-30) peoples' career aspirations and school-to-work transition plans. Through a 'patchwork ethnography' (Günel, Varma, & Watanabe, 2020) carried out during the months of COVID-19 (2020), I collected 23 interviews with Roma young women and men (btw 17-24 years old) and 21 with municipality civil servants and high school teachers. Starting from the premise that the 'ability to aspire' is not uniformly distributed in any society (Appadurai 2004), I analyze 1) the process of elaboration and negotiation of the Roma young people's training and career aspirations; 2) institutional and community support for this process and 3) its alignment with broader socio-economic structures.

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Influencing Factors of Study Path in Higher Education

Gabriella Pusztai, Anett Hrabéczy, Cintia Csók

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The expansion of higher education led to an increase in the number of dropouts, and even the transition to the Bologna system did not eliminate the high dropout rate (Vossensteyn 2015, Wolter et al. 2014). The causes of dropout do not necessarily arise during university studies, but their elimination is an unsolved problem of higher education (Pusztai 2018). In our presentation, we attempt to answer the question of what factors influence students' academic progress in addition to socioeconomic status. For our analysis, we used a database of questionnaires for students from five countries (PERSIST 2019, N = 2199). According to our hypothesis, career aspirations can be identified as independent factors in addition to socioeconomic status. During the study, we identified three groups of students through cluster analysis (standard, delaying and corrective), and the period before entering higher education was examined along these groups. Based on our data, demographic and social background, the high school performance, factors influencing career choice, and characteristics of the chosen field of study show a correlation with the academic progress of the students. Our findings may contribute to the development of more effective dropout prevention for students entering higher education. This presentation is supported by the ÚNKP-20-3 New National Excellence Program of the Ministry for Innovation and Technology from the source of the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund.

Classed Choices: Young People's Rationalities for Choosing Post-16 Educational Tracks

Aina Tarabini, Alejandro Montes, Judith Jacovkis

Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain

The sociological literature has repeatedly highlighted the socially situated nature of educational choices (Ball et al, 2000) and the importance of analysing them as a result of complex processes of negotiation between opportunity structures and social actors' frameworks of meaning (Evans, 2007). The segmentation of education systems into different tracks is one of the main factors explaining the processes of social reproduction through educational choices (Seghers, et al, 2019). The aim of this presentation is to examine the relationship between educational tracks and social class, focusing on the reasoning behind the choices made by young people. The analysis is conducted in Barcelona (Spain), where education is organised in a comprehensive structure in lower-secondary education and segmented in two different tracks, the academic and the professional, in the upper-secondary. The Spanish system is also based on a sub-protective transition regime (Walther, 2006), a limited history of VET and high numbers of school leavers. The analysis employs a mixed-method design based on a survey of 1,318 students in the first year of upper secondary education and 38 in-depth interviews with middle-class and working-class students from both tracks. The results explore the differences and similarities in young people's discourses when explaining their choices as more or less naturalised processes or as guided by future options. The meanings and realisations that both processes acquire among young people of different social classes help to further understand the nexus between choice, tracks and the (re)production of social inequality.

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RN10_T01_02 |

Pandemic Perspectives 1

Strengths and Weaknesses of the (Online) Debate as a Strategy for Acquiring Cultural Capital and Democratic Competences in Young University Students in Times of COVID.

Francisco Javier Jiménez-Loaisa[1], Pablo de-Gracia-Soriano[2], María Jiménez-Delgado3, Diana Jareño-Ruiz[4]

[1]Universidad de Alicante, Spain; [2]Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain; [3]Universidad de Alicante, Spain; [4]Universidad de Alicante, Spain

For decades, the sociology of education and educational research have shown the centrality of language, communication skills and, ultimately, cultural capital as explanatory variables of educational inequality, in terms of success or failure. However, despite the evidence found during decades of educational research, the specific processes through which students acquire these competencies and increase their cultural capital have not been sufficiently investigated. Therefore, this research explores the strengths and weaknesses of the online debate to achieve these objectives. For this purpose, ten debate sessions have been organized within the framework of a degree subject, evaluating its impact on students through a pre and post questionnaire. The main results show the ambivalence of the debate as a teaching tool: although it does not seem an adequate tool to increase students' knowledge of the curricular content, it does seem an adequate tool to acquire certain competencies and values and develop their cultural capital.

Czech teenagers' Reflections of the School Lockdown

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Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic

The aim of the paper is to present how Czech teenagers in compulsory education perceive their teaching during the school lockdown period. First, the contribution addresses the situational context of education in the Czech Republic March 2020 to June 2021 by examining data on distance education provided by the Czech School Inspectorate. Second, it presents the Czech Republic's results of the questionnaire survey in the population of 11-, 13-, and 15-year-old schoolchildren conducted in June 2020 within a Health Behavior in School-Aged Children (HBSC) study. Schools were randomly selected from the database of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. The response rate at school level was 61.5%. Two research questions underlie the data analysis. (1) How did the Czech teenagers in compulsory education perceive the consequences of school lockdown in terms of social contacts and of the time occupied by the school? The focus here is the perception of loneliness and the frequency of social contacts. (2) What are the educational conditions of the Czech teenagers in compulsory education during the school lockdown? The conditions were subdivided into family and school conditions. Within family conditions, both material (workplace, electronic equipment, the nature of housing) and intangible conditions i.e. help with school assignments and family atmosphere (feeling of crampedness, quarrels, joint leisure activities). Within the school conditions, online access to education and the level of contentment with the scope of assigned tasks were surveyed.

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The Life of University Students In Italy During Covid-19

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The regulatory constraints deriving from the Covid-19 outbreak have changed the university students daily lifes, with a primary impact on the educational sphere, mainly as a consequences of the quick switch from traditional to online learning; this new scenario affected other important students life' dimensions (peer relationships, student-faculty relationships, etc).

The effects of these changes were investigated through a national online survey (from April to June 2020), to which over 16,000 students replied. The survey investigated several thematic areas: education, inequality and social capital, as well as psychological and social well-being. The areas were questioned in relation to the structural elements according to the theoretical approach of relational sociology.

The main results of the survey present a student population significantly differentiated by: socio-economic status, digital devices, social capital and social participation.

Several students define the University as a "place of life", in which two important dimensions are interconnected: the instrumental ones (university education) and the individual ones, referring to the opportunity to promote human capital, facilitate employability and improve quality of life and the fulfillment of dreams and aspirations.

For other students, the university represents a weak place, almost a transit space: the sense of belonging is weak.

This research cleary describe an unexpected transition phase for Italian Universities and their students, focusing on the different aspects related to pre and post pandemic scenario, which helps to reconfigure the upcoming one, as well as showing how we are probably facing a new era for universities and students life.

Potentially Losing Your Safe Space: The Impact of Covid-19 On Young Queer Students Within Education

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It has been more than twelve months since the UK became engulfed in a global pandemic due to Covid-19, with rises in infection leading to two national lockdowns. The media has exposed to the world the resulting impact of the closures on inequality amongst school children according to class, ethnicity and mental health. Yet, such exposure seldom identified the impact that Covid-19 has had on other vulnerable pupils such as those who are part of the Queer community, especially when, according to the government and public as a whole, schools are expected to be considered a safe space for vulnerable children. Many of these students are doubly vulnerable within a Covid-19 context, as Covid-19 has hampered any existing or further attempts at Queer inclusion within education. This paper draws upon interviews conducted with 40 secondary school teachers who are essential to support and maintaining inclusion for students during the first lockdown. The interviews were conducted with teachers across England, to explore the impact Covid-19 has had on the student Queer community. My findings expose, not only the disparity of Queer inclusion in schools but how Covid-19 has become a barrier to maintaining Queer inclusion by further silencing Queer voices within educational settings. More importantly, it considers strategies that teachers and schools can adopt to ensure Queer inclusion, to ensure the positive wellbeing of all students is maintained in schools during an ongoing pandemic.

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RN10_T01_03 | Social Inequality, Inclusion, Participation and Internationalisation 1

Policies to Combat Educational Inequalities in Turkey: From the Precariousness of Measures to the Medicalization of School Failure in the Neoliberal Era

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Implemented in the 1960s, The Equal Opportunities Policies in Education in Turkey have followed two different paths since the early 2000s under the influence of the intensification of neoliberal policies. On the one hand, the new public management in education provides the political domain with projects and partnerships that result in restricted and temporary arrangements that are deprived of regular evaluation for lack of available data. On the other hand, the recognition of dyslexia and hyperactivity as disabilities within the school contributes to the construction of school failure as a medico-psychological issue. Mobilizing an analysis of regulatory and official documents and a field survey carried out between 2018-2020 on the experiences of school stakeholders in the management of school failure, this communication aims to discuss the way in which educational inequalities are represented and supported by these policies. Based on a liberal conception of equality, project-based policies target specific individuals and aim to manage the social consequences of educational inequalities rather than prevent them. In the absence of permanent arrangements that would take into account the social dimension of school failure, the educational difficulties arising from sociocultural factors risk slipping into the field of special education. The image of an inefficient school built by these policies, which prove to be ineffective, reinforces the individualization and externalization of the definition and management of educational inequalities which in turn lead to the deresponsabilization of the political and educational fields.

Moving Towards a Students' Leading Role in Learning Communities.

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Inclusion and overcoming structural inequalities are some of the most important challenges in education. They imply for educational research to take a role in the analysis of the practices that are contributing to them. Historically, the schools have been characterized for adult-centric relationships that make the students' learning process dependent of adult figures and place them as passive subjects of their educational experience. Hence the importance of going through more democratic schools and placing students as relevant actors in their pedagogical processes.

In this context emerges the project Learning Communities, which proposes a social and cultural change of schools to move forward social cohesion. The schools that become Learning Communities have shown improvements in their academic results, coexistence, the inclusion of cultural minorities, and in the motivation and self-esteem of their students (Elboj Saso & Oliver Pérez, 2003; R. Flecha, 2009; De Gràcia & Elboj, 2005; Ramis-Salas, 2015). Based on a dialogical educational model, those results are achieved by increasing the social interactions between students and adults and between them and the community.

In a highly segregated education as is the Chilean one, Learning Communities represent an alternative to move towards inclusion. The paper focuses on an ongoing qualitative research about students' participation and how Learning Communities are contributing to change the adult-centric dynamic in schools placing the students as the protagonists.

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Interactions in Interactive Groups: volunteers' role.

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It has been already proven that Interactive Groups improve the educational success. In this paper, the focus is on the volunteers´ role. Through a communicative methodology, information gathered with focus groups, interviews and data analysis, provide evidence on the relevance of volunteers´ participation when developing Successful Educational Activities. This case study deepens in the academic improvement in Language and Mathematics performance of four Learning Communities Schools in Spain, analyzing to what extent interactions provided by volunteers in the classroom can be hindering academic developments. Their diversity and intensity were considered. Also, that the activities comply with the dialogic learning principles. It will be concluded that those rich interactions foster the students´ educational success in the schools studied, highlighting the important role of community involvement in children´s educative process.

Epistemology of Surveillance: Knowledge Production as a Hidden Marker of Racist Academia:

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The current paper explores the hidden racialized mechanisms of surveillance in the field of knowledge production experienced among Palestinian researchers in Israeli academia. The study relies on interviews with 15 researchers (7 females, 8 males) mostly from humanities and social science faculties in Israel. The paper shows that Israeli academic gatekeepers are not only interested in maintaining the racial hierarchy between Jewish-Israeli and Palestinian researchers but aims to control them as colonized subjects who do not violates\threatens the Zionists' ideology in their studies, which is a fundamental part of the Israeli academic essence. Being Palestinian-indigenous citizens of Israel, they suffer from the intersection between living and studying colonialism. Like other indigenous researchers in the world, Palestinian researchers perceive their academic mission as part of a

wider mission aimed at voicing Palestinian colonized experience. However, this critical knowledge production threatens the colonial power structure that Israeli academia is part of.

The hidden process of delegitimizing critical knowledge production of anti-colonial scholarship is conducted through various mechanisms of disciplining Palestinian researchers, such as labeling them as biased or political. The fear of the Palestinian researchers from not receiving a tenure serves as another hidden method that drives them to self-policing and monitoring their writing.

Unpacking these invisible mechanisms challenges the definition of academic freedom and reveals its limitation in a settler-colonial state.

RN10_T02_01 | Aspiration, Choice and Selection 2

Why Do Healthcare Assistants Want to Be Nurses? How the First Two Years of Vocational Education Contributes to Increasing the Aspiration for Higher Education

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In Norwegian vocational upper secondary education, the general structure is two years of schooling and two years of apprenticeship to acquire a qualification. But students who originally started a vocational programme can choose to get the general academic qualification required for higher education access, by taking a supplementary ('make-up') year after completion of the first two years of vocational education. Through the use of registry data, this article shows an increase over time in the share of students starting a vocational programme and completing it by taking the make-up year to get their academic qualification. Additional, survey data indicate that there is an increase in the proportion of students planning to take higher education from the first to the second year of upper secondary vocational education. This tendency, however, is greater among students planning to become health care assistants than in any

other vocational programme. By using survey data combined with extensive qualitative data, we show that the increased aspiration for higher education can be explained by student's experience during their two first year in upper secondary. Hence, the change in aspiration, from starting on a vocational path to entering an academic path may partly be formed by school experiences. Further, the paper also questions to what extent the teachers in vocational health care programmes function as role models. The background of these teachers are primarily as educated nurses, hence, they hold an academic qualification, which might contribute to influence the continued educational choices of students.

Job Ambitions Among Students With Immigrant Background In Contrasting Labor Market Contexts

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Neither cultural capital in Bourdieu's sense nor more economically oriented class analyses can explain the over-representation of non-white ethnic minorities in higher education across western societies.' Immigrant optimism' or 'immigrant drive' are concepts capturing young peoples' internalization of immigrant parents' social aspirations.

Anticipating consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, this article seeks to investigate the shaping of aspirations among young people with immigrant backgrounds in very different economic and labor market contexts: Barcelona in Spain and Bergen in Norway by 2014, six years after the great recession in 2008, which affected the two countries' economies to very different degrees. Youth unemployment was severe after the recession in Spain, whereas Norway was hardly affected. The differences are likely to aggravate by the recent recession caused by the pandemic.

The results indicate that the thesis of immigrant drive is partly confirmed for Bergen, but most clearly among young people of East European origin. In Barcelona, by contrast, the young people with immigrant backgrounds have lower educational aspirations than their fellow students of native origin. However, the degree of segregation between schools impacts on the aspirations in Barcelona; students at schools with high proportions with immigrant backgrounds tend to have lower aspirations. The findings encourage sensitivity to context when assuming the existence of immigrant drive and

highlights the importance of young people's observations and confirmations of anticipated job prospects as well as segregation.

Peripheries Within The City: The Role Of Place/space In Shaping Youth Educational Choices And Transitions

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Educational and youth research is attributing growing importance to geography in their analyses, but there is still a need to reinforce the spatial understandings of young people's lives (Farrugia, 2015; Raffo, 2011). Educational choices and transitions are socially embedded processes, from which young people's agency is always bound and informed by the social dimensions of inequality (Tarabini and Ingram, 2018). Consequently, this agency is also space/place configured.

The objective of this presentation is to develop a critical reflection on the role of geography and particularly of the place/space equation in shaping youth educational choices and transitions. Specifically, we explore the relationship between urban mobility and educational transitions, and we investigate the reasons for selecting a particular upper-secondary school. For doing so, we first identify the general patterns of mobility and the reasons provided for different types of youth. Then we focus on the experiences, logic and meanings of the peripheral youth. The analysis is based on 68 in-depth interviews with upper-secondary students in Barcelona and focuses particularly on young people living in two of the most impoverished urban peripheries of the city, understanding peripheries as a core part of their habitus and, thus, a central element in explaining their educational transitions and choices by instilling a sense of (dis) entitlement, (lack of) belonging and (dis) possession, in Wacquant's terms (1993).

The results demonstrate the importance of spatialising the analysis of educational transitions and to conceptually and empirically reinforce the notion of urban peripheries as a core element of youth identities.

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Explaining Students' Religious Attitudes: the Role of Schools' Religious Diversity and Multicultural Teaching in Different Belgian Policy Contexts

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This study examines how secondary school students perceive different (non-) religious groups. Very few studies in this area consider how students' attitudes are informed by contextual differences in school policies and differences in their religious affiliations. We investigate the role of multicultural teacher culture, schools' religious diversity as well as their specific association with the religious attitudes of students from different (non-) religious groups. In addition, we explore how these relationships differ between two different regional policy contexts (Francophone and Flemish education in Belgium). The analysis of a quantitative SIS-dataset involving 3789 students selected from 62 Belgian secondary schools showed that; a) students' organize their religious attitudes hierarchically, b) the effect of multicultural teaching on students' religious attitudes is rather limited and c) that Non-believing students respond differently to schools' religious diversity than religious students. Implications of these results for future research are discussed.

RN10_T02_02 | International Persectives 1

Teaches and Cultural Diversity in Primary Classrooms in Spain

Sergio Andrés Cabello, Jhoana Chinchurreta Santamaría

University of La Rioja, Spain

Attention tocultural diversity at school is one of the main challengesof the educational system, which also intersects with other socioeconomic variables. In a country like Spain, which went from having a very small foreign-origin student body at the end of the 20th century, to exceeding 10% in many regions in the following two decades, has meant a transformation in every sense. This communication addresses the assessment of the situation and training of teachers in Primary Education centers (0-6 years) to address cultural diversity. Through a survey of 1,700 schools throughout Spain and ethnographies in twenty centers, within the project Cultural diversity at school: discourses, policies and practices (CSO2017-84872 -R), under the State Research, Development and Innovation Program Focusing on Social Challenges. Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitivenes, it is found how teachers do not feel sufficiently trained for this purpose, that there are needs in that sense that are not covered, and that it is through daily practice that they learn, to a large extent, to attend and work on cultural diversity.

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Hanging in the Balance. Participatory Action Research with Young School Drop-Outs

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In our presentation, we describe findings from a participatory research project with young school drop-outs from Austria. We address connections and tensions between individual educational biographies and the structural conditions of the educational system and the labour market. Based on concerns, goals and aspirations of these young people we analyse intersectional disadvantaging factors, that are sometimes met by uncertainty, by active resistance or by rethinking educational pathways by the young people.

In Austria, young people are obliged to complete their education until they reach the age of 18. If they do not find a place at school or vocational training, they have to participate in measures aimed at improving their (social) skills and increasing their employability. Many young people who take part in these measures come from educationally disadvantaged households, are confronted with language barriers due to migration histories, face psychological or family problems. The young people experience their limited scope of action in systems that have difficulties including them – a situation that becomes increasingly critical in times of Covid-19. How these concerns are articulated by the youths themselves will be illustrated with videos and visual representations of young researchers between the age of 15 to 21 who participated in the Horizon 2020 research project "CoAct – Co-designing Citizen Social Science for Collective Action" (funded by the European Commission).

Inequality At The Top: An Exploration of Cross-national Differences in Inequality of Opportunities of Graduation at Bachelor and Master Level

Luis Ortiz, Carlos Palomo

Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

Although recent expansion of higher education has highlighted the distinction between graduate and postgraduate education, not much research has been carried out so far comparing the inequality of educational opportunities at these two levels of education. Even less attention has been paid to national factors possibly moderating such inequality; in particular, to the role played by income inequality and financial support to higher education. Resorting to individual-level data drawn from PIAAC and ESS and country-level data drawn from different sources (OECD, UIS and Harry Garritzmann's typology of national regimes of higher-education finance), we explore the moderating effect of educational expansion, vocational orientation, income inequality and financial support on inequality by social origin in graduation at bachelor and master level. We apply a two-stage approach to our data, estimating first the difference between the marginal effect of having a high- versus low-educated father on the probability of graduating at bachelor and master degree in each country, turning then these contrasts into the dependent variable at the second level of analysis and finally, by means of weighted-least linear regressions, referring these country-level differences to each national-level independent variable. We find that social origin has a statistically significant effect on graduation at both graduate and postgraduate level, although to a lesser extent at this latter level than at the former one. We also find that income inequality and regimes of higher-education finance are more salient than either educational expansion or vocational orientation in moderating the effect of social origin in getting a university degree. Such ranking of national-level factors, though, does not moderate the effect of social origin in graduation at master versus bachelor level.

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Obstacles, Achievements, And Collaboration In Swedish High School Work With Students Consuming Alcohol And Narcotics: Accounts Of Teachers, Nurses, And School Counsellors

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As shown in previous studies, teachers report that there is a growing need for teacher training regarding alcohol and drug abuse among adolescents, and that many teachers feel uncomfortable with the role of being both teachers and "social workers". Previous research also indicates that children and youth with good school results and good schooling situations face a lower risk of experiencing social problems as young adults. In this on-going ethnographic study based on observations and field interviews we focus on the experiences of teachers, school nurses, and school counsellors regarding collaborative efforts in cases with young pupils with alcohol and drug abuse. Drawing on an ethnomethodological and symbolic interactionism perspective, we focus on the accounts of school staff who face pupils with these problems. We are mainly interested in 1) the organizational efforts and measures taken to enabling the schooling situation of the pupils, as well as 2) the emotional toll it has on the staff involved. We also focus on collaboration difficulties regarding schools, parents, social workers, as well as other welfare institutions. The preliminary findings suggest that there are various conflicting demands regarding the work tasks and emotional commitment of the school staff; on the one hand to ensure a good educational environment for all pupils, and on the other hand to provide emotional support to the students affected by these problems.

RN10_T02_03 | Specialist Perspectives 1

Conductorless Orchestras and Dialogical Learning

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This present study presents the core of my doctoral research of whether the learning in conductorless orchestras can be defined as a form of dialogical learning (Flecha & Soler, 2013). The literature review first locates the orchestra historically and the influence incorporated from capitalist society; then, depicts how the myth of static leadership is represented by the figure of the conductor; and, finally, indicates the learning aspects that are present in the orchestra as a workplace and how the figure of the conductor interferes with the learning process of the musician's work. Orchestral musicians react in many ways to this interference. I focused in one specific reaction–playing without a conductor. From the Emancipatory Paradigm's point of view (Baker, Lynch et al, 2009), I observed and participated as a cellist in rehearsals and concerts with four conductorless orchestras (Persimfans from Russia, Orpheus from the USA, BandArt from Spain and OrquestraRio from Brazil), and have interviewed, conversed and recorded narratives with musicians, staff members, composers and guest musicians. Moreover, I have reflexions of some experiences done by myself trying to organize a conductorless orchestra in 2015, and from others in 2017-2020. Although there is a significant evidence of dialogical learning in conductorless orchestras, many elements are identified as being inherited from conductor-led orchestras. However, advances of egalitarian practices have been noted. The practice of conductorless orchestras can contribute to overcome a system based in inequality. Conductorless orchestras can serve history as a musical-organic intellectual entity (Gramsci, 1935) as in Mondagron and others workers' self-directed enterprises (Wolff, 2012; Soler, 2017) to help overcome the hegemonic system.

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Does The Effect Of Conscientiousness On Academic Achievement Vary With Determinants Of Social Inequality?

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Intersectionality describes social inequality on the basis of various interrelated factors (e.g. migration status and social origin). This approach goes beyond a multidimensionally defined construct of inequality by making the linkages of its dimensions visible. In the field of educational research, there are already findings on multiplicative effects that can be attributed to an intersectionality persepective: For higher education, Lörz's (2019) findings suggest that immigrant youth from non-academic homes are less likely to complete their studies.

The aim of this study is to investigate whether the effect of conscientiousness on academic achievement varies with determinants of social inequality (immigrant background and parental educational level). We focus on conscientiousness because it is one of the most important factors influencing academic achievement outside the domain of cognitive factors (Poropat, 2009).

We use data from the 2008 cohort of a German panel study with three measurement points (Heine et al., 2017). The data make it possible to investigate the effects of the Big Five personality traits on the (perceived) achievement in university over a span of five years. Our sample consists of N=3.084 participants.

The results of our linear regression model indicate a differential effect of conscientiousness on academic achievement when interaction effects of social background variables are accounted for. The expected positive correlation between conscientiousness and academic achievement is not evident for adolescents with an immigrant background who come from non-academic households. Although the results require replication, they nevertheless show the intricacies of the differential influences of socio-emotional factors in the educational context. The findings can be further discussed with regard to possible implications for the field of intersectionality research in education.

Rethinking Education: A Sociological Reflection Through The Writings Of Jiddu Krishnamurti

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Education in our times demand more attention. The crisis, we hit by COVID-19 pandemic is not only affects our lives throughout the world but also the whole education system. Many studies came forward, which reflect on possibilities of online education, decreasing children attention, not able to have access to internet so on. This, on the one hand, widen the inequalities in the already hierarchical society, on the other hand, it affects the educational possibilities which exist in the society. Amdist all this, the question which we didn't discussed is education itself- what is education? Does education has any relationship with one's life or is it just clearing the exams, getting degrees. The pandemic has unsettled everything. But then, acedemic bureaucrats far from rethinking education at this moment of existential turmoil, have failed to see beyond the technical approach-legitimising online education. At this point, we need to rethink the very purpose of education, when death is statistics, fear is all pervading, modernity has proved its hollowness, and the notion of 'productivity' has lost its meaning. To understand these, This paper will focus on the writtings and educational thought of Jiddu Krishnamurti. Jiddu Krishnamurti is is an Indian thinker, philosopher, who reflected extensively on Education and on life. With the deep engagement with his writing, thoughts and sociological understanding of education, this paper will look for alternative sociological knowledge in the context of education. This paper will also discuss the researchers ethnographic experience at one of Krishnamurti foundation school- Rajghat Basant School, Banaras, India.

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Renewing Pedagogy: PBL as a Space for Young People's Educational Citizenship

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This presentation focuses on the way Problem-Based Learning (PBL) sets young people at the center of the pedagogical relationship, by creating spaces for the enactment of their educational citizenship (Macedo & Araújo, 2014; Macedo, 2018), referring to the rights to: i) expression and recognition of their own voice, ii) reflection and action over their life contexts; iii) participation in the definition and construction of knowledge. This comes in line with the competences for the XXI century, autonomy, critical thinking, creativity, and media and digital literacy included.

The goal of PBL (Ayala, Messing & Toro, 2011) is not to solve a problem, but to implement a learning intention. Students work together on a problem: organize ideas, collect information, define the nature of the problem, define learning goals and propose possible forms of action. PBL highlighs the relational construction of knowledge.

The research took place during 2019/20 and has a qualitative interpretivist approach. Under this polyphonic view, this presentation is based on the analysis of 21 teachers' individual reflexive reports about the implementation of PBL in 5 educational institutions (EI) with 120 students, and researchers' fieldnotes on 23 PBL online sessions with three classes of 10th graders, during the pandemic confinement. Community feedback was collected by an online questionnaire (35 respondents); three (online and face-to-face) evaluation meetings (69 students), and three online evaluation meetings with 12 teachers.

Results show that PBL fostered teachers' reflection about their own pedagogical practices. It also enabled young people's participation and autonomy in task management and in the search for solutions, as well as the improvement of media and digital literacy.

RN10_T02_04 | Social Inequality, Inclusion, Participation and Internationalisation 2

Covid-19 Outbreak and Deepening Inequalities in Education: The Case of Muş Alparslan University

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Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, education is one of the institutions that has been most affected by the Covid-19 outbreak. In parallel with the transition to distance education to ensure the sustainability of education, discussions about the reproduction and legitimation of inequality in education have increased rapidly. A number of factors - such as the availability of digital devices, access to the internet, and physical environment - are important for an efficient education. However, these factors are incomplete and insufficient for some disadvantaged students. Therefore, while there are students who continue their education without any problems, the students who face cultural, geographical, socio-economic obstacles to access classes deepens the inequality in education. This study is based on qualitative research principles and was carried out with students of Muş Alparslan University. In this respect, a total of 13 students were interviewed using the snowball sampling. The main purpose of the study is to determine the negative conditions and barriers that affect the access of disadvantaged students who have problems in accessing classes. As a result of the study, it is seen that one of the most important problems faced by students is the insufficiency of digital devices and lack of infrastructure. Moreover, some of the factors that prevent students from effective learning in the classes are: the lack of private study areas at home, the mechanisms related to the dominant gender roles in the society (namely patriarchy), the inability to stay away from familial problems due to living with the family, and the lack of motivation.

Key Words: digital inequality, opportunity inequality, education, pandemic

Schools as Learning Communities Creating Safe Environments and Educational Success During The Global COVID-19 Pandemic

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Learning Communities (LC) is a project based on Successful Educational Actions (SEAs) which have showed to give the best results worldwide, highlighting two key factors for learning: interactions and community participation.

We present here the success of those schools that before the COVID-19 pandemic were already functioning as LC, in recreating SEAs and not leave any child unattended. We analyse the case of the Santiago Apostol College of Valencia (Spain), included as a case of success in the European Toolkit for Schools (www.schooleducationgateway.eu), and which has more than 80% of students at risk of social exclusion (95.92% without a computer at home).

The community network that they had already built broke the Matthew Effect analysed by Merton, that has been deeply accentuated in the last year due to the coronavirus lockdown. For example, the access to technology was achieved thanks to donations and work of associations with which they were previously collaborating. In addition, this schools "opened doors" to create healthy and safe contexts during the confinement, implementing online actions such as: dialogic workspaces (DW) with students, teachers, and volunteers; dialogic gatherings (DG) with students; and dynamization of social networks with preventive messages and the creation of a sense of community (SN) (Roca, et al. 2020)*.

In conclusion, the joint work of teachers, families, and the community to promote evidence-based actions, enabled the creation of a safe environment and ensured the continuity of a quality education for all, even during a pandemic.

How To Overcome Situations Of Violence In Schools ?: Lines Of Action Framed In Learning Communities

María Belén Troya

Universidad de Barcelona, Ecuador

Worldwide, gender inequality and violence are problems that seriously affect today's society and that, on the other hand, are used as obstacles to achieve a quality education that breaks the circles of poverty. In this sense, Learning Communities is an educational model that seeks integral transformation and that has been shown to reverse problems of exclusion and inequality, inside and outside the classroom. Taking as a premise that education is a decisive element when it comes to reproducing patterns and roles or transforming reality, the research take as a case study a Ecuadorian school in process of transformation into a Learning Community, with three objectives: 1) break the circle of re-victimization and stigma that continues to affect the entire educational community, 2) establish lines of action to generate a context free of violence 3) ensure that these lines of action become a national and international contribution, not only for those educational centers that go through similar scenarios, but mainly to prevent these situations. To achieve the project's objectives, the critical communicative methodology (CCM) will be used because it contributes to overcoming situations of inequality, promoting the inclusion of the least favored social groups.

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Higher Education Reform and Higher Education Management in the Czech Republic – Stakeholder and Interest Analysis

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The paper analyses the failing attempt at higher education reform of the first decade of the new millennium. The paper points out the original OECD recommendations and Higher Education White Paper Bill, and compares them to the final proposed amendment to the existing Higher Education Act. The analysis centres on the different approaches and interests of the stakeholders, namely universities, ministries, the government, and the team behind the reform. The aim of the reform was to boost the international competitiveness of Czech universities and to modernize their rigid mode of operation. Another goal was to open higher education to socially disadvantaged groups. The objectives were a priority for all the stakeholders, and yet the reform failed and the outcome was but a resigned compromise of all the parties involved. The paper identifies several key moments which sabotaged the official reform efforts. This is followed by an analysis of controversial proposals which transformed the fundamental reform into a mere amendment. The article also briefly discusses reform-based measures which were successfully implemented in the operation of universities. Finally, it highlights elements of the reform plan which were put into effect without the backing of the official (politically supported) reform. The study identifies the neoliberal rationale for this attempt at reform.

RN10_T03_01 | Aspiration, Choice and Selection 3

Educational Aspirations and Negotiations of Working Class Mothers in a Poor Neighbourhood

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Working class mothers have been stigmatized for not doing or not being able to do the "right" kind of parenting which results in undesirable peer influence on their children, their low educational attainments and drop outs and subsequent "failure". This is consistent with the neoliberal logic that blame the poor families for the conditions they find themselves in rather than critique the larger structural inequalities that perpetuate advantages for some and disadvantages for others. Stories of indifference and ignorance of working classes especially with respect to education are not uncommon. However, the researcher's own fieldwork in a poor neighbourhood of Delhi challenged the assumptions about working class mothers. It was observed that the mothers were much more closely involved with schooling activities and daily lives of their children. It not only revealed and reinforced the arguments given by different scholars that parenting is often gendered, it also showed how mothers in urban poor households, contrary to popular perceptions, were aspirational and juggling between domestic responsibilities and paid employment to support their children's school routines and activities. These mothers relied on their own past to draw a different vision of the future for their children. Narratives of women about their daughter's education especially showed how they rebelled against the norms and gender roles in general and those set by their own communities. Based on an ethnographic work, this proposed paper will discuss the educational aspirations of the marginalized, working class mothers living in a squatter settlement of South Delhi and the everyday activities and negotiations they undertake to support their children's education.

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Turning Uncertainty into Efforts: the Meritocracy of Effort in Selective Examinations

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The meritocracy and reified evaluation (by grades or scores) breeds inequality. However, selective exams, the embodiment of both, are perceived positively and invested with enthusiasm in a great number of countries. The selection by exams is characterized by actual inequalities behind the formal equality of opportunity. The degree to perceive and thus to endure those inequalities varies across countries and shapes the attitude toward the selective exams. Why do some societies give more credit to selection by exams and endure better resulting social inequalities? Focusing on the case of the Gaokao, the Chinese National College Entrance Examination (NCEE), my research addresses this question by focusing on the ways by which test takers interpret numeric scores that contribute to the calculability of the future.

This research based on 12 months' ethnographic observation in two high schools in Beijing; 149 repeated interviews with students preparing for the Gaokao.

The hierarchy of schools structures students' investment in preparing for the exam, by shaping their expectations of social status. The quantified results constitute a symbolic capital (Bourdieu 2010; Lamont 2002), according to which a society allots a "credit of notoriety" to individuals (Dubois, Durand, & Winkin, 2013). This "credit" forces students, especially those in elite schools, to "make an effort" not only in their preparation for the Gaokao, but also for future social status expectations. The whole family is often mobilized by the credit by investing economically in the cultivation of in-school competence and the out-school "quality (sushi)". This pattern demonstrates the school hierarchy's efficiency in managing individual expectations and in creating market that attract personal investments in education.

Looking at the Future from the Periphery of the System: Low-ability Grouping and Educational Expectations

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Scholars often distinguish between tracked and comprehensive education when analysing educational expectations. Track placement in stratified educational systems is informative for students when forming educational expectations net of academic ability. In turn, the undifferentiated curriculum in comprehensive systems contributes to higher and somewhat unrealistic expectations to a later age. However, this distinction between tracked and comprehensive education is insufficient to analyse adequately many educational systems. For instance, Spain is a comprehensive system that nonetheless has progressively incorporated some low-ability grouping programs aimed at struggling students. In this work, I intend to study the effect of these programs on the educational expectations about post-compulsory education.

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Using the 2018 PISA dataset and Entropy Balancing to balance confounders and interpret causally the results, I observe that the position in the Spanish educational system exerts a substantial effect on their educational expectations net of academic ability. Furthermore, the rich information available in PISA allows to distinguish two types of treatments (adaptations of the general curriculum and pre-vocational programs) and four types of educational expectations (vertical and horizontal expectations about Upper Secondary and Tertiary Education). On the one hand, I observe that adaptations of the general curriculum mainly conditioned horizontal expectations (academic vs vocational education). On the other hand, pre-vocational programs exerted stronger effects and also shortened the educational plans of participants. Finally, I also report that results differ by sex, socioeconomic background, and migrant status. Policy-makers should take these results into consideration in order to extend or limit this kind of practices to manage underachievement in an undifferentiated curriculum.

RN10_T03_02 | Gender and Education 1

Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Education and Experiences of Students in Turkey: Social Inequality, Constraints and Gender

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Even though Covid-19 is a health problem, it has played an important role that will cause changes and rearrangements in many social, economic and political fields. Education as one of the intersections of those is the field where the pandemic has most noticeably created changes, i.e. closure of schools, shifting to online/remote education. In Turkey, all educational facilities from primary schools to universities were closed on March 16, and online education was launched on March 23, 2020. These advancements have created a new environment (i.e. computer-based learning, digital class) and different experiences than as usual for the students in Turkey. This study aims (1) to explore how the experiences and perceptions of the students (over the age of 18) differ, and based on these differences, (2) to figure out the social inequalities among students by gender. These issues will be examined through the use of data based on a Tubitak project where the mixed method is used (for quantitative data N=955; for qualitative data N=40). According to the findings, students (ages 18-30) generally agree remote education is not effective as much as face-to-face education. Moreover, there is a significant difference between students to access online education by regions, i.e. technical problems vs psychological problems. By gender, due to remote education and returning to the hometown, woman students are supposed to meet the domestic tasks, which constraints "student identity" and access to education.

Masculine Restrictions, Emotional Restrictions And Covid-19 Restrictions: Considerations For Adolescent Males In Schools

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The concern over adolescent males' mental health in schools has only intensified as the Covid-19 pandemic has led to unparalleled interruptions to their academic, daily, and social lives. While much research links males' adherence to restrictive norms of masculinity to increased negative social-emotional outcomes, little, if any research isolates a single norm of masculinity and compares those who adhere the least to that norm with those who adhere to it the most. For this research 170 adolescent males, ages 17-19 from a public school district in Canada, were screened for their adherence to a specific masculine norm: emotional restriction. The ten participants with the relatively lowest levels of emotional restriction and the ten participants with the relatively highest levels of emotional restriction were interviewed regarding their masculinities and school experiences. Interviews were conducted three weeks into the initial school lock-downs due to Covid-19 and offer unique insights as participants' personal and academic worlds were in a state of uncertainty and flux. This paper primarily discusses seven of the themes that emerged and their implications for schooling during a time of Covid-19 restrictions: facing masculine pressures, the importance of emotional safe havens, conscious diminishing of own emotions, aloneness, the importance of the relationship with dad, school foremost as a social playground, and school as a site and source for stress and distress. These particular themes are selected for their relevance for adolescent male students' mental health and are also the themes most subject to variability caused by Covid-19 restrictions.

Schools against gender violence: overcoming Second Order Sexual Harasment (SOSH)

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There is a wide array of sociological research about sexual violence in schools, but we have now a quite new challenge. The modification of the Catalan law 05/2008 has meant a legislation innovation on Second Order Sexual Harassment (SOSH) all over the world. SOSH is defined by this law as the physical or psychological violence against those who stand up for sexual harassment victims. This way, the law protects the ones who defend the victims in order to put an end to sexual harassment, as scientific research had already demanded. Regarding education, it is crucial that all the school community knows the SOSH concept to tackle it and to create violence-free educational spaces. In this vein, this paper presents an analysis of the social impact of different proposals in different schools. Some of them put the emphasis on talking about the SOSH concept, whereas others also included actions against SOSH. The results show that speaking about SOSH and not taking actions against it does not improve the situation and, in some cases, it even was counterproductive. However, in the schools where, besides speaking, the emphasis was posed on promoting actions, a better response for first and second order victims of sexual harassment was seen. This study contributes to the eradication of sexual violence in schools, as tackling SOSH is an essential requirement to overcome sexual harassment.

Does Gender-Norm Transgression Allow To Take Distance From Occupational Gender Stereotypes? A Study Of Upper-Secondary School Students In Switzerland

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Occupational choices are still often determined by stereotypes about which kinds of occupations are adequate to one's own sex; indeed, gender stereotypes are one of the representational tools available to young people in order to project themselves into their future occupational life. Following such stereotypes, men may prioritize prestige, power and earnings in their occupational aspirations, while women may attribute more importance to their family life than to their work. However, not everyone adheres to these stereotypes. We hypothesize that young people who transgress gender-related norms in other aspects of their life, or who belong to a sexual minority, may dissociate themselves from these stereotypes.

Regression analyses on a sample of 490 upper-secondary vocational school students in Geneva, Switzerland, show that while male and female students generally tend to adhere to the above-mentioned stereotypes, LGB men and men who study in a female-dominated field adhere less to norms of prestige, power and high earnings. However, LGB women and women who study in a male-dominated field show no difference to other women in their adherence to these norms. LGB men and men who study in a female-dominated field attribute less importance to family than other men. When relative values given to family and work are compared, studying in a field in which one's own gender is in minority leads respondents to distanciate themselves from the norm associated with their gender, but being LGB does not have any effect.

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Pandemic Perspectives 2

Suspended Futures? Building Life Projects In Times Of Crisis : The Case Of University Students From Rio de Janeiro's Outskirts

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The Brazilian university student profile has changed. The significant investments and public policies in education between 2003 and 2015 have increased the chances for more black and indigenous people, individuals from a poor background, and inhabitants of the peripheries and less central regions of Brazil, to access university, a space that was previously exclusive to the national elites. The country's economic growth and the reduction of inequalities observed in the same period fertilized the ground where aspirations of social mobility on the part of "non-heirs" were born. However, the "Brazilian dream" seems to take the form of a nightmare. Hit by multiple crises (economic, political, health, social, etc.) intensified in the second half of the 21st century and worsening since the election of Jair Bolsonaro in 2018, Brazil is experiencing a moment of many uncertainties (Gomes, 2020). Furthermore, the Covid-19 has added another layer of inequalities to the nation's fragile situation. The followed cuts and dismantling of public policies threaten the possibilities of a future with more social equity. Based on this scenario, I investigate to what extent the intermittency of policies, with changes in governments and agendas, impact the projects of future of young university students from Baixada Fluminense, a region considered peripheral in Rio de Janeiro, where I conduct my doctoral research. Based on in-depth interviews conducted with twelve undergraduate students, I analyze to what extent their aspirations built in a political and economic conjuncture until then more favorable, are cooled in an unfavorable context, or if the access to education and information provides the emergence of strategies and anticipations to deal with the increasingly uncertain future.

Consequences of School Lockdown and Deepening Social and Economic Inequalities in Early Primary School Education in Turkey

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COVID-19 pandemic has been a life-changing experience for people, societies, countries, and education is one of the most affected areas during the pandemic. Early primary school years which is a more attentive process vis a vis the acquisition of basic skills such as reading and writing requires one-to-one teacher contact. However, in some countries, primary school education has been raptured and children needed to stay at home for months. This research focuses on Turkey where school lockdown has been quite long compared to EU countries and where there have already been regional inequalities that deepened during the pandemic. Therefore, this research has chosen Turkey as a case study and will include an (online) fieldwork to explore the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on first, second, and third graders in primary schools who have been mostly at homes being deprived of the actual contact of their teachers. This research aims to scrutinize the perceptions of parents and teachers in addition to their adaptation strategies and solutions to changing conditions. This study will include 40 semi-structured in-depth and focus-group interviews with parents and teachers by having 20 participants in each group. Even though there are some works on the intersection of pandemic and education in Turkey, the early primary school period (first three years) have not been emphasized in many of them, thus this research aims to fill in this gap in the literature with the data focusing on the response of teachers and parents to Covid-19 pandemic and deepening regional inequalities due to this difficult period.

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Schooling In The Time Of COVID 19 Lockdown In Italy: Some Empirical Findings

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Meeting the needs of a changing world and growing social disparities in the schools, research must now focus on the educational needs in the newly fragmented global societies (Touraine, 2015). In the present era of Coronavirus lockdown, a school psychological and didactic support for the most vulnerable adolescents and pupils urges more than ever. Since the emergence of Covid 19 pandemic, in the Italian public schools, the most vulnerable pupils result to be the disabled and children or adolescents living in foster care who are often migrants but not only. The present contribution aims at presenting some findings of an ongoing empirical research based on the methods of in depth interviews and participant obeservation implemented in some Italian public schools with a high concentration of migrant students in the city capital of Roma (Laurentino district) dealing everyday with adolescents and children in foster care. Pupils in foster care's school dropouts have increased in the last months and to explain this we should consider two categories: the pupils' emotions and the space they live in. Emotions profoundly influence cognitive strategies of learning and resulting achievement (Pekrun, 2008). The category of space is here intended as a "meeting place" (Massey 1991) where the actors' articulation of identity and values develops (Sheppard, 2002). This "relational" approach to "space" derives from Simmel's concept of "Wechselwirkung" which considers the category of "space" an interaction between the concrete 'spatial form' and the 'social form' that includes "impulse, psycholgical state, emotional states" (Simmel, 1908/2009; Bianchi F., 2019).

COVID-19 and the Recreation of Social Injustices: Issues of Learning and Belonging Among Syrian Refugee Students in London

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The paper uses Nancy Fraser's lens of social justice to explore the experiences of learning and the perceptions of belonging, among a group of 6 London based, Syrian refugee students, during the time of COVID-19 pandemic and school closures.

The study maintains that issues of social justice and concerns around belonging to school were significantly exacerbated by the pandemic, causing severe negative impacts on the learning of the Syrian, secondary school, students and adding more adversity to their already disrupted lives.

Using transcripts from an extended narrative study, the students explained how they received little to no online learning during the whole period of the first UK lockdown and school closure. This was attributed to stances of misrecognition, including low teacher expectations, prejudice, and fixed presumptions; maldistribution of different types of resources; and lack of representation, signified by the absence of channels of effective and meaningful communication between the school on the one hand, and the students and their parents on the other hand.

These factors were at the heart of the students' testimonies and were seen to gravely hinder their learning, as well as their sense of belonging to school, and their long-term adaptation.

Additionally, the paper highlights the participants' feelings of despair and disappointment; loss of hope and motivation; concerns about their 'lost futures'; and the critical implications of all these issues on their overall wellbeing. It also represents how some of these students adapted their own strategies to learn in light of the lack of meaningful and equal school support.

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RN10_T03_04 | Higher Education Perspectives

For Whom Do Schools Support Student's ICT Skills? A Multilevel Approach On How School ICT Environments Influence Family Background Differences

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Recent research illustrates how social background differences in student ICT skills have bearing on social inequalities in educational performance. It is, however, less clear if school ICT environments enlarge or reduce these differences. We therefore question whether schools can compensate for a student's less advantageous family background, or facilitate accumulation processes that are prominent in enlarging existing differences. We employ notions from social mobility and social reproduction to derive two sets of hypotheses. Following social mobility arguments, school ICT environments might compensate for a lack of ICT skills especially among low-SES students, and in doing so, mitigate educational performance gaps. Following social reproduction arguments, school ICT environments might nurture the accumulation of ICT skills among high-SES students, and through this, widen educational performance gaps. We conceptualise rich school ICT environments in terms of their ICT infrastructure, ICT innovativeness and teaching staff's ICT capacity. These features indicate structural, cultural and capability-based aspects of school resources. To identify the general impact of school ICT environments on students' ICT skills and Math performance, we utilise comprehensive data from PISA 2018 of 108,688 students from 6201 schools across 23 countries. In our analyses we apply multilevel fixed effects models to deal with the data structure of students nested in school in various countries.

Beyond Re-Educational Rhetoric: Possibilities And Limitations Of University Education In Prison

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This paper focuses on university education in prison as a strategic tool for building social inclusion. Using qualitative methods, it examines an Italian experience in this area. Being arrested produces a biographical and above all a relational break in the life course of the person who is suddenly deprived of his/her freedom. Moreover, "devices for disciplining bodies" together with logics of reward or punishment extend the relationships of dependency and control. Even the many practices of orientation (to work, training, study, cultural activities, etc.) included in the paths of penitentiary treatment risk being configured as instruments of social control, selection, and reproduction of stereotypes about prisoners.

However, in the interstices of a suspended time, dominated by material and symbolic forms of control, some activities seem to emerge as a strong element of novelty: this is the case, for example, of the encounter between university and prison, which indeed allows us to question the gap between prison and society, as well as stereotypes about prisoners, ex-prisoners, and prisons themselves. Nonetheless, in an ordinary condition of subjection to discipline aimed at the remissive acceptance of their inferiority, inmates can encode the possibility of studying as a "benefit" rather than a guaranteed right. Hence, the risk is to reduce the capacity of transformation and regeneration of these interactive spaces. Therefore, the research intends to investigate the importance and value of university education in prisons to develop a critical sociological understanding of the penitentiary from the convicts' perspective, beyond any rhetoric about their re-education.

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Becoming an Academic Craftsperson – Transformations of Habitus and Identity in Higher Education

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Educational attainment is still heavily determined by family backgrounds. Speaking with Bourdieu, the inheritance of economic, social and cultural capital, and the thereby resulting lack of 'habitual fit' between individuals and educational institutions are decisive for the reproduction of educational inequalities.

In this paper we outline the case study of an Austrian design university in which students of different origins and qualifications study Manual & Material Culture. Based on a mixed-methods design, we combine quantitative data from a representative survey with biographic-narrative interviews with students and alumni from contrastive social and educational backgrounds. By exploring how milieu borders are transcended, cultural capital is acquired and diverse competencies are exchanged and internalized, we ask how habitus and identity are transformed in the course of studying.

Results show that processes of habitus and identity transformations are non-linear and sometimes contradictory. For example, coming from a non-academic background is not a disadvantage per se, but can be an asset in certain study situations. At the examined university, students from non-academic milieus showed competences and skills that students from academic milieus did not. This indicates how didactic formats can allow the permeability of milieus and indicate how milieu borders can be crossed. However, our data also reveals how the Covid-19 pandemic has challenged teaching formats and consequently affected studying particularly for students from non-academic backgrounds.

Concluding, we discuss how these results can enrich the debate about educational justice, the reproduction of social inequalities, and a re-evaluation of practical and theoretical competences in academic education.

Teaching Feminist Knowledge In Times Of Social Emergence: University Students and Teachers Speak.

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The crisis derived from the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the essential but largely invisible work of caring broached by feminisms, both academic and activist. Sex and gender analysis have been pointed out as fundamental in the response to the health and social crisis (Oertelt-Prigionem 2020; Instituto de la Mujer, 2020). On this matter, Women's, Feminist and Gender studies constitute a research area with a broad, deep, and rigorous scientific production that has incorporated new questions, perspectives, themes, and methodologies, also during the current pandemic (e.g., the project Solidarity and Care by The Sociological Review). However, their implementation in university teaching and their introduction at the pre-university level have been limited (e.g., Ballarín Domingo, 2017, García Lastra, 2017, Verge, Ferrer-Fons and Gonzalez, 2018, among others). The research presented aim to explore the ideas, experiences, and perceptions of the university community about the interest and limits of feminist knowledge in curricula. The methodology used is a case study of a Spanish regional university, involved in gender equality initiatives, and it has been conducted throw qualitative methods: focus groups with students and in-depth interviews with feminist or gendered sensitive scholars. This research has been conducted in a new and different scenario to previous research on the field (above cited), with a higher inequality awareness within Spanish society (after the 2018 feminist strike) and the fragility and uncertainty situation derived from the pandemic.

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RN10_T04_01 | Aspiration, Choice and Selection 4 – International Case Studies

School Choice And The Production Of Global Middle Class(ness): Reflections From An International School In Delhi, India

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This paper seeks to examine why Indian parents are choosing international schools for their children and whether such schooling aids the production/reproduction of global middle class(ness). The research found that most of the informants for this study (parents) did not have a strong rationale in choosing international schooling for their children and some of the reasons provided by them do resonate with studies conducted at international levels. However, one among the many prominent factors influencing their choice seemed to be a dissatisfaction with the Indian local system of education be it schooling or higher education.

The paper therefore, attempts to inquire whether such a choice gets merely reduced to an indicator of status symbol which constitutes being/becoming globally mobile or whether, they have been altered amid global uncertainties. Hence, it precisely aims to understand how Indian parents make their choice of an international school for their children; what they seek to demand/attain by enrolling their children in such a school; and, how school choice (in this case international schooling) has become a medium to produce or reproduce global middle class aspirations in the wake of neoliberalism and globalization as well as in advance stages of the same that have ushered in anxieties and greater risk via a global Pandemic.

These aspects will be addressed in finer detail through this paper in order to centrally argue that choice-making in the case of international schooling is related to one's

class belongingness and in this case - constituents of the global upper middle class in the Indian context are the beneficiaries as well as benefactors of this model of schooling.

Educational Privileges During Pandemic – Experiences of the Applicants to the Early Selective Grammar Schools During the Covid-19 Lockdown in Hungary

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The Covid pandemic has affected the educational sector in most societies first and foremost by widening the gap between the advantageous and disadvantageous school populations (e.g. Van Lancker – Parolin (2020). However the problem is far more complex than just "disadvantaged children left behind".

This paper scrutinizes the educational carrier of an advantageous group of the Hungarian society: families with children who wish to apply to the "Early Selective Grammar Schools" (ESGS) in an educational context turned upside down by the Covid-19 pandemic.

In Hungary traditional elementary schools run from the 1st to the 8th grades and most secondary schools start from the 9th grade. However, these ESGS offer for the 10-15% of the population, instead of the traditional 4-year-long secondary schools, 6 or 8-year-long tracks. Families with high level of social and cultural capital are always overrepresented among the applicants.

The presentation analyses the findings of a mixed method (survey and interviews with applicants' parents) research, scrutinizing the choices and decisions these applicants make and take during the preparation for the exams. The effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on their educational trajectories and well-being will also be under scrutiny – both during the total lockdown of the schools in spring 2020 and during the partial lockdown and various forms of hybrid education in the school year 2020/21.

Main findings include the problems deriving from the unavailability of shadow education used heavily in "normal" years; problems of work-life balance of the parents; elevated level of tension and anxiety within the family; and how the peer-group socializing function of the school is missed by the families.

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A Capacity to Aspire as a Collective Project: Transition of Socially Excluded Children to High Schools in Czechia

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Based upon official data on segregated schools, we identified inequalities in the transition from lower-secondary to upper-secondary education, and we used qualitative data from interviews with teachers, school representatives, children and parents to explain the roots of these inequalities.

The paper is focused on the aspirations of socially excluded children as the usual explanatory factor for their failures in the transition to upper-secondary education. In contrast to prevailing Czech public discourse, the paper does not see these aspirations as a product of family background but rather as a cultural artefact stemming from different logics, including the social environment and institutional culture at schools.

The paper draws on Appadurai's claim that aspiration is a collective cultural capacity, not just an individual motivation, and Gale and Parker's four overlapping concept-clusters explaining aspiration (social imaginary, taste, desire and navigational capacity).

Data from schools indicate a high number of pupils who do not apply for any secondary school in segregated schools with high concentrations of Roma. They are significantly less likely to apply for academic tracks and significantly more likely to apply to schools preparing them for unqualified jobs. The interviews conducted with teachers and representatives of the schools revealed that the teachers' perception of identities of Roma pupils are stereotypical and heavily biologized.

The paper describes low aspirations not only as a result of their family backgrounds but also as a product of a racialised school environment and risk-avoiding school culture.

"I Want to Become Someone Recognised": Descendants of Pakistani and Moroccan Immigrants Facing the Transition to Post-compulsory Education

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Transitions to post-compulsory education are a key process in the educational trajectories of young people, especially in comprehensive contexts such as the Catalan, where post-compulsory tracks are the first division of educational pathways between vocational training and baccalaureate.

The distribution of students between vocational training and the baccalaureate is not independent of their positions in the social structure. As numerous studies show, students with a migrant background, boys and working-class background are over-represented in vocational education, while natives, girls and middle-class students have a relatively higher presence in the academic pathway.

In order to open the "black box" to explain these differences with an approach from the migratory and ethnic axes of inequality, we analyse how descendants of immigrants navigate to post-compulsory education: 17 sons and daughters of Pakistani and Moroccan migrants attending two public schools in a Barcelona neighbourhood with high levels of school and urban segregation were accompanied throughout their transition to post-compulsory education. Methodologically, the research is based on a sequential succession of 50 semi-structured and photo elicited interviews along the end of compulsory and the beginning of post-compulsory education.

Results focus on how these young people negotiate educational orientations, family expectations and the influence of peer groups on their identities and aspirations over the transition. Is identified an aspirational construction that is strongly linked to the family migration project and to identities in constant negotiation between what young people identify as "here" (represented by the school institution) and "there" (represented by the family).

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RN10_T04_02 | Grade Retention and Drop-out

Does Grade Retention Produce Cynical Citizens?: A Cross-National Multilevel Analysis On The Effects Of Being Retained On Civic Atitudes

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This article studies the association between grade retention and civic attitudes in secondary education. School curricula often stress creating a sense of community among students, since this is believed to be a backbone of democratic societies. At the same time, schools use grade retention as a differentiation mechanism in order to sort students based on their perceived capacities. As such, there appears to be a tension field between actively promoting social cohesion and giving certain groups of students a fundamentally different treatment. Therefore, retainees are expected to hold more cynic civic attitudes. Furthermore, based on the reference group theory (Richer, 1976), contextual effects on both the school level and the national level are expected. We expect retainees to be more cynic in contexts with less retainees, because they are more at risk of being stigmatized or isolated. Moreover, we expect both retainees and promoted students to be more cynical in environments with a high amount of retainees, because of a spill-over effect in which cynic retainees increase the cynicism of non retainees. Cross-national multilevel analyses on the PISA-2018 data set were conducted in order to test the aforementioned hypotheses. Preliminary results confirm that retainees have a more cynic world view. As expected, this cynicism increases when retainees are surrounded by a low amount of other retainees on both school and educational system level. Unexpectedly, however, there seems to be no spill-over effect from retainees to non-retainees, since students in schools with a high retention composition have a significantly less cynic world view.

Typologies of Early School Leaving: Dissatisfaction with the Choice and Educational Disengagement

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Since the mid-1990s, early school leaving (ESL) has become one of the central issues on the European educational agenda (Smyth and Hattam, 2001; Tarabini and Jacovkis, 2020). This phenomenon has gained a central relevance since it not only limits the life opportunities of ESLers, but also questions the very foundations of the educational systems as guarantors of the right to education for all. Numerous contributions have analysed the causes and identified the main factors leading to ESL at the individual, family, school and systemic levels (NESSE, 2010). The diversity and heterogeneity of the ESLers highlight the need to continue providing evidence that allows to understand ESL processes from the students' subjective perspective. The aim of this presentation is to identify different typologies of ESLers according to the moment they have drop out the educational system, the educational trajectories they have experienced and the subjective reasons they attribute to their early school leaving. The analysis is based on 30 in-depth interviews with ESLers in Barcelona and provides an in-depth analysis of their educational trajectories and experiences as well as of the systemic, institutional and relational factors behind these trajectories. The results demonstrate the (co)existence of two major ESL profiles: those who leave education by dissatisfaction with their upper-secondary choice; and those leaving education for experiencing a strong school disengagement during lower secondary education. The analysis contributes to a better understanding of the processes leading to ESL and identifies the need of different policy actions to tackle an intrinsically heterogeneous phenomenon.

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Students' Social and Academic Integration in Higher Education during the COVID-19 Emergency Remote Education Period in Austria

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The lack of social and academic integration of students in higher education institutions can be a major cause of student dropout. This applies even more to the emergency remote education necessitated by COVID19, wherein no face-to-face interaction between students and staff was allowed in Austria and social and academic integration was at risk. Supporting student integration has generally been an important educational objective of higher education, for adequate student integration is associated with higher performance. Based on Tinto's integration theory (1975), this paper analyzes the effects of the COVID19 pandemic on students' social and academic integration. Students from the largest university in Austria were asked to complete an online survey during the first home-learning period in early 2020. In total, 640 students filled out items pertaining to academic and social integration before and during the home learning period. Results indicate that social integration and academic integration decreased significantly during the 14-week lockdown period. The level of perceived support during home learning was positively associated with the levels of social and academic integration. Furthermore, while the students' age was a predictor for higher academic integration, however, it was not a predictor for social integration among peer students. Academic and social integration during COVID19 was significantly linked with student satisfaction in various studies. This study has important implications for future home learning periods, suggesting how higher education institutions could prepare for longer disruptions of university attendance and how they could leverage student integration.

Reference:

Tinto, V. (1975). Dropout from higher education: A theoretical synthesis of recent research. Review of Educational Research, 45(1), 89–125.

The Effects of Disadvantageous Parental Origins, Early Home Leaving, and Early Parenthood on Secondary Education Attainment in Finland

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Level of educational attainment is a key factor in determining an individual's adult social position (Hout & DiPrete, 2006). Low education, measured by lack of post compulsory degree, increases the possibility of confronting various social problems, such as poverty, unemployment, exclusion from the labor market and early retirement (Bäckman et al., 2015; Brekke, 2014). Further, having only completed compulsory education is a strong determinant of welfare dependency in young adulthood (Ilmakunnas & Moisio, 2019).

We analyze how a disadvantaged parental origin, measured by social assistance receipt, unemployment, and low education, together with critical life-course events—namely early home leaving and early parenthood—are associated with the probability of a person completing secondary education by the age of 30. Special attention is devoted to whether the early home leaving or becoming a parent at a young age reinforces the effect of a disadvantaged family background on educational attainment. In addition, gender differences related to these questions are examined.

For our analysis, we use high-quality register-based data from Statistics Finland. Data cover 25 per cent sample of persons born in Finland between 1980–1986 including information on their biological parents and siblings born in the same period. Data clustered according to families are analyzed with sibling methods using random effect linear probability models.

Results show that disadvantaged parental origin, early home leaving, and early parenthood are negatively associated with the probability of completing secondary education. Findings suggest that early home leaving is more detrimental for men and early parenthood for women. We also conclude that maternal education can act as a protective factor against negative effects of early home leaving and becoming a parent at young age.

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RN10_T04_03 |

Perceptions, Beliefs and Constructions of Vulnerability

School Networks Of Positive Relationships, Attitudes Against Violence, And Prevention Of Relational Bullying In Victim, Bystander, And Aggressor Agents

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Despite prevention campaigns, school violence continues to be widespread on a global scale. Within this type of violence, relational bullying appears to be the most common phenomenon both internationally and in the Spanish case, where one in four adolescents admits to having carried out this kind of humiliation at some point on their peers, and one third admit to having been a victim. Participation therein may be preceded by a socialization that makes young people prone to violence. Due to this, positive relationships, paired with the rejection of any belief that advocates the tolerance of violence, are factors that play a significant role in preventing relational bullying among adolescents. In this study we analyse how the relationships of students with their peers, the educational community, and their families, as well as their attitudes to school violence, influences becoming a relational bullying victim, a bystander, or an aggressor in a sample of 4,273 Spanish high school students, using Structural Equation Modelling. We applied multi-group analysis, separating girls (n=2,022) from boys (n=2,038). The results show that positive relationships serve as a protective factor against participation in situations of aggression and exert a significant influence on the acquisition of transformative attitudes toward violence. Such attitudes, in turn, significantly help prevent bullying. Slight differences were found between boys and girls: mainly in terms of the influence of relationships at school on attitudes toward violence, and the influence of attitudes toward violence on becoming a bullying aggressor, both scoring higher in girls.

Validation Of A Social Vulnerability Scale To Assess The Impact Of Socio Educational Programmes

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This study aims to design and validate a multidimensional instrument that allows establishing a numerical scale to measure the social vulnerability of families with children that participate in socio-educational programmes. This measure is necessary to promote rigour in the family social diagnosis and actions plans made by the professionals, as well as to make longitudinal studies to evaluate the effectiveness of such programmes.

The validation of this scale is still under development. Regarding the design of the scale, firstly, we carried out a systematic literature review about the topic, that was followed by 2 expert's validation groups that included a total of 28 experts in the social action field, who determined the dimensions and indicators to measure social vulnerability. Secondly, the social vulnerability scale was tested by 26 social workers using 5 case studies to validate the content of the scale. In this paper, we will present the results obtained in the design phase.

Further steps to validate the scale will be the following: we expect to carry out two psychometric statistical studies: a pilot study with 600 families and a confirmatory psychometric study with 1200 families, in which the proposed scale will be applied to families that participate in the social programme CaixaProinfancia, led by la Caixa Foundation, that attends families at poverty and social exclusion risk across Spain. This final phase will allow to know the effectiveness of the developed social vulnerability scale and its utility in socio-educational programmes, such as the one mentioned above.

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Acknowledging the Teacher's Care Work and Its Relevance for Social Justice in Fragile and Vulnerable Times

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The crisis derived from the COVID-19 pandemic and consequent lockdowns has spotlighted fundamental questions for the sociology of education regarding the social functions of school and the several socioeconomic gaps among students and schools (Bonal and González, 2021; Tarabini, 2020). Between these two issues, the digital and economic gap has attracted the social, research and agencies' attention (OCDE, 2020; Save the Children, 2020; UNESCO, 2020), relegating fear and hope inequalities (De Sousa Santos, 2009) among students. In this sense, the care work provided by teachers, essential to ensure the function of the school as an instrument for social justice (Tarabini, 2020), has hardly been analysed (Bahn, Cohen & van der Meulen Rodgers, 2020; Morgade, 2020). In an attempt to recognise this work, the research presented examines how teachers have cared about their students and navigated the challenges posed by the pandemic. For this purpose, in-depth interviews have been conducted with teachers that worked at different educational levels, from early childhood education through to adult education. The findings are focussed on the care work provided to students during the lockdown, the cost of this care work and the supports and barriers experienced. Despite decades of feminist studies showing the value of care work and the role of teachers, mostly females, in this regard, the teachers interviewed show the lack of recognition of teacher's care work during this pandemic.

Perceptions of Future Teachers of Primary and Secondary Education Towards Muslim People in Spain

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The social problem of prejudice and discrimination towards certain ethnic and religious minorities is an acknowledged reality in European societies, including Spain, with the Muslim population in Europe being one of the most stigmatized. Aware that educational institutions have a fundamental role in the development of citizenship competences to form a more democratic, fair and inclusive society, the aim of this study is to identify the beliefs, attitudes and opinions towards Muslims of future teachers of primary and secondary education in Spain. The research design corresponds to the quantitative methodology based on the production of primary data through a survey. The sample consisted of 721 students from the University of Alicante studying for a University Degree in Primary Education Teaching and a Postgraduate in Secondary Education. The main results indicate that future teachers perceive that Muslims have difficulties integrating into Spanish society, that young Muslims have few job and educational opportunities, and that there is a divided opinion about the contribution they make to the enrichment of Spanish society. It was found that future teachers in Spain have a great lack of knowledge about Islam and a more negative than positive perception of Muslim people. This highlights the importance of improving teachers' initial training on religious diversity so that teachers can, in return, educate students for a democratic society and respectful of plurality.

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RN10_T04_04 | Social Inequality, Inclusion, Participation and Internationalisation 4

The State Just Makes Everything More Difficult For The Deaf": Barriers To Inclusion In Education And The Labour Market In Russia

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Youth transitions into employment across the industrialised world have come to be characterised by greater insecurity and precariousness in recent decades, as young people (especially young people with disabilities) navigate a greater range of choices and risks both in education and work, and do so without the social guarantees. This research explores the changing shape of transitions from education to employment amongst deaf and hard-of-hearing (DHOH) youth in Russia and adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining a quantitative survey with in-depth, biographical interviews.

The study showed, that the pathways of DHOH youth are characterised not by an expansion of choice, but by an ever-decreasing set of possibilities that gradually narrowed their horizons for action to a vanishing point. Central to this narrowing of choice is the ongoing salience of the medical model of disability, which, despite the apparent shift towards a social model with the Educational Reform of 2012 in Russia, continues to manifest itself in narrow prescriptions of what DHOH youth can and cannot do. While an enabling ethos clearly underpins the attempt to foster an inclusive approach, the lack of resources to realise this ethos means that the education system remains a disabling institution. Moving into the labour market, DHOH youth are then often confronted with disabling attitudes that further narrow their prospects, again with de jure rights de facto not held up.

"Formal Education and Lifelong Learning: Social Profiles, Practices and Dispositions of the Portuguese Population with Low Levels of Schooling."

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Characterized by their metamorphosis [Beck, 2017], current Western societies, impregnated with information and structured by knowledge, pose multiple challenges to institutions and individuals, at various levels, from economic to educational. People are required constant learning and adaptation - lifelong and lifewide - but the skills and dispositions that enable them are unequally distributed, resulting in the increase of the social exclusion of the population that remains at the margins of these processes (Enguita, 2007; Costa, Machado and Ávila, 2007).

In Portugal, not having completed a level of education can represent a significant barrier to returning to the formal education system (Valente, 2014). Studies on adults' participation in lifelong learning [LLL] activities (Aníbal and Ávila, 2019; Alves,2010) have confirmed the presence of an unequal relation marked by the Mateus effect: those with fewer qualifications have been the ones who access it less.

This communication proposal results from a research that intends to extend the knowledge about the Portuguese low educated population that has remained outside formal education, despite the national policies on adult education and training of the last 20 years.

The mapping of the phenomenon, carried out through secondary analysis of 'microdata' from the Adult Education Survey (INE, 2016), revealed that we are facing a diverse group, of expressive size and transversal presence in Portuguese society. By mobilising social characterisation indicators, we sought to capture its diversity by identifying type profiles, portraying practices and dispositions on LLL, contributing to the production of sociological knowledge on this phenomenon.

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Steps to overcome the pseudo-theory of Meaningful Learning in Latin America through evidence-based teacher training

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In recent years, the international scientific community has warned of the spread of various educational pseudo-theories and myths about learning that decrease the effectiveness of teaching and contribute to perpetuate social inequalities. However, this has not prevented those hoaxes from becoming popular in teacher education programs around the world, perpetuating educational practices that lack any scientific bases. One of those pseudo-theories is that of Meaningful Learning, developed by David Ausubel in the late 1960s and popularized in Spain and Latin America from the 1990s. Its best-known premise states that "The most important single factor influencing learning is what the learner already knows ". Based on this idea, streaming practices such as ability grouping, segregation from the regular classroom and individualized curriculums proliferated. Various international reference authors in education as well as numerous scientific publications warn of the worsening of educational results when those practices are used, as well as the lack of scientific basis of the theory on which they are based. To discuss the extension of the meaningful learning theory in Latin-America, this communication presents preliminary data from an ongoing investigation. First, results of a survey of Latin-American teachers are presented that identify the presence of this theory and related practices in their professional education. Second, voices of Latin-American teachers who participated in a pedagogical training in which they learned about evidence-based alternatives such as the Dialogic Learning theory and the Successful Educational Actions are presented.

Schools adopting and recontextualizing the International Baccalaureate Program: a comparative analysis in a Southern European setting

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The internationalization of education (IE) has intensified worldwide in the last decades. The growth of the International Baccalaureate (IB) is part of this global trend. Nonetheless, the IB, and IE in general, takes different forms depending on national and local contexts. Although the expansion of the IB has been studied at the global level and for certain national contexts, its scope and reasons can also vary within the same country, especially in decentralized countries like Spain. This paper explores the expansion of the IB in Madrid, paying attention to the national and international influences that have contributed to shape this trend as well as to the 'logics of action' (Van Zanten, 2009) underlying the schools' adoption of the IB program.

This paper draws on interviews with education policymakers, government advisors, and other education stakeholders, headteachers and IB tutors. Likewise, policy briefings, press releases, and legal documents were analysed. Our initial findings show schools' motivations for adopting the IB program are related to 'situated factors' -their settings, histories and intake-, but also to local and national policies and regulations. In fact, the IB Program may contribute to the reconfiguration of the education system, generating different academic pathways in terms of prestige and opportunities. This paper contributes to a better understanding of the dynamics of school competition in upper secondary education and how these dynamics shape young people's educational opportunities.

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RN10_T05_01 | Contextual Factors in Education 1

Does the School Context Really Matter for Teacher Burnout? Review of Existing Multilevel Teacher Burnout Research and Results from the Teaching and Learning International Survey 2018 in the Flemish and French-Speaking Community of Belgium.

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It is widely believed that the school context plays a crucial role in teacher burnout. That claim, however, is more often stated as a fact than as the outcome of empirical research. Against that background, we (1) critically review existing empirical multilevel studies on teacher burnout and (2) use data from the Teaching And Learning International Survey (TALIS) 2018 to assess the school-level variance and its correlates in emotional exhaustion, cynical depersonalization, and personal accomplishment in 2300 primary (183 schools) and 2700 lower secondary (190 schools) teachers in the Flemish-speaking Community of Belgium, and 2135 lower secondary (120 schools) teachers in the French-speaking Community of Belgium. Our results reveal that (1) conceptual confusion exists surrounding school-context variables and that most studies apply single-level analyses, and (2) that not only in past research but also in new high quality multilevel data the between-school variance in teacher burnout is small. Implications for educational policy and teacher burnout research are discussed.

Transition From Primary To Secondary Education: An Analysis Of Factors Involved From Teachers´ perspective

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Primary to Secondary Education transition is a critical moment in students' life. Many changes occur when pupils pass to Secondary Education and they need to be prepared. Teachers play a key role in this transition process since they can highly determine students' career. Because of that, the main objective of this piece of research is identifying and analysing the factors that facilitate or hinder this process from the teachers' perspective. For that, an instrumental and collective case study has been designed. Data and opinions from tutors, headmasters, management teams and High School counsellors have been recorded applying two techniques: interviews and discussion groups. Using Atlas ti. 7 from a quantitative approximation, data has been analysed creating codes that help us to classify and connect the factors that hinder or facilitate the transition. The research highlights that students and teachers are not uniquely responsible for this process. School organization and culture give also important information to know High School's life close up. For that reason, this piece of research has made a Habermasian distinction between the concepts "system" and "Life World" to understand the transition process and analyse these situations that happen simultaneously. Results give us a great view to act and improve this important moment in students' life. Determining the attitudes and actions that facilitate the transition to Secondary Education can make this process successful. Hence, the importance to consider them and act.

Social Inequality And School Guidance. An Analysis Of School Choice And Teacher Guidance Counseling

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Participation in second and third grade education has gradually increased in developed countries, thus ceasing to be an experience limited to the elites; however, education can still be conceived as an asset and a privilege unevenly distributed and capable of reproducing social inequality. A "new" inequality emerges, no longer linked to overall access to the educational system, but to results and opportunities to pursue studies up to the highest educational levels. The transitions that occur between school levels, therefore, can be conceived as a moment in which social selection takes place (Boudon, 1973), thus representing a decisive step in students' school careers and, more generally, in their lives. The study of educational transitions, therefore, represents a privileged moment of observation to understand the processes of production and reproduction of social and educational inequalities (Tarabini, Ingram, 2018). At the school level, important questions are increasingly discussed about the social fate of pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds, especially in reference to the formulation of the guidance council, for which recent research (Pitzalis, 2012; Romito, 2019) demonstrates a functional distortion that discourages the enrollment in high school paths of pupils with lower social status.The study analyzes guidance counseling in reference to the school choice of 139 students from five schools selected through a reasoned choice sampling procedure. Students were administered two questionnaires to understand how teachers' guidance advice influenced their choices. The results of the logistic regression analysis conducted demonstrate the confirmatory effect of guidance counseling on students' choices. Guidance counseling reinforces class conditioning and prevents students of working-class backgrounds from orienting themselves towards schools that allow access to university and, in essence, facilitate their social mobility.

Exploring Teachers' Dilemmas And Opportunities In Developing A More Hybridised Curricula

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Recent changes in English education have increased the curricula freedom available to schools. These reforms unwind the last twenty years of teachers' primary focus on pedagogy to achieve prescribed learning outcomes and, understood through a Bourdieusian (1977) lens, mark a change in the field of school education. The Imagineerium projects (2014-2019), which reflect characteristics of a community of practice (Lave and Wenger, 1991), explored new possibilities for children's learning, utilising art-making as an educational site to hybridise 'science' and 'arts'. It showed positive subject specific learning outcomes in science and the arts and development of broader learning behaviours. The model attracted interest from senior leaders. Teachers involved in the project, however, found it difficult to conceive of developing Imagineerium-like curricula in schools.

This conflict between teachers' professional habitus and the desire to transform the field of schooling gave rise to Teach-Make, a professional development programme enabling teachers to question their taken-for-granted, habituated ways of thinking and acting. This questioning opened up opportunities to explore new ways of developing curricula in/for the primary classroom. Teach-Make seeks a fluid professional habitus attuned to the emerging new field of schooling in England.

Drawing on interviews with primary school teachers and school leaders, we discuss both the perceived barriers to realising this vision in English Schools, and the potential perceived value of such a change. We explore how teachers are responding to the first phase of Teach-Make: as they recognise the dilemma of doing what they judge to be best for their pupils' development, yet still want to hold on to their usual ways of meeting the curriculum requirements.

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RN10_T05_02 | Teacher Turn-over, Life-long Learning, Education and Migration

The Promotion of Scientific Self-Literacy through Scientific Dialogic Gatherings

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"On the internet, there is a lot of information, and you have to know how to search for accurate information". This is how one of the participants in Scientific Dialogic Gatherings (SDG) speaks about one of its benefits. Adults between 55 and 70 years of age are taking part in an educational practice that brings together researchers and participants in an egalitarian dialogue that gives response to a social demand for science to become more responsible and have a greater effect on society (Buslón, Gairal, León, Padrós, Reale (2020). Scientific literacy is one of today's societal preoccupations: promoting a more and better-informed citizenry to tackle the current challenges of a globalized world with overwhelming amounts of available information. SDG is developed at an urban adult school in Spain, and is providing a space shared between scientists and lay people of low socioeconomic status and low educational level. Together, they facilitate scientific self-literacy that encourages people to learn about the latest scientific breakthroughs on different issues which are relevant for them, like health-related topics. SDG is thus part of a rapidly growing movement that seeks to democratize expert knowledge. Our presentation will introduce this educational practice, the theoretical framework grounding it, the methodology used and the important social impact associated to it, that is: the extent to what SDG helps lay people to make better decisions about today's challenging issues.
Buslón, N., Gairal, R., León, S., Padrós, M., & Reale, E. (2020). The Scientific Self-Literacy of Ordinary People: Scientific Dialogic Gatherings. Qualitative Inquiry, 26(8-9), 977-982.

The Role of Slovakian Study Agencies in International Student Mobility of Slovak Students studying abroad

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The important part of student international mobility represents students studying abroad to obtain a university degree. The university often uses services of intermediaries who help them attract international students. At present, intermediary agencies for tertiary educational programmes abroad are important actors in active university policy in countries with developed international student migration. The agencies operate differently in various destinations and many of Slovak students also leave to study abroad with their assistance. Who are the students who use the services of such agencies? In Slovakia, this phenomenon has not been investigated yet. Our current research examines the function and importance of these agents in relation to the number of foreign students in different foreign regions and universities, possibly also their orientation to certain university departments. For most universities, agents play an important role in international student recruitment. This work complements existing research on the role of the agent in higher education mobility. In our research, we focused on intermediary agencies operating in Slovakia. Through semi-structured interviews with the leaders of the most important agencies in Slovakia, we are uncovering the characteristics of clients of these agencies from their perspectives. We are mapping how the agencies approach their clients, how they influence their decision to study abroad at specific universities. According to our findings, the work of these intermediaries has a significant impact on the volume and goals of students who go to study abroad. Some characteristics of such students leaving Slovakia are changing across the time.

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Lifelong Learning in Uncertain Times: Modalities, Practices and Challenges. Real-time Reflections

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Lifelong Learning - as a paradigm that holds within itself the idea that learning processes must and can develop throughout life and in multiple contexts (formal, non-formal and others) - carries with it the idea of that education throughout life is a key variable for economic, social and cultural development, as well as for adapting and responding to the multiple challenges that are territorially posed to communities, and particularly individuals. Moreover, the analysis of local, regional and national realities takes an essential role, since it implies a sociological look at privileged ecosystems of resources, supply modalities, agents, actors and practices. This communication aims to present an action-research project under development in the municipality of Cascais (located in the Metropolitan Region of Lisbon, Portugal), whose first objective is to map educational opportunities (formal, non-formal or other) aimed at adults and, secondly, to design an intervention plan that mobilizes resources and territorial synergies, and is appropriate to the needs of the public. Due to the timeliness of the execution, the study of the consequences of the pandemic crisis associated with COVID-19 in the implementation of ongoing and planned educational offers constitutes an unexpected but mandatory analysis dimension associated with the project, inviting the analysis of possible new practices and "new ways of doing it" that may constitute new opportunities for access and frequency of educational offers for the adult population.
Keywords: Lifelong Learning, Adult Education and Training, Social Inequalities, covid-19

Inequity in Internationalization: A Qualitative Analysis of Students' Social Markers and their Role in Participation in Internationalization Activities

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Over the past two decades, a growing body of research has highlighted social selectivity issues in access to international student mobility. As a response, over the past decade, higher education institutions increasingly started to offer a broader set of internationalization activities to their students, including internationalization at home activities. The rationale to do so is often informed by institutional strategies aiming to provide 'comprehensive internationalization', 'inclusive internationalization' or 'internationalization for all'. Surprisingly, however, the international higher education literature focuses predominantly on the outcomes of internationalization activities rather than who is participating. Nevertheless, the scarce empirical evidence that exists suggests that inclusive internationalization strategies do not automatically lead to social inclusion. Today, the mechanisms that explain why social inequalities persist in access to internationalization at home activities remain unknown. Consequently, in this paper we empirically investigate the mechanisms explaining participation/non-participation in internationalization activities (at home and abroad) of students at a Dutch university, with a specific focus on different social groups that are underrepresented in traditional internationalization activities – i.e. study abroad. Through 7 focus groups and 14 in-depth interviews with students, this case-study provides exploratory evidence on the role social markers such as socio-economic status, migration background and gender play in the decision-making process to participate in internationalisation activities among a diverse set of student profiles. This study is of primary importance to both scientists and practitioners, as it bridges the gap between research and practice, allowing to formulate tangible policy recommendations for daily practice.

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RN10_T05_03 | Segregation, Choice and Enrolment

One Way or Another: An Optimal Matching Analysis of Students' Educational Trajectories Throughout Upper- and Post-secondary Education and the Impact of Tracking and Engagement

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Educational attainment is the result of sequential educational decisions, hence, understanding educational attainment requires understanding students' decision-making, and social disparities therein, throughout their educational career. Drawing from rational choice theory, social disparities in students' educational decision-making result from cost-benefit analyses and risk-avoidance strategies. Additionally, following life-course research, we acknowledge that students actively shape their trajectories within the bounds of social structure, by investigating the long-term effects of students' engagement as a proxy for human agency, as well as its potential for overcoming socioeconomic disadvantages. Using data from 965 Flemish students, optimal matching analyses identified seven distinct clusters, or pathways, throughout upper-secondary and post-secondary education. While clusters largely followed the tracked structure of the Flemish educational system, there was considerable within-track heterogeneity. Most remarkably four distinct pathways were found for academic track students. Moreover, multinomial regression analyses demonstrated that even among the relatively privileged academic track students, socioeconomic background determined the choice between university or non-university education, as well as to how successful one is in higher education. Lastly, lower engagement was associated with a decreased likelihood of following traditional academic pathways. A small, but positive, moderation effect was found between social background and cognitive engagement, which indicates that engagement is a potential buffer against the negative impact of having a less privileged socioeconomic background. Our findings challenge the efficiency of the academic track as it seemingly fails its primary goal – preparing students for higher education. Policy-makers may want to rethink guidance strategies so that students are better prepared for their post-secondary careers.

Track Prejudice In Belgian Secondary Schools: Examining The Influence Of Social-psychological And Structural School Features

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While considerable educational research has established objective and subjective status differences between tracks and focused on the influence of ability grouping on students' educational and broader outcomes, there is virtually no research that explains variability in students' prejudices towards educational tracks. Tracking is the organizational structure of educational systems that groups students in various curricula based on their ability. In Belgium the academic track prepares students for higher education, the technical track consists of general and technical-theoretical courses, and the vocational track focuses on training students for a craft and is oriented towards the labor market. Society generally values higher education oriented tracks higher. This study relies on theoretical insights from social psychology, ethnic and school effects research to develop hypotheses about the influence of individual- and school-level features on students' track prejudice. Drawing on data from the School, Identity and Society Survey, involving 4,500 adolescents from 64 Belgian schools, using multilevel modelling (HLM6), this study demonstrates the relevance of social identity theory and social norms in students judging tracks, since the academic and technical track students evaluate tracks in accordance to the societal norm. Additionally, it shows that chauvinistic attitudes negatively impact the opinion towards groups 'lower' in the status hierarchy, whereas patriotic ingroup attitudes have a positive influence on students' opinions of technical and vocational track students. Cross-track friendships are associated with more positive attitudes towards other tracks, as was hypothesized. Implications of this study for future research and policy will be discussed.

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Luxembourg Perspectives on Pre-Service Teacher Motivation: What Factors Influence the Choice of Becoming a Teacher, Perseverance and Success?

Salvador Rivas, Débora Poncelet, Alain Reeff, Gilbert Busana

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In 2016, UNESCO estimated that 24.4 million primary school teachers and another 44.4 million secondary school teachers were needed to provide every child in the world access to education. Widespread teacher shortages have led researchers to investigate what motivates candidates to become teachers and to remain in the profession (see for example Watt et al., 2012). Luxembourg is no exception, in 2019 for example, the government wanted to hire 320 new teachers at the fundamental school level; however, only 63 graduates from the country's main teacher training programme at the University of Luxembourg took the required state exam to join the teaching ranks. The country needs 300 to 400 new fundamental schoolteachers per year to keep up with population growth.

To help address this need, we draw on 10 years of admissions data (exam performance and noncognitive indicators) collected from candidates seeking entry to the University of Luxembourg's teacher training programme. Our study investigates the major correlates, similarities and differences, between candidates that never-registered, i.e., candidates that after being admitted never start the programme; drop-outs, i.e., students that start but never finish; and of course, those that persist until completion. While circumstances may differ between these types of candidates, the first two nevertheless took-up the place that someone else who could have finished and possibly become a teacher. In light of the pressing need for more teachers, this study identifies important factors associated with showing up and staying in the programme until the end. Policy implications are described and discussed.

The Political Approach To Treatment Of Diversity At School: The Case Of The Autonomous Communities Of Cantabria, Asturias, Galicia And Extremadura (Spain).

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This paper has been developed following the partial reports carried out at the Spanish state level in the R+D project "Cultural Diversity in Schools": Discourses, Policies and Practices. Financed by the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness (CSO 2017-84872-R). Along the first stage of this project, an exhaustive analysis of intercultural education has been carried out throughout the Spanish territory, resulting in different reports from the autonomous communities. In this case, we will focus our communication on the communities of Cantabria, Castilla León, Asturias, Galicia and Extremadura, the five communities with a lower percentage of foreign population and therefore fewer immigrant students in their classrooms. We investigate how each community attends to culturally diverse students (immigrant or ethnic minority students).

We must remember that we are moving in the field of human rights, democratically agreed values and how the conditions are provided to make them possible. Not forgetting this macro perspective, the analysis includes how communities raise the cultural project and how it is reflected in the official curriculum in the form of practices that are determined by an image of children and schools. In this perspective we move from one macro approach to a more concrete vision that tries to define what, who and how schools articulate this process.

Research will allow us to observe how decisions are made about student learning, what educational practices are designed, how evaluation processes are articulated and/or what alternatives we give to key discourses.

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RN10_T06_01 | Pandemic Perspectives 3

School Enjoyment During The Transition To Lower Secondary School

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Besides performance-related outcomes, students´ well-being and overall socio-emotional, and mental state are important educational aims. Over the last decade, students´ affective and cognitive attitudes towards school have attracted widespread scientific interest. However, the concept of school enjoyment has been studied subordinate to well-being or achievement.

School enjoyment captures a student´s emotional connection to school. Low levels of school enjoyment are described as school dissatisfaction often characterized by anxiety and boredom. Moreover, the extent of school enjoyment is associated with a student´s integration and motivation in the school context. Given the relevance of students´ attitudes towards school for their educational performance, this study aims to provide insights into the development of school dissatisfaction.

Using data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), this study investigates the prevalence and developmental patterns of school dissatisfaction from grade 4 in primary school to grade 6 in secondary school in the highly stratified German educational system. Additionally, the importance of individual factors and the school environment for the development of school dissatisfaction was assessed. Analysis followed a two-step procedure: Investigating the degree of alienation from learning, Fixed Effects Models were computed. Track-specific developments were analyzed by Group-Specific Growth Curve Models.

Preliminary results indicate that school enjoyment increases from grade 4 to 5, but decreases in grade 6. Furthermore, the importance of school factors, namely school track belonging, became evident. The paper closes by discussing whether the relevance of school factors for the development of school enjoyment is distinctive to stratified educational systems.

The "Fast And Dubious" Research On Higher Education During Covid-19 Pandemic: Where Did Sociology Go?

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The phenomenon of poor research is not new. What is new - in the case of research on Higher education during Covid-19 pandemic - is its unprecedented acceleration and amplification. The stakeholders, mostly scientists themselves, wanted to know what was going on and they wanted to know it as soon as possible. For less than a year, hundreds of researches were conducted and thousands of results were produced. These extraordinary circumstances created the confidence that we could all be social scientists now as long as we are producing results about the social world - eligible enough to be published in academic journals and to inform policy recommendations.

The aim of this paper is to investigate the reliability and the validity of these results in reference to the sociological standards and requirements for conducting such research including but not limited to the statistical reliability, the research methods, the data collection instruments and so on and last but not least were there social scientists involved. The objects of our content analysis are more than 250 research papers published all over the world in different languages dedicated to the topic: COVID 19 and Higher Education. The results of analysis seek to answer the important question: what is at stake for Sociology in this process.

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"Now It's My Time For The Computer" Competition For Resources Within The Household During The Covid Pandemic And Distance Learning.

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Last year, with the increase in the number of infected with Covid'19, many countries, including Poland, decided to close schools and start online education. In addition to schools, restrictions on the economy were introduced, companies have decided to start remote work regardless of state regulations.

In this situation, many families have experienced the problem of using a computer, because usually in Poland, there are fewer computers than family members in households. This led to competition for computer time between children, who needed a computer for distance learning, and parents who needed it to work from home. The main objective of our two-stage qualitative and quantitative research (n=10,000) was to determine the short-term and long-term effects of competition for a computer as a work or study tool, especially in less wealthy families with many children.

In the paper, we will present ways of dealing with this problem and evaluating whether it is more important to invest in the future (children) or to provide the basic living conditions (parents' income).

We also want to present the psychosocial problems in families resulting from dealing with this type of conflict and the threats they may bring in the future.

As part of the research, we conduct a survey with students, parents, teachers and school psychologists, as well as a series of IDI and FGI interviews in the same groups. We also analyzed the media coverage about the conflicts during the lockdown. We expect that our results will present the problem of competition for limited resources necessary to achieve basic life goals, and we will illustrate class disparities in access to education and well-paid jobs, which the pandemic will exacerbate.

Left Adrift: Pandemic Crisis And Educational Inequalities In Portugal

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This paper aims to analyse the impacts of the pandemic crisis on the Portuguese education system and the policies taken to address them. The fast development of the health crisis caused by Covid-19, posed the need for rapid adaptations to home confinement in order to ensure the continuation of the schooling process. In Portugal, as in many other countries, the adoption of educational solutions based on digital platforms were the alternative, articulated with a public TV home-schooling programme. Because of the restrictive budgetary policies, focused on reducing the public deficit, the Portuguese education system faced this new context clearly underfunded and under-equipped, with limitations in the available resources. The course of the three pandemic waves, particularly during the two school closure periods, showed not only the limitations of resources, but also the lack of interest to promote educational policies able to restrict some of its' most negative effects. Some groups, such as children with disabilities, children with specific educational needs, or children of immigrants, were particularly unprotected and left without any educational support, or any consideration for their living conditions or family educational resources. The selective character of the Portuguese system was also highlighted by the maintenance of standardised evaluation processes, ignoring the evident difficulties of families with lower economic and cultural resources, in order to counterbalance the reduction or suspension of the educational compensation programmes. In conclusion, we can state the ineffective policy measures to the clear worsening of social inequalities in the access to education.

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RN10_T06_02 | ICT in Education

Teaching And Learning In The Digital Culture – Preliminary Results From A Video Study Comparing Instruction Employing Print-Based Books And Enhanced Ebooks

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While children are growing up in an almost entirely digitalized world, ICT in German education has been implemented reluctantly. Thus, the Covid-19-Pandemic hit German schools particularly hard and intensified the already strong correlation between students' socio-economic background and their success at school. However, the pandemic also forced teachers to instantly employ ICT for distance teaching. Thus, the pandemic has created room to re-imagine education allied with the digital culture we already live in.

The following research question guides our presentation: How do media (print-based books and enhanced eBooks) influence reading literacies, motivation and participation in reading and literature classes in elementary school with regard to students' socio-economic background?

In answering this research question, we will present results from a research project comparing 12 third-grade classes. In eight of these classes, students learn in a student-focused and collaborative setting, four with print-based books and four with enhanced eBooks. Four classes without any treatment are our control group. The effects are analysed using a mixed-methods approach, including quantitative standardized surveys and measurement and qualitative analyses of students' interactions in class via videography and audio recordings. At the ESA conference in Barcelona, we will present results and experiences from a shortened pre-test with two classes and a focus on videography.

Though initial results indicate differences and similarities in learning with print-based books and enhanced eBooks in the digital culture, the largest effects stem from instruction designs that enable children's creative and self-regulated learning.

School as Service Operation Model Changing Stakeholder Agency

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In school the stakeholders have different roles and their agency is related to somewhat established roles. In 2020 a shift to online school and massive utilisation of digital learning envinments chnaged the landscape dramatically. DLEs provide more flexible opportunities for learning, but only if sufficient infrastructure and support for students are provided. School was altered to a service model, i.e.process that utlilised spatial dispersion and also asynchoronous workig. Quite dramatic change to previous idea of a school as place to gain learning outcomes. Under some circumstances, DLEs may have a negative impact on learning outcomes, yet for resilience digital operation model

The way to a flexible, inclusive, and sustainable school as service involves using a hybrid model of digital and physical learning environments. The digitalisation of schools is about taking the leverage of technology and adopting high-end solutions in parallel to those available in real life. Parents and guardians are key to the success of remote learning in many ways. Teachers should consider the limited time resources and increased stress parents experience and acknowledge that it may require extra effort for many parents to familiarise themselves with a situation that differs dramatically from their own experiences of attending school. Children and young people are the most important stakeholders in the school context. Students who do not have the skills to participate and lack the skills to understand the dynamics within digital learning environments can be easily excluded from learning. Shift to school as service requires different agency, enhanced digital literacy and extensive input by external stakeholders.

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The Digital Transformation of Egyptian Secondary Education: A Critique of Technological Reason

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Egypt's educational reform has historically been punctuated by socio-economic and socio-political junctures. Since late 2018, Egypt has been implementing an audacious reform program that involves the digital transformation of public secondary schooling. This program includes the distribution of educational tablets, the development of e-learning platforms and e-examination systems, the introduction of smartboards in classes, and the wiring of public schools. Following the Covid-19 school closures in March 2020, this digitization program was massively accelerated with scale, speed and depth unprecedented in Egyptian history.

This research seeks to understand digital transformations and educational change within a critical moment of disruption and uncertainty. Moving away from celebratory techno-optimistic rhetoric and idealized visions of positive technological transformations, this research examines the messy realities of technologies of learning in Egyptian secondary public education. This includes examining how digital technologies restructure education and schooling, change cultures of learning, alter socio-educational relations, instigate resistance and adaptation, perpetuate inequalities, and act as transformative social forces. Deploying relational and digital ethnographies, this research uses in-depth interviews, oral histories, observations, content analysis, in addition to novel digital social research.

This project uses the unique case of a middle-income country engaged in creative, swift and vast digital transformations akin to advanced industrial nations to elucidate socio-educational changes. Its critical questions, distinctive access, empirical richness, methodological innovations and theoretical insights provide a timely intervention that is theoretically significant (as it informs socio-educational research), and practically valuable (as it informs other spatial and temporal contexts) with both individual and institutional consequences

Digitizing and Datafying Education During the Coronavirus Pandemic Crisis. Implications for Learning, Policy and Governance

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As the Covid-19 pandemic still troubles governments worldwide, numerous commentators have focused their attention on the high-tech industry's involvement in several fields (education and health care in primis), linking it to a longer privatization process, deregulation and reorganization of the public sector. Decades of outsourcing and budget cuts, justified by a dominant political discourse against governments inefficiecy, have significantly hampered public institutions' ability to provide essential services adequately. This situation has been nourished by a narrative of innovation that, while celebrating the role of the private sector as the driver of technological innovation, creates a powerful self-fulfilling prophecy: the vacuum left over by inefficient states is occupied by high-tech corporations offering their expertise to address problems that governments are failing to solve. Furthermore, the pandemic crisis has made apparent how it is increasingly difficult to untangle the link between philanthropy and capitalism, charitable efforts and profit goals. Finally, we need to see how this industry-led digitalization and datafication of society – in act well before the outbreak of the pandemic crisis – is changing the very nature of public policies.

This contribution focuses on how these developments reverberate in education, arguing that they are also the result of broader changes in the field over the past ten years or so. It is not only a question of digitizing education, we now need to see how it is also being datafied through various forms of machine learning and organizational analytics, and how this is going to affect education theories, policies, and governance.

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RN10_T06_03 | Contextual Factors in Education 2

Ethnic School Segregation Processes and Family Typologies on School Choice for Migrant Families

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We present the results of an empirical study that addresses the phenomenon of ethnic school segregation from the perspective of migrant families in their discursive practices of school choice. We conclude that three factors -territorial, institutional framework and family choice- are involved in segregation as an interconnected process explained by the influence of different agents.

Through a socio-spatial methodological approach that contextualizes practices and biographical trajectories of 40 migrant families, we elaborate three typologies of school choice strategies (linked to the ideal-types of families) that depend on the intersection of class and ethnic factors, together with other factors that are innovative according to the migrant condition, such as the migration project and ethnic capital.

From a conception of migrant families as strategic agents far removed from the stereotype of lower classes with low educational aspirations, the typologies show family responses that confront or integrate in the education field with institutional factors of attraction (from specialized schools) and repulsion (from schools concerned to preserve the socio-economic and cultural homogeneity of their students).

The need to establish new typologies derives from a heterogeneous profile in the family configurations of our interviewees, where the migratory status confers the particularity of situating the discourses in contexts of high mobility. We consider that these characteristics require new or revised categorizations in this respect, in accordance with a changing context and continuous readaptation.

Mapping the Opportunities of Attending Bilingual Schools in Spain: Evidences from a Case Study.

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Due to the relevance that learning English has acquired in globally connected societies, Spanish-English bilingual education programmes have spread widely in Spain in recent years, receiving significant resources by the governments of all autonomous communities. This large expansion has led to an incipient academic discussion about the effects of this educational policy; a discussion in which equity and school segregation implications are still quite absent. This study aims to contribute to filling this gap by analyzing how primary schools enrolled in this type of programme ('bilingual schools') are distributed across three variables: the type of school (public, subsidized private or private), the average income of the census section in which the school is located, and school's catchment area. We take the twelve cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants in Andalusia (the most populated Spanish region) as case study. We map and analyze the distribution of all the primary schools in them (n=810) by using the Q-GIS geographic software. Data show that 'bilingual schools' are highly unequally distributed across the three analyzed variables. Bilingual schools are much more frequent among subsidized private and private schools, they are mainly concentrated in middle and upper-middle class neighbourhoods, and they are unevenly spread across the different catchment areas. As a consequence, the odds of attending a 'bilingual school' seem to be clearly affected by students' social origin. The implications in terms of both the opportunities of learning English as a second language by social class and school segregation are discussed.

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School and Residential Segregation at the Inter-municipal Level. The Case of Catalonia.

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In the Spanish context, research on the relationship between school and residential segregation is scarce. Unlike what happens in contexts with residentially assigned schools, which generates a logic of residential choice and segregation linked to educational opportunities, in normative contexts such as the Spanish, where residence plays a minor role, the supra-municipal impacts of the link between school and residential segregation has been mainly neglected by researchers. This paper addresses two aspects on which this lack of information is notorious: the differences between municipalities' school composition and the flows between residents and schools of neighboring municipalities. Both aspects are key to understanding school segregation in all its complexity.

First, school and residential segregation between municipalities will be measured at the county, provincial and Catalan levels. To do so, the population object of analysis will be students of foreign origin in pre-primary education and primary school (ages 3-11), using the data at a municipal level of the Continuous Register, from the Education Department and of the School Dissimilarity Indexes published by the Catalan Ombudsman. Second, and also using statistical information from these same two sources, mobility of students between municipalities will be analysed in order to understand how this affects the final configuration of school segregation in the territory. Our hypothesis is that school segregation decreases when we analyse it circumscribed to intra-municipal level, for some of it happens at an supra-municipal level to which academic research has not paid enough attention.

What Does Research Says About Participation Inequalities Among MOOC Users? Results From A Systematic Literature Review.

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The rise of Open Educational Resources movement during the last two decades paved the way for online education to become more equally accessible and limited the access gap for underprivileged students. This study examines the factors influencing the participation of MOOC learners in these courses. Thus, it focuses on the above research questions:
• Are the socio-economic and demographic factors of a MOOC learner related to the participation in an online course and its completion?
• Do the educational/geographic characteristics of MOOC learners affect their self-regulating abilities, as found in the literature?
• What are the main reasons/motives to enrol in a MOOC course?
The data are derived through a systematic literature review related to MOOC participants as presented in the literature for the years 2009-2019. A literature search strategy was employed with the final selection resulting in 56 papers. This process includes the formulation of search terms in scientific databases and search limitations and results in 8 academic databases employed using a PRISMA flow diagram. Participation inequalities in MOOCs persist; in overall, women participate less in science and programming courses than men. Most of MOOC users are already employed and highly skilled. Users from wealthier neighbourhoods with higher socio-economic status were more likely to attend a MOOC, while users with more educated parents are twice as likely to participate than other students.
This study attempts to shed light to the allegedly free and open digital education trend showcasing that structural inequalities in distance education remain.
*MOOC= Massive Open Online Course.

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RN10_T06_04 | Social Inequality, Inclusion, Participation, and Internationalisation 4

"I don't know why, but I wouldn't classify myself as a European": Qualitative Exploration of Young People's Perceptions of Europe

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The paper offers an empirical exploration of young people's perceptions of Europe and 'Europeanness' in education and beyond. It draws on a set of semi-structured interviews with secondary school pupils in England, which were carried out as part of the international project CHIEF (Cultural Heritage and Identities of Europe's Future). The research was conducted during the aftermath of the EU referendum, in a period marked by political division and fierce public debate regarding the role and future of the UK in the union. Our analytical focus is on young people's engagement with the making of the symbolic boundaries of "Europe" and their positioning within these. We therefore examine young people's discursive constructions of Europe and European identity and explore if and how these relate to their views and position on the EU referendum and their articulations of self-identity and belonging. We consider the findings firstly, in relation to the features and contexts of formal education and secondly, in relation to key characteristics of the 'Europeanisation' project more generally.

Social inequalities in dropout from higher education – Denmark and Norway

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The article examines social class gaps in higher education dropout in Denmark and Norway, and how dropout rates varies between fields of study and type of institution.
We use administrative data from public registers on the entire population of students in higher education in both countries (from Statistics Denmark and Statistics Norway). We include all that have enrolled in a higher education
Preliminary findings show that there are clear connections between social background and persistence in higher education in Norway and Denmark, and that there are important variations both between type of institutions attended and fields of study. In the professional degrees at university colleges the social differences in non-completion is negligible in both countries. At university degrees at the BA-level in humanities, social and natural science, on the other hand, students with highly educated parents more often graduate.
Moreover, while the differences in the level of drop-out in Denmark and Norway is staggering, the patterns of social inequality are quite similar, even if the social disparities are somewhat larger in Norway, also between fields. When it comes to transferring to other educational fields, we find in both countries that students with highly educated parents transfer from university colleges into universities, whereas the students whose parents do not have any higher education tend to transfer in the opposite direction (i.e. from universities to university colleges).
Theoretically, we combine Tinto's theory with theories of social reproduction of educational inequality.

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Individual Success, Collective Failure? The Process and Consequences of Educational Mobility for First-in-family Roma Graduates in Hungary

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Public dialogue about social mobility in many countries has recently been dominated by the myth of meritocracy, using a neo-liberal vocabulary of aspiration and choice, considering mobility as an individual project of self-advancement by moving up in social hierarchy. In this discourse social mobility is the new panacea against wider historic and social ills and the answer to the increased classed and racialized inequalities. In recent years, however, many studies have demonstrated rising and cemented inequalities, that were only exacerbated by the advent of the global Covid-19 pandemic.

This paper aims to challenge the widespread public and political discourse about the myth of meritocracy by exploring the exact processes and consequences of education-driven social mobility, through analyzing the personal experiences of 72, first-in-family college educated Roma in Hungary. The participants of our study come from socially disadvantaged family background and achieved a degree, "against the odds" as underrepresented minority in higher education. We argue that among them, the most common upward mobility trajectory, contrary to the common belief of assimilation, is their distinctive minority mobility path which leads to their selective acculturation into the majority society. This distinctive incorporation is close to what the academic scholarship calls the 'minority culture of mobility'.

Through identifying the main elements of our respondents' distinct mobility trajectory, we argue, however, that these elements do not serve the purpose of their economic mobility as the original concepts (Neckerman et al. 1999) posits, but to mitigate the price of changing social class and to make sense of their individual success at the conjuncture of their ethnic community's (of background) collective failure.

Community Engagement of Underrepresented College Students: Ultra-Orthodox Students in Israel as Social Change Agents

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The research on community engagement of college students from minority groups is underdeveloped. It has often adopted an essentialist and oversimplified approach that has homogenized various underrepresented student groups. This article contributes to bridge this gap by examining community engagement programs involving students from the Jewish ultra-Orthodox society in Israel, a minority group that is clearly underrepresented in the higher education system in Israel. Based on mixed methods that include a survey and in-depth interviews, the article analyzes the characteristics of ultra-Orthodox students' social activism and how ultra-Orthodox students experience their community engagement and perceive its effects on them personally and on their communities. The findings suggest that by enrolling in academic studies, ultra-Orthodox students cross social and cultural boundaries, and often this choice is delegitimized in their community. However, the students' ability to contribute to their communities through the academic framework helps legitimize their decision to pursue an academic education. Hence, the students' community engagement helps reinforce the academicization of the ultra-Orthodox society in general. Finally, the article discusses practical dilemmas that stem from the cultural adaptations and segregation in the volunteer frameworks. This case study proposes that volunteer students from minority underrepresented groups can bridge between the Academy and their communities, serving as agents of knowledge and change in their communities. There is a need for a policy to promote the participation of underrepresented students in college-based community engagement programs. Such a policy will help increase the representation, reduce the dropout phenomenon, and enhance students' experience.

RN10_T07_01 |
Specialist Perspectives 2

Transitions To Secondary Education And Family-School Detachment

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The aim of this study is to address how families from different social backgrounds manage child transition to secondary school. We hypothesized that this transition affects their involvement strategies differentially by social class. The research is based on the longitudinal analysis of in-depth interviews with parents and ethnographic observation in the secondary schools their children go to. Parents were first interviewed in 2016, from September to October, and most of them were interviewed again in 2018, from May to June. Altogether, thirty in-depth interviews were carried out. Ethnographic observation was made in teachers' meetings and parents-teacher meetings.

Results show three different models of transition to secondary school in regards to parental involvement. The first model is characterised by a decrease in direct surveillance and support, while maintaining high expectations and constant conversations with children about school. It is typically found in parents of high-achievers, regardless of social class. The second model is characterised by a progressive loss of control over children schooling, together with a decrease in expectations and a growing sense of helplessness and resignation. It is found in working-class families where children are badly underperforming. The third model is characterised by strong practices of surveillance and constant support with schoolwork, together with stable expectations. It is found in middle and upper-class families with low-achieving children.

The Classroom Conflict Kaleidoscope

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Classrooms are a conflict-prone context (Olsson, 2020; Valente & Lourenço, 2020), where teacher-student interactions yield a plethora of disputes over proper conduct (Godwin et al., 2016; Weinstein, Tomlinson-Clarke, & Curran, 2004), the allocation of time and resources (Jackson, 1968/1990), social justice (Agarwal, Epstein, Oppenheim, Oyler, & Sonu, 2010), and appropriate means of problem handling (Coleman & Deutsch, 2001; Hakvoort & Olsson, 2014). Teachers cite classroom conflict— defined as social interactions where at least one actor believes that their needs, interests, and desires are blocked, and perceives another actor as either causing that block or preventing its resolution— as a significant source of stress and burnout (Chang, 2009; Greene, 2014; Jennings & Greenberg, 2009).

Classroom conflict also has adverse effects on students who complain about the stress and anxiety they experience when they participate in (Spivak, 2016) and observe conflict (Hendrickx, Mainhard, Boor-Klip, Cillessen, & Brekelmans, 2016). Arguably, these situations have the most deleterious impact on students considered "disruptive" or "problematic" by their teachers and peers (Greene, 2014). These students are frequently at the center of social disputes and often believe they are wrongfully blamed when conflict occurs (Greene, 2014).

This paper integrates existing literature on classroom conflict with empirical material—including 174 participant observations and 87 follow-up interviews with teachers and students in four primary school classes— collected during the 2017-2018 school year. In doing so, the author rotates a metaphorical kaleidoscope to see how teachers, students with special needs, student bystanders, and "regular" students, view the same conflict. Thus, the paper elucidates the polychromic contours of actor perspectives and sheds new insight into the relational accomplishment of classroom conflict.

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What is the Ideal Age? Unfolding the School Entry-Age Effect in the German Elementary School Context

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The school entry age effect on children's later performance is a long-debated topic without any convergence. Discussions are further extended to the time dimension of the entry-age effect if there is any. Studies in this regard are mostly concentrated on examining the entry age effect on children's cognitive achievements, whereas concepts such as school enjoyment have been largely overlooked even though children´s integration and motivation in the school context are also considered important.

This study, based on the NEPS Starting Cohort 2 (Elementary school), investigates the effect of school entry age on children's school enjoyment and willingness to make efforts in their everyday school life. Cross-section analyses at different time points and panel analysis using dynamic panel models were deployed to investigate the existence of the entry-age effect and its persistence over time. Overall, the study illustrates a "fading away" effect of school entry age. Findings from the cross-section analysis show the existence of the entry-age effect both in grade 1 and grade 4 with the effect size diminishing at grade 4. Finding from the panel analysis also confirms that there was a positive but diminishing entry-age effect overtime on children's willingness to make efforts and school enjoyment.

Keywords: entry-age, effect, school enjoyment, willingness to make efforts, Germany.

Mindset as a Potential Link Between Family Background And High School Achievement in Norway

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The link between students' family background and school achievement is well documented. Recent literature also investigates how social and emotional skills and mindsets relate to education outcomes. By combining theory from psychology (mindset) and sociology (Bourdieu), I examine how mindsets, whether students believe that intellectual abilities are fixed or capable of growth, relate to family background and achievement in Norway. My research questions are: 1) What is the relationship between mindset and family background when students enter high school? 2) Is the level of fixed mindset linked to achievement after the first year of high school? 3) What are the inter-relationships between family background, performance from middle school, and mindset in predicting high school achievement? Survey data from 4,786 first year public high school students in Norway was matched with registry data on parents' socio-economic background and students' performance from middle and high school. In multilevel regression I find that students with a university-educated mother have lower levels of fixed mindset when entering high school even controlled for grades in middle school. Higher level of fixed mindset when students enter high school relates to lower achievement after the first year, and this relationship is not moderated by family background. In structural equation modeling I find a significant positive indirect effect of mothers' education via grades from middle school on high school achievement and a negative indirect effect mediated by level of fixed mindset. The results suggest that the relationship between family background and achievement in high school is mediated not only via performance from middle school, but also through the presumably more malleable beliefs about the nature of intelligence.

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RN10_T07_02 | Social Inequality, Inclusion, Participation and Internasionalisation 5

The Glass Floor of the Service Class. The case of Britain

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Exploiting the large sample size of the Understanding Society data, we identify with much greater precision than was previously possible the high-end of the service class, and the degree to which it succeeds in protecting its less talented offspring from downward social mobility. The 'glass floor' imagery denotes the fact that it is very difficult to pinpoint the actual mechanisms at work. To identify skills, we focus primarily on cognitive abilities but also on personality traits (the 'big-5). Our study presents a systematic comparison between men and women, and we include additionally a comparison across two cohorts. We focus primarily on income but to facilitate comparability we include parallel analyses of class mobility. Our analyses find very clear and significant 'glass floor' effects; the low-ability offspring of service class parents are indeed comparatively speaking far more protected from downward social mobility. And even if they do move down, they enjoy a significant income advantage compared to others at the same level. However, contrary to expectations and to findings from previous research, we fail to identify any strong and systematic gender biases as regards downward social mobility patterns. Our cohort comparisons suggest a pattern of over-time stability.

Inevitability and Multi-dimensional Character of Social Justice Perspective Towards Higher Education

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Studies show that although expansion and massification of higher education have led to widened access to higher education for students of lower social background, this is still not enough to significantly reduce inequalities in access to higher education. The Covid-19 crisis and the digital divide have sharpened these inequalities. Against this background, the paper draws attention to the crucial importance of the social justice perspective for understanding participation in higher education and its potential to influence individuals and societies.

Theoretically, the paper builds on insights from the Sen's capability approach, Rawls' understanding of social justice as fairness and Fraser's three-dimensional model of social justice. We argue that social justice regarding participation in higher education has a multi-dimensional character and consider the inclusion and fairness, social justice for whom, social justice where, and social justice to what as the most prominent dimensions of social justice.

Empirically, the paper relies on data from the European Social Survey, Labour Force Survey, EUROSTUDENT Survey, and the Bulgarian University Ranking System. Using correlation and multi-level regression analyses we analyse: a) the inclusion and fairness aspects of social justice for social groups of low and high social background; b) the 'access to what' aspect of social justice, i.e., the involvement of students from different social background in higher educational fields, which differ in their social prestige. Our analysis demonstrates that higher education system could be fair without being inclusive and that there is a significant association between students' social background and field of study.

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Teachers as Disorder-Spotters: (In)decisiveness in assigning a Child's Hyperactivity, Impulsivity and/or Inattention to ADHD as the underlying Cause

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Their unique observational position in the classroom allows teachers to take on an informal role as disorder-spotter. By means of focus groups in four Flemish elementary schools, this study investigates teachers' decisiveness in assigning a child's hyperactivity, impulsivity and/or inattention to Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) as the underlying cause. Results show that, when teachers talked about specific children who exhibited hyperactivity, impulsivity and/or inattention, they were, more often than not, decisive in their observation that ADHD was or was not the underlying cause of the child's behaviors. However, several child-related factors caused teachers to be indecisive whether ADHD was indeed at the base of a specific child's hyperactivity, impulsivity and/or inattention.

Negotiating Changing Structure of Educational Opportunity: Working-Class Students' Experiences Across Generations

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Extensive research has focused on the working-class experience of higher education (HE) in the current period of expansion, but there is less attention on working-class transitions to HE when the participation rate was much lower. This paper sets out to examine the key moments in the history of expansion of educational opportunities in the UK, to understand how different generations of working-class students managed to access HE. Based on 22 life-story interviews with working-class students, the study highlights how the changing dynamics of the structure of compulsory education have shaped working-class students views of HE. Exploring the changing structure of opportunity, and how this has shaped working-class students sense of social position is key to understanding the uneven pattern of working-class pathways to HE across generations. It is evident that different types of secondary school experience affected working-class pathways to university with the nature of the school environment and social relations shaping various expectations over time. This article concludes that the contextualised educational opportunity structure plays a crucial role in how working-class students attended university.

RN10_T07_03 | Social Resources and Supports in Education 1

Developing a Serious Game as a Tool for Rebuilding Social Ties in Education

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The authors aim to use serious games in the participative process of solving social and environmental problems in a smart city as well as in the development of a (geo)information society. Which is related to trying to solve real problems. This is an approach that has been gaining popularity in recent years among researchers and game developers, along with the development of projects such as "Games for change" initiative (supporting games that deal with current social problems).
The games are adapted to the age group of players. Create a place for discussion and dialogue, strengthening the activity of its users in the field of creating a civil society and social ties.
In "post-pandemic" times, it can prove crucial in the process of rebuilding relationships. The pandemic not only changed the way people function in the public space also brought the risk of further social isolation.

By using gamification methods, one might be tempted to enhance the activity of participatory users in creating visions for shaping space and social ties.

On the other hand, in our tests, we use the concept of the humanistic coefficient, introduced by Florian Znaniecki, to examine, among others cultural facts. This approach allows for creation of an open civil society. As a next step, the methods described should be tested in the field of higher education, as this will allow students to be more involved in solving scientific research problems. The authors of this game conduct research in Latvia and Estonia.

Designing Online Materials for Teaching Computational Social Science. Lessons Learned from the ACTISS Project.

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Due to COVID-10 online teaching became reality of many academic teachers. We were lucky enough to start leading an educational project cofunded by the ERASMUS PLUS program, before the pandemic started. The project became a journey of discovery of the online teaching world in general as well as of the requirements that are specific to our field – computational social science. In this presentation we want to share some lessons we have learned as well as show examples of some teaching materials we have prepared and will soon make publicly available.

ACTISS is an educational project whose objective is to develop a massive open online course that introduces key concepts and methods of computational social sciences in an easily accessible manner. Computational social science (CSS) is developing rapidly as a paradigm allowing for the causal computer modelling of behavioural processes, ranging from processes within the individual to society at large, hence providing an interdisciplinary approach to the social sciences. However, teaching computation to social sciences students is difficult due to high levels of mathematics anxiety experienced by them. In the project we are trying to figure out how to overcome this anxiety and translate our offline teaching experience into an online format which has its own demands. We want to share with you some details of this process. We will be talking about planning, keep-it-simple rule, length of the materials, language precision,

preparing exercises and visual components. We will also show some examples of ready educational resources.

Correlation Between Academic Competence, Behaviour Problems and Socioeconomic Status – a Geographical View

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Much research proves that there is a correlation between SES and school performance. One explanation of it is that students from low SES families have lower cultural capital, and because of this they cannot really satisfy the school requirements. This correlation is not equally strong in every country. According to the PISA results of Hungary this correlation is huge: almost 60% of the school performance can be explained by the family background. The behaviour of students could be relating to the family background as well if the cultural fit is not fulfilled. Special educational needs can cause low academic competence and behavioural problems as well (Dodge et al. 1994., Barbarin, & Jean-Baptiste, 2013, Korous 2018, etc.).

Our presentation wants to analyse this problem in a geographical (socio-ecological) view. We aggregated the rate of the children with special educational needs and academic and behavioural problems in Hungarian micro-regions, and we compared it with the economic developments of these micro-regions. There are micro-regions where social problems strengthen behavioural ones, in contrast with other micro-regions where this effect is not observable. Based on this difference we can set up a typology. In urban regions this correlation is stronger between academic and behavioural problems of the students on ISCED Levels 1 and 2, contrary to rural regions where this correlation is weaker. The most problematic micro-regions are near the southwestern and eastern border of the country.

Relationship Between Social Origin and the Start of University Studies: A comparison among Spain and Chile

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The main objective of the following research is to carry out a comparative analysis between Spain and Chile, based on the educational performance of parents whose children start university education.

There is evidence that indicates that the role of the educational system is key to social mobility and higher education is the level which may contribute most to this mobility, since it has direct implications for origin inequality (Herrera, 2001; Benavides, 2004), the role of educational system is key to social mobility (Herrera, 2001; Benavides, 2004).Several studies on access to higher education show that social origin is a central element in predicting the possibility of success in completing a professional career (Langa, 2005; Rahona, 2005; Torrents, 2015). Although the democratization of university access has gradually reduced the effect of differences in origin and the choice of career is not only determined by family factors, but would be the result of a balance between personal preferences and social determinants (Troiano and Elías, 2013, cited in Torrents, 2015).

The results reveal that there are differences in access to university, depending on the occupational and educational level of the parents (determinants of origin inequality). In addition, the choice of graduate coursework by first-year students at universities in Chile and Spain is directly related to this social origin. Students of low socioeconomic status predominate in Humanities and Social Sciences majors. On the other hand, those from higher socioeconomic backgrounds choose disciplines related to Medicine, Sciences and Engineering, which provide a higher "social status".

RN10_T08_01 | Contextual Factors in Education 3

Do Rankings Affect Universities' Financial Sustainability? – Financial Vulnerability To Rankings And Elite Status As A Positional Good

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University rankings have consolidated the imaginary of a level playing field between competing universities, particularly in higher education (HE) systems regulated along market lines. Drawing on social stratification theory, we argue that rankings exacerbate rather than alleviate resource inequalities between universities with historically consolidated reputations (elite universities) and all other universities (non-elite universities). We test this argument empirically by assessing the role of elite status in moderating the effect of rankings on universities' financial sustainability. Using a nationally representative longitudinal dataset with yearly organisational data on 131 UK universities from 2008 to 2017, we find that the rank a university occupies in league tables is consequential for all universities except elite universities, controlling for year fixed effects, previous level of financial sustainability, and institutional level differences. The findings document universities' financial vulnerability to rankings in quasi-markets of higher education and the reinforcement of elite status as a positional good.

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Diagnostic And Referral Processes In School

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This work problematizes the processes of developing diagnostics and referrals at the schools. In recent decades, diagnostic theories and therapeutic models have become a common solution for students that does not progress properly. In this research we wonder how students "cases" arrive in diagnostic teams and what are the referral criteria used by teachers.

Considering that psychological and psychiatric derivation generates new institutional mechanisms of school segregation, studying the criteria of referral of teachers, is especially interesting.

Using Foucault's contributions, the relationship between knowledge, power and subject will be problematized. Understanding power as a producer of knowledge and as an instance that seeks to naturalize these knowledges. Psychiatric diagnosis, in that sense, is based on a type of scientific knowledge that is particular to our tim and society, a new hegemocic technology, which creates new devices to analyze, classify and normalize discourses.

In this work, we will discuss the implications of culture and the socio-cultural and political context and how it influences the transfiguration of pathologies. In this sence, the body is considered simultaneously a political and cultural product, the result of natural and cultural processes, and is solidly anchored to a specific historical moment.

Implementing Formative Assessments as a Compulsory Part of the Curriculum

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The aim of this paper is to demonstrate a plan for implementing formative assessments as a compulsory part of an undergraduate course in Public Health in the United Kingdom. Similar processes could be followed by other courses and educational institutions.

The plan includes aspects and challenges in terms of learning and teaching for both learners and instructors for implementing formative assessments as a compulsory part of the curriculum. Due to the increase of online processes in education as a result of adjustment to the Covid-19 regulations for social distancing, formative assessments have a key role for maintaining a high-level active learning and engagement of students, along with enhancement of performance rates, particularly during online and distant learning and teaching. However, with the shift to online learning and teaching came also gaps, performance issues, and difficulties, both for learners and instructors, whilst being required to rapidly transform traditional classroom lectures to online or blended e-learning practices, which meet learners' needs. The plan includes an overview of these challenges and how formative assessments can contribute to overcome them, as well as the main processes at administrative, institutional, and teaching-team levels required in order to implement formative assessments as compulsory at course level. Additionally, actions and performance indicators are discussed along with any anticipated obstacles and timeframe for the implementation of such a plan.

The implementation of formative assessment as compulsory part of the curriculum could potentially enhance academic performance outcomes, while benefiting learners from peer feedback and lecturer feedforward before the submission of summative assessments.

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RN10_T08_02 |
Vocational Education and Training 1

The Influence of Technological Change on the Participation in Employer-provided Continuing Training - Courses A Longitudinal Analysis of Firms in Germany

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Continuing training is a crucial instrument to prepare employees for changing work requirements caused by technological change. The paper examines, whether the technological change – measured by the introduction of new information and communication technologies (ICT) – has an influence on the participation of employees in employer-provided continuing training courses and, whether the effect differs for employees in the primary and secondary labour market. The analysis draws on two central theoretical approaches: (1) The configuration approach, in which external changes lead to an internal pressure for continuing training, and (2) the segmentation approach, in which different labour markets lead to unequal continuing training access. This leads to the two hypotheses that (1) technical change leads to a rise in training participation and, that (2) technical change only positively affects the training participation of employees in the primary labour market. We estimate fixed-effects models using longitudinal data from the BIBB Training Panel, a yearly representative survey of firms based in Germany. It focuses on firms' vocational training activities and qualification demands. The results show that in firms with introduction of new ICT more employees participate in continuing training courses compared to firms not introducing ICT. We observe this positive influence of ICT introduction on continuing training only for employees in the primary labour market, while employees in the secondary labour market do not participate more. However, this group is the most endangered by technological substitution tendencies. Therefore, further research and policies need to focus more on the training participation of those employees.

The Relationship between General Skills, Upper-Secondary VET Programmes and Wage Scarring after Unemployment?

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The global Covid-19 pandemic is accompanied by an economic recession and steeply rising unemployment. Previous research has shown that unemployment incidents often lead to earning losses at re-employment that are more pronounced for low educated than highly educated workers. A possible explanation is that highly educated workers have more general skills, which are transferable, while less educated workers have more specific skills, which are less transferable between jobs and occupations. However, existing studies do not take into account the heterogeneity of skill acquisition within education levels. Training occupations at upper-secondary and study fields at tertiary level differ greatly regarding the amount of general and specific skills they impart. Using the former, most common type of education in Switzerland as an example, we therefore investigate whether different types of general skills (i.e. digital literacy skills and communication skills) imparted during training moderate the effect of unemployment on income. Theoretically, we draw upon human capital theory, which argues that general skills are more transferable and depreciate more slowly than specific skills. Because workers with general skills can retain their productivity level after unemployment, they will have less severe earnings losses. Our analysis is based on a sample of employees with upper secondary vocational education and training combined with objective skill measures derived from occupation-specific training curricula. We address causality issues, including potential selection and endogeneity problems, by combining a matching method with an endogenous treatment effects model. The results show that some general skills can attenuate the negative consequences of unemployment.

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The Role of Hosting Organisations in Italian School-work Experience Programs

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To effectively address young adults difficulties in the transition from secondary school to tertiary education or the labour market and improve their career orientation, since 2005 Italy adopted school-work experience (SWE) programs as a part of their scholastic curriculum. SWE is a pedagogical approach that aims to improve on-the-job experience, which is useful for promoting adolescents' employability and strengthening the connection between learning contents and the labour market's demands. In particular, Law 107/2015 provides that SWE programs are mandatory for all students in the last three years of high school, to increase job opportunities and student orientation skills. More recently, Law 145/2018 renamed these programs "Paths for Transversal Skills and Orientation" (PTSO) by re-modulating the minimum overall duration and the resources assigned to schools and by providing guidelines, with a focus on transversal skills and orientation. Such objectives are even more complex to achieve given the plurality of stakeholders involved in the design and implementation of PTSOs within and outside educational institutions.

This contribution shows the preliminary exploratory phase of a study on host organisations for SWE programs and, more recently, PTSOs. In depth interviews to privileged witnesses in host organisations were conducted to investigate their point of view on SWE and PTSO programs. The study outlines the SWE and PTSO programs activation scenario in Italy and it later focuses on the realised preliminary research on organisations, showing, trough the support of interview excerpts, a reflection upon relevant themes regarding on-the-job experiences.

Social and Educational Intervention with Vulnerable NEET Young People in Pandemic Times: Opportunities, Risks and Challenges

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In contemporary western societies, there is a process of fragmentation of the formal school systems (Barrère and Delvaux, 2017). Nevertheless, school attendance remains mandatory during youth, while learning becomes a lasting company "throughout the life course".

In fact, "places and processes of non-school education" have proliferated, which translate into an "universe of educational and training possibilities" (Palhares, 2008: 115) available to young people. The social economy (Sousa and Kovács, 2014) and its institutions have assumed a particular role in reconfiguring "deteriorated identities" (Goffman, 1982) due to the effects of the school judgement, thus emerging as places for reversing vulnerabilities (namely, those arising from formal education). They do so by frequently adopting an individualized approach to vulnerable young people, supported on flexible proximity work logics (Breviglieri, Pattaroni & Stavo-Debauge, 2003), which is a particularly endangered practice nowadays as many institutions were forced to abandon, more or less permanently, face-to-face work, as long periods of lockdown were imposed in many European countries due to the COVID-19 pandemic crisis.

Based on two case studies developed in 2019, from contrasting territorial contexts (urban and rural) in Portugal, collected within a project aimed to identify, next to a diverse set of social economy institutions, good practices in the field of youth employability aimed specially at young people in NEET conditions, we will explore processes of reconfiguration of the educational and training field beyond the formal educational system, while discussing the main risks and challenges the pandemic period has brought to this sector.

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RN10_T08_03 | Social Inequality, Inclusion, Participation and Internationalisation 6

Transitional Inequality Offset: Educational Expansion and Inequality of Educational Opportunity in European Countries

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Educational expansion has been taking place in European countries since 2000. The proportion of university-educated people is growing and the average education level is increasing. We address the relationship between this recent educational expansion and the inequality of educational opportunity (IEO) given by educational origin. We analyse the European Social Survey (ESS) data from 20 European countries over five rounds (2002, 2006, 2010, 2014, and 2018). Our analysis is restricted to age group 25-34. We use a multilevel sequential logit (MLSL) model for three educational transitions delimited by four International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97) categories. We apply MLSL model for the decomposition of IEO in completed education in both the educational origin effects on passing the transitions and the structural effects (weights) connected with transitions. Our results show that IEO is maintained in educational transitions by an offset mechanism. The weight of each transition takes over the role of the educational origin effect on passing the transition and vice versa. Educational expansion changes primarily the ratio of these two effects. This holds true until one of the transitions becomes mostly universal. After that, its contribution to IEO in completed education begins to diminish.

Government Intervention, Media Discourse and the Intersectionality of Attitudes to the COVID-19 Pandemic in Poland

Anna Odrowaz-Coates, Anna Perkowska-Klejman

Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland

Our presentation is based on an empirical study carried out in Poland in 5 rounds of research linked to milestone changes in public policy, introduced by the government during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. We measured people's reactions to the pandemic and how they were linked to media discourse based on government decisions. We focussed on attitudes, declared behaviours and the level of trust towards both government agencies and the media. The survey was distributed online, for a limited time at each round of study, and over 2500 records were gathered. Whilst the selection of participants was coincidental, and therefore not representative of the whole population, the sample size and the diversity of respondents allowed us to draw credible conclusions. The outcomes confirm that the social and psychological effects of the pandemic are diversified by different social groups. The intersectionality included independent variables such as age and gender, but was found more profoundly linked to inequality in educational attainment, employment status and income, highlighting not only different opinions but critical disparities in wellbeing and significant welfare gaps based on social class.

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Psychological Capital in Educational Context: Lifelong Learning and Beyond Hope

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The world of work is constantly changing whereby innovation and challenges requires oneself to be competitive. Although, human capital and social capital are vital to the success, psychological capital (PsyCap) has been proposed as a new complementary concept that remains in success. Research proves that hope is a good predictor of subjective well-being. Promoting academic PsyCap helps achieve academic success. The author attempts to draw parallels to consider the construct of PsyCap that can predict educational success, and substantiates the assumptions in light of results of survey "Psychological Perspectives on Perceived Hope" and highlights the significant relationships between hope, PsyCap and other relevant variables that impact educational and future life success. These dynamics of hope, meaning in life and well-being needs further empirical clarification. The purpose of this paper is to present the local results, especially the assessment of the social and psychological aspects of hope in relation to well-being. Accordingly, the paper has three aims: Firstly, what is the role of the demographic structure of the samples in enabling social change (optimism and enthusiasm, happy life years, self-efficacy) and hope of life (well-being, basic human needs, life satisfaction)? Secondly, what are the predictability of social change and hope of life? Thirdly, what are the correlation of social change and hope of life? These research questions capture broader social and psychological debates about the topics of lifelong learning, social exclusion, well-being, hope and psychological capital, and they also assist us to progress the discussions around the hope for a good life. SPSS (t-test, ANOVA, multiple regression analysis, canonical correlation analysis) was utilized to gather descriptive statistics.
Keywords: lifelong learning, social exclusion, well-being, hope, psychological capital

The Future of Higher Education After the COVID-19 Pandemic

Ildikó Hrubos

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The coronavirus crises arrived exactly when higher education was feverishly involved in the renewal of learning and teaching worldwide, in the background of which were mainly the challenges (pressures and opportunities) generated by digitalisation. The pandemic made it unavoidable to introduce learning and teaching without personal encounters, and "immediately". This unexpected and extraordinary situation, on the one hand, demanded instant action, and on the other hand, it also resulted in the interest of researchers, since – it can be stated that – an opportunity of a "natural experiment" arose.
Meanwhile ethical questions arose regarding the subject, the need to think in the long term. In general, the content of these characteristically was not to call attention to completely new norms suggested, they rather suggest that in the given emergency well-known human and social values should be enforced more consistently. The list includes such values as moderation in exercising power, solidarity, scientific integrity, honesty in disseminating information, equal treatment, flexibility and credibility.
The question of the existence of higher education (and mostly universities) in the European and global arena sharply rises again. It is already apparent that higher education is in fact capable of reacting quickly, and to the serious challenge it responded not only by defense and fighting for survival, but also with the development of explicitly new concepts, for which courage, risk taking, and imaginative thinking is required.

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RN10_T09_01 | Vocational Education and Training 2

Finnish Vocational Students' Social Networks And The Vocational Education's Reform

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Finnish upper secondary vocational education has faced major financial and organizational changes in recent years. The new legislation went into effect in 2018 and since then vocational education was connected more strongly in the context of neoliberal ideologies of individual competitiveness, students' self-management and entrepreneurial mindset. Simultaneously, the national funding of vocational education has decreased by 23 percent per student between 2013-2017.

Vocational education is in the focal point of many political wishes and expectations. In addition to produce labour force, it is an important mean for integrating young people into the labour market and wider society. We see that there might be a conflict between education's reform and political wishes as reform emphasized individualistic orientation that might not increase student's sense of belonging to their communities either. In the presentation, we will discuss the vocational students' different social networks in the light of vocational education's reform. We are interested in what kind of social ties and networks vocational students' have inside the educational institutions and further, in relations to their families and friends. We also explore how these relationships have developed in time during the vocational education, and how these relationships are able to support their chosen educational paths.

In this presentation, we rely on qualitative data of longitudinal interviews with 17 young people (6 women and 11 men). They come from different parts of Finland: six from Southern Finland, Helsinki region, three from Northern Oulu region and seven from a village from Eastern Finland. All participants have taken part in longitudinal Youth in Time research project.

The different models of Dual Vocational Education and Training in Spain: are they effective against youth unemployment?

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Dual Vocational Education and Training arises in Spain within the European policies about employment and training for young people, particularly based on the German model. However, the lack of an indepth legislation, the high level of unemployment and the poor resources, caused by the economic crisis, or the low role played by the Administration, has led to a limited model. Every Autonomous Community, productive sector, high school or company, has implemented their owns solutions for each limitation, developing different models in Spain. This situation does not allow us to conclude that Dual VET improves the school-to-work transition only by itself, but rather there are some conditions that must be fulfilled in its implementation to achieve the positive effects aimed. This presentation shows the results of several interviews to social actors who design and implement Dual VET and a questionnaire to 460 apprentices in Catalunya, to analyse the different perspectives about the development and possibilities of the model.

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Same Degree, Different Opportunities? Educational and Social Background Effects on Overeducation in Germany

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This article examines whether educational mismatch, measured as overeducation, vary (1) across different educational backgrounds (considering both level and field), (2) across different social backgrounds and (3) by social background among workers with the same educational background. Even though the supply of workers with higher education has grown over time due to the educational expansion in Germany, the country is still characterised by a strongly developed vocational education and training system, whose standards are based on labour market requirements. There is, however, a significant proportion of overeducated workers. This analysis uses rich information on educational and employment background as well as workplaces' skills requirements from the BIBB/BAuA Employment Survey 2018, a representative survey of more than 20,000 workers in Germany. The results suggest that higher educational levels (compared to vocational education and training) are associated with higher overeducation, implying that the supply of high-educated workers exceeds the offer of adequate jobs on the German labour market. The field of education determines the risk of overeducation as well: whereas health, education, engineering, and ICT make for lower risk, the services field induces higher risk. The results also indicate that social background, measured by the parents' occupational status via the Erikson-Goldthorpe-Portocarero-(EGP)-Schema, indirectly but also directly influences overeducation risk. The direct effect of social background on overeducation holds, over and above the effect of the own educational background. Given the strong persistence of overeducation, this article emphasises the relevance of analysing educational mismatches with regard to social inequalities on the labour market.

Decisions Under Uncertainty: Do VET Graduates Make Informed Choices Regarding Higher Education?

Aranya Sritharan, Ladina Rageth

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Higher education (HE) has gained relevance for young adults over the last decades. Stratified education systems offer different types of HE, and hence are complex to understand for prospective HE students, which makes it relevant for them to be adequately informed about different HE offers.

The study at hand is a case study focusing on Swiss VET graduates who have chosen either university education or professional education and training (PET) for higher education. We analyse how misinformation and uncertainty about HE affect young people's choice for different HE programmes. We use cross-sectional data to analyse their information level in terms of not only their subjective assessment of their information level but also their knowledge about HE graduate wages and eligibility for HE programmes. The existing literature uses either information on costs and benefits, or information on the education system to see whether they affect the choice for or against HE. This paper contributes to the existing body by applying three different approaches to measure information, and analyses the choice between equivalent types of HE. Using a probit model, we estimate the impact of subjective assessment, misinformation, and uncertainty on the likelihood of VET graduates choosing PET over university, conditional on a rich set of control variables. Our findings show that VET graduates' information levels differ depending on the HE programme and that this information level does play a role in their HE choice.

RN10_T09_02 | Gender and Education 2

The Intersection of Gender Inequality and Income Inequality in Access to Higher Education, and the Possible Consequences of the Pandemic. Evidence from a Spanish University

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Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain

The paper discusses the intersection of family income and gender of first year students at the undergraduate, master's and doctoral levels at the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, in Spain, for the 2018/2019 academic year. Our research reveals that women, who are majority in undergraduate courses, come from households with a lower income than men. In the transition to master's and doctoral degrees, however, the income of women's households escalates, equating and even overcoming men's income. The data therefore indicate an economic selection, but also a possible adjustment of preferences, since women students with lower incomes access the master's and doctoral levels in lesser proportion than men with the same economic position. The COVID-19 pandemic may exacerbate the inequalities identified. Digitalization of higher education and the implementation of hybrid systems is a major and, probably, perdurable consequence of the pandemic. The associated costs for the students can have a deterrent effect for lower-income women, limiting their access to undergraduate studies, and further excluding them from master's and doctoral studies.

Gender and Epistemic Equality in Higher Education Curricula and Pedagogy: Developing Understanding Through Interdisciplinary and International Collaboration

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Increasing equality of education is vital to achieving wider social development goals, addressing inequalities between as well as within global populations. Central to this is not only access to education, but attention to epistemic inequalities in the presentation of knowledge through curricula and pedagogies. Here we discuss insights from an international project (India, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Nigeria, United Kingdom) focusing on how gender literacy as both topic and approach is included or absent from higher education teaching across social science, science and humanities disciplines.

This British Academy Humanities and Social Sciences Tackling Global Challenges funded project, 'Gender on the higher education learning agenda internationally: Co-constructing foundations for equitable futures' set out to foster development of understanding and knowledge-sharing across disciplinary and international boundaries through a collaboration of feminist academics representing expertise in sociology, education, climate change, chemistry and creative writing. Across diverse disciplines, reified canons of knowledge that remain stubbornly connected to founding fathers (Braidotti, 2013), with gender focus still often constrained to peripheral optional 'specialism.'

Through surveys and interviews with students and staff, we explore experiences of gender inclusions and exclusions, identifying areas of good practice alongside imperatives for new approaches for HE curricula and pedagogy of the future. While our central focus here has been gender, we have been guided in this by an intersectional approach (Crenshaw) that recognises the indelible links between feminist and decolonial understandings (Maldonado-Torres et al. 2017; Ali 2009) around constructions of knowledge and how these are (re)produced in higher education curricula and pedagogies.

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He's Up To No Good, Or Is He? Teacher Efficacy, Gender Stereotypes And Teachability Perceptions In A School Context

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Despite the reasonably amount of studies concerning teacher efficacy, little is known about the association between schools' student composition and teacher efficacy, taking into account teachers' perceptions and teaching style, but also teachers' gender. Teachers with positive perceptions about their students are more likely to experience high feelings of efficacy. However, gender issues are often overlooked in teacher efficacy studies, while research suggests that gender stereotypes may colour teachers' perceptions. Teachers' perceptions of boys and girls are often a product of their own gender stereotypes, and gender gaps are in part socially constructed. Moreover, studies indicate that the influence of teacher perceptions on teachers' feelings of efficacy might differ between male and female teachers. Since the combination of gender and teacher perceptions is often approached using only the teachers' expectations in mathematics, this study tries to investigate a more generalised influence of gender stereotypes and teachability perceptions – a specific expression of teachers' expectation – on three dimensions of teacher efficacy, while taking into account the teachers' gender and schools' gender composition. These three dimensions are teacher efficacy in instructional strategies, classroom management and student engagement. Multilevel analysis was carried out on data of 1247 teachers gathered in 59 schools (2012-2013). Preliminary results show that male teachers score lower on teacher efficacy in instructional strategies and classroom management, however, this negative effect seems to be partly explained through gender stereotypes, taking into account schools' gender composition. Teachers perceiving their students as teachable feel more efficacious in all dimensions.

The Reconciliation of Femininity and Academic Achievements Within Chinese Educational Context

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Female students who pursue high academic achievement have been widely portrayed to be under constant pressure to negotiate their accomplishments and their femininities. Some have proposed that within Asian educational contexts, this pressure may be alleviated by a series of factors (i.e., school disciplines that are intended to achieve "de-gendering" effects). Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 14 Chinese young women who have achieved relative academic success. In doing so, this study seeks to explore the extent to which female students experience conflicts between academic pursuits and desired femininity within Chinese educational contexts. This study reveals two major findings. First, there is a general absence of perceived pressure to reconcile educational achievements and femininity among Chinese participants. This is associated with the fact that participants predominantly define their identity in relation to the schooling and grading aspect of their life. Its gender and femininity aspects are secondary, especially at the early stage of schooling. This indicates a certain degree of emancipation from femininity norms, catalysed by educational demands. Conversely, the absence of perceived pressure may not necessarily harbour any radical subversion. Another critical finding reveals that once the participants reach the age and stage at which they realise that performing certain feminine styles may supplement their education-related efforts, they become inclined to fully commit to performing them. This study contributes to the current understanding of femininity and academic achievements by illustrating how boundaries can and cannot be pushed or negotiated within a specific context.

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RN10_T09_03 |

Pandemic Perspectives 3

Covid-19 And Education: "Pandora's Box" And / Or A Chance To Return To The Ideals Of The Enlightenment Era

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The Covid-19 pandemic shook the world of education like an earthquake, destroying many things, but also leaving a chance for a new kind of development. The closure of schools around the world and the transition to distance learning has stirred the spirits in the world of education, but also some in the world of management and technology. Traditional teaching based on teachers standing in front of students who should listen carefully has been a problem for a long time when the results of this style of education are taken into account, as evidenced by the results of PISA testing, but also the dissatisfaction and lack of motivation of students and teachers. Do new technologies, various off-line and on-line platforms have the potential to substantially recompose young people's attitude towards education and bring us closer to long-set goals such as personality autonomy, ethics, creativity, empathy that are needed today than ever before? The changes caused by the Covid-19 pandemic are leading to the establishment of new relationships between education, management and technology. In this context, is it justified to think about the "Pandora's box" effect, and in what direction can this effect develop in a social system based on neoliberal capitalism? On the other hand, is this catastrophe a chance to refresh Enlightenment era ideals, with new tools, and prepare for the jobs of the future?
Keywords: Covid-19, education, technology, management

"Continue To Get Up Just Like When You Had Lessons". First-year Medical Students' Socialization In France In The Context Of The Covid-19 Pandemic

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Drawing on an ongoing study of the socialization that students undergo in the first year of medical studies, this presentation will focus on processes concerning students' 'time management' and management of their wellbeing. We have studied these during the pandemic in a French university through observations and interviews conducted online with members of the administration and student tutors as well as with a group of 40 students. We will discuss how the volume and types of messages that students have received in these domains as well as their own interpretations of them might have been altered by the sanitary situation. We will argue that these processes are important because French medical students' in addition to learning to cope with an enormous workload (Becker et al., 1961) must also deal with the stress generated by the existence of an end-of-year competitive exam determining whether they can pursue their studies and in which medical field. Furthermore, by learning how to manage their bodies and minds, to calculate to what extent and how to "invest" in learning, to decide what is important, and to work under conditions of urgency, students also form social visions of their future professional activity (Merton, 1957) and social status as a professional elite (Darmon, 2013; Miller, 2011).

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The Impact of Lockdown on the Learning Gap: Family and School Divisions in Times of Crisis

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The lockdown of schools in Spain to confront the effects of COVID-19 caused an enormous impact at both societal and educational levels. Schools and families had to react rapidly to a new teaching and learning scenario without the benefit of previous planning or government guidelines. In this context, some schools were better able to adapt to the new circumstances than others. Likewise, the structure and size of families' economic, social and cultural capital produced significant differences in the learning opportunities for children from different backgrounds. This article assesses the impact of the school lockdown on the learning gap between children from different social backgrounds in Catalonia. Based on 35,419 responses to an online survey administered between 26–30 March 2020 to families with children aged between 3 and 18, the authors' analysis shows that learning opportunities varied significantly. Middle-class families were able to maintain higher standards of education quality in a critical context, while children from socially disadvantaged families had few learning opportunities both in terms of time and learning experiences (schoolwork and maintenance of after-school activities). Results differed by type of school (public/private) where students were enrolled, family economic, social and cultural capital, and family living conditions. In the final part of the article, the authors highlight the importance of the role of the school in ensuring learning opportunities for children from low socioeconomic backgrounds, and they discuss some policy implications of their findings.

Implementation Of Distance Education In Primary School During The First Lockdown In Greece: Parents' Views

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In order to tackle the covid-19 disease, which was caused by the coronavirus SARS-coV-2, it was decided to impose a lockdown. Under these circumstances, schools closed and distance education was implemented (March-May 2020). This was an unprecedented situation for the educational community especially in primary and secondary education and studying it is particularly interesting. In the present study, which is part of a larger study, the views of parents of primary school students regarding the implementation of distance education during school closure are examined. The sample of the research consisted of 1,014 parents of primary school students. A questionnaire, which included open-ended and closed-ended questions, was used as a means of data collection. According to the survey results, one third of parents (33.2%) believe that the implementation of distance education was timely. The difficulties that they encountered during the implementation of distance education concerned the slow Internet connection (42.2%) and the reluctance of children to participate (25.8%). Regarding the children, the parents reported that they missed their friends (76.3%), their extracurricular activities (63.8%), school and their teachers (57.4%). Parents believe that distance education was useful at the time when it was implemented (64.5%), but only 36.2% of them mentioned they were "quite" or "very" satisfied with the implementation of distance education.

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RN10_T10_01 | Students' Perspectives - `The Student Voice'

Students' Perceptions Of Quality In The Norwegian Kindergarten Teacher Education

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This article aims to describe students' perceptions of quality on the Norwegian Kindergarten teacher education. Quality in higher education (HE) has been on both the political and professional agendas for years worldwide. However, there has been a change in what is included in the concept quality. In the past, quality referred to input- or process-quality. Nowadays, quality often refers to results (Stensaker & Prøitz, 2015). Frølich, Gulbrandsen & Stensaker (2015) point out that in Norway, HE's development has moved towards increased use of national guidelines and standardization when organizing study programs.

With the Norwegian kindergarten teacher education reformation in 2012, a national curriculum regulation and national guidelines were laid down. The policy process's focus leading to this was to create a modernized education of high quality (Rammeflu,2011). A significant part of the Norwegian HE system is the students' voices. Over the last years, Studiebarometeret (the student survey) has been given an important position in evaluating and assessing higher education.

This article aims to look at how students in the kindergarten teacher education perceive and interpret quality in their education. Through qualitative interviews with students from 4 different campuses, the students' voices form the data material. The material will be analyzed through Harvey & Green's (1993) theoretical framework on quality in higher education. The framework provides five categories: Quality as the exceptional, quality as perfection, Quality as fitness for purpose, Quality as value for money, and Quality as transformation. Preliminary findings show that students find that quality is closely linked to motivation on the one hand and to clear structure on the other hand.

Individual and School factors Affecting Student Wellbeing – Results of a Systematic Review

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The children's general wellbeing affects the physical, mental health, development, and behaviour of the children as well as it can also be positively related to learning and school performance. That is why it is very important to identify the factors that determine the wellbeing of students and to have as much knowledge and empirical results at our disposal about the factors correlating and affecting student wellbeing. In the last decade, there has been growing research interest in children's wellbeing. Several empirical research results have also emerged on individual and school factors affecting student wellbeing, the systematic summary of which, the synthesis of accumulated research results, can deepen our knowledge of teaching-learning processes and educational effectiveness and equity. The presentation discusses findings of a systematic literature review that is based on the previously accumulated results of student wellbeing research. The main purpose of the review is to summarise the empirical research results and to identify individual and school factors that affect student wellbeing. Another goal is to present the conceptual diversity of student wellbeing, to explore its most important dimensions, indicators, and measurement options. The review is conducted in the databases of EBSCO, Web of Science, ScienceDirect, ProQuest with different keywords and is based on pre-defined inclusion and exclusion criteria (e.g. quantitative studies in English from 2010–2020, elementary school students). The preliminary results show that besides individual characteristics and family background, the schools and school-level factors can also greatly influence the wellbeing of their students. The research is supported by the ÚNKP-20-4 New National Excellence Program of the Ministry for Innovation and Technology from the source of the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund.

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Polish Medical Students' Exposure to the Pharmaceutical Industry. Why do the Informal, Hidden, and Null Curricula Matter in the Process of Physicians' Socialization?

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Socialization to the medical profession is the process whereby certain values and attitudes to the profession are internalized, including those relating to the pharmaceutical industry. Students are influenced not only by the formal curriculum, but also by the hidden curriculum (practice and culture), informal curriculum (interaction with others), and null curriculum (the omission of consideration of certain issues). In my talk I will describe the findings of nine focus group sessions conducted with medical students (second year and upwards) at three Polish medical universities (in Gdansk, Warsaw, and Krakow).

I will discuss quotations from students' discussions illustrating pharmaceutical companies' presence in their educational environment (specifically, in informal, hidden and null curricula). Polish medical students do not consider themselves to be the main target of marketing, but they think it reaches them nevertheless. They are surrounded by various small objects supplied by pharmaceutical companies, and take part in various events organized or sponsored by the industry. Their teachers constitute role models and often have industry connections, some teachers encouraging students to participate in meetings, implicitly teaching students that cooperation brings privileges. Discussions about the industry's impact on doctors or about laws regulating cooperation with the industry rarely (if ever) occur during students' formal education. Exposure to such a culture makes students begin to see cooperation with the industry as natural, and the benefits it confers as a doctor's privilege.

Students' perceptions on Primary to Secondary school transition.

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Students need to face many changes in the transition from Primary to Secondary Education: higher requirement levels, longer timetables, new relationship networks, less personalised treatment, etc. These changes are accompanied by a critical moment in students' life, adolescence stage, turning this process into a challenge. Students are the protagonists of this process, so considering their opinions and feelings is decisive to determine the factors that affect transition. Following a qualitative methodology, students' data have been recorded using questionnaires, interviews and discussion groups to provide a deeper view of participants' attitudes and experiences. Students' data is decisive to examine the factors involved in this process, distinguishing between facilitating and hindering factors. Joint work developed by schools and high schools is a key point to improve the transition process, focusing on students' well-being. Knowing students' experiences by first hand is the first step to act and promote a positive and effective transition for every student.

RN10_T10_02 | Specialist Perspectives 3

Do Children Perform Better in Religious Schools? Evidence From Population Data

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Religious schools enjoy a high academic reputation among parents in many societies. Previous studies that assessed the effect of religious schools were conducted in countries where religious schools are private or where they charge fees and set admission criteria. As a result, the effect of religious schooling could not be separated from the effect of private schooling and selection. We contribute to the literature by using Dutch data that include the entire population of children born between 1998 and 2007. In the Netherlands, both public and religious schools are publicly funded, schooling is free of

charge and admission is independent of the child's religious or ideological character. Using a range of models including fixed effects models, coarsened exact matching, and treatment effect bounds, we compare school outcomes of children in religious versus public schools. Our results indicate that children in religious schools outperform children in public schools in primary education. The benefits of religious schooling were largest for children in Orthodox Protestant, Islamic and Hindu schools, which mostly attract children from a disadvantaged socioeconomic background. However, the influence of religious schooling fades out by the end of secondary education.

"New Regulatory Framework for Private Subsidized Schools in Chile 2014-2020: reshaping market- oriented Education?"

Juan Antonio Carrasco

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Chilean experience of educational reform has been a well-known case of market-oriented framework for school provision by universal funding scheme to demand through vouchers sustained over the last four decades. Put into perspective, Chilean cumulative reform experience is characterized by a radical expansion of markets mechanism and particularly by subsidized private school sector. A no desired but very expected effects in the long term have been an extreme social segregation of the educational system –between schools but also within school-, crisis of public education and unequal access to educational opportunities for students by their socioeconomic status. Explore if educational policies that promote the expansion of private provision - what are the mechanisms that are specific for this purpose - and if, ultimately, these educational policies have contributed to the improvement of quality and social equity is at the center of public interest for Chile and Latin America. The purpose of this work is to understand how new institutional arrangements interacts with the logic of action of private subsidized schools within a high competitive educational market and how schools decoded these news regulatory settings in their everyday life practices and meanings. For this purpose, this research project subscribes mixed methods and contemplate two steps. The first section is a quantitative study, by using statistical analyses to describe how privatization has shaping four specifics educational markets and identified what it means that private subsidized schools respond to a more challenging regulatory context. A second qualitative phase, contemplate a multiple case study approach around a more extended schools trajectory in order to understand in deep its micro-politics and particular route toward a redefinition of their position in an educational market.

Transparency and Obscurity in Human Rights Education – a XXI century Case Study

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"Transparency" is a popular topic in the field of Education. Existing research mostly explores the teaching practice, generating emerging concepts such as "TiLT - Transparency in Learning and Teaching" (Winkelmes, et al., 2019) and assessment models such as "TAPE - Transparency of Assessment in Practice Education" (Stone, 2018).

The sociological exploration of "transparency" often relates with the activity of governments and organisations, particularly with the conditions they build for wide accountability. Usual conceptual associations include democracy, governance, and civil society.

Attempts to articulate both disciplines are diverse. Institutional research often focuses in intergovernmental or international cooperation in "quality education" (UNESCO, 2016), improving public trust in the education systems (Council of Europe & European Union, 2017), or institutional stability and efficiency (Jongbloed, et al., 2018). Academic research often concerns with improving academic results, featuring rarer incursions into the critique of globalized transparency models (Wallenius, et al., 2018) or obscurantist practices of "transparency".

This study explores this blinder angle of Sociology of Education research, taking the case study of a human rights education programme created in the Lisbon metropolitan area in 2015 by a major Portuguese local government. The study comprises 34 interviews to people with different practical and political experiences in the programme: learners, educators, officers, and decision-makers. A second analysis element is a timeline of research obstacles found along the study. The results illustrate the praxis of transparency and obscurity at institutional level, in relation with the wider aims of Democracy and Human Rights Education in the XXI century.

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Intersectional Interference in Digital Literacy

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Digital literacy, the competence to not only be able to use tools but to understand and, in the sense of the term computational empowerment (Dindler et al. 2020, Tissenbaum et al. 2017) even design them, is of increasing importance for education (EC 2007, Conrads et al. 2017). While due to the pandemic more people have been forced to use digital tools, this does not necessarily indicate that all have been empowered to do so in a critical way. This means, the challenge of really implementing digital literacy is still existing. More is needed to empower children in their use of digital tools (Ivari 2020). In addition to that, the last year has shown there is a digital divide, not just between so called digital natives and digital immigrants but due to socio-economic background, gender, and area of living, amongst others (UNESCO 2020; Lev-On et al. 2020). Altogether, it appears as if there is an intersectional interference in digital literacy, meaning that social dynamics associated with gender, race, class, disability and other social markers influence the way children are empowered in their use of digital tools.

In order to better grasp the potential shortfalls of existing concepts and gaps in research we conduct a systematic literature review on intersectional interference in digital literacy. The aim is to further develop our understanding of digital literacy, its relation to empowerment and to highlight potential pitfalls in this endeavour.

RN10_T10_03 | Social Resources and Supports in Education 2

Transforming Education in Jalisco (Mexico) Through Community Participation: the Case of a School as Learning Community.

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The lack of access to quality education and the persistent achievement gap across socio-economic groups are a concern worldwide. Thus, the search for inclusive and effective educational practices that ensure a sustainable future for all has become a priority (UN, 2019). In this vein, a growing body of international research has shown that the schools that become Learning Communities (LC), i.e., schools that widely engage the community in decision-making processes and implement evidence-based practices called Successful Educational Actions (AEE), effectively improve their academic results and coexistence, even in the most disadvantaged educational contexts. Such is the case of a primary school located in a deprived neighbourhood in Guadalajara, Mexico, which became a LC in 2016 with the objective of overcoming school failure. The data presented in this paper, which draw from the comparative analysis of the school results between 2015 and 2021 as well as from in-depth interviews with school staff, family members and students, show that the implementation of SEA led to a drastic improvement in school performance and reduction of conflicts. What is more, data collected in early 2021 show that despite the social distancing measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic the school has managed to maintain a relatively high participation of family members in decision-making processes through mixed committees. In sum, these results add up to the body of evidence that points to the LC model as an effective tool to improve school performance, reduce social inequalities and promote social inclusion even during the current pandemic.

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Understanding Educational Inequalities and Opportunities During the Covid-19 Pandemic: the Case of the Cieszyn Silesia Region in Polish-Czech Borderland

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The paper discusses the role of symbolic and economic capitals in generating and mitigating social inequalities among secondary-education students during the COVID-19 pandemic. Combining Bourdieu's framework (economy of symbolic goods) with Znaniecki's interpretive approach (humanistic coefficient) we will analyse students' educational capacities and cultural competences, social and economic resources, and the reflexive understanding of these factors by people involved in education. Our data comes from students, school staff and administration, and parents. Firstly, we will look at students' perception of obstacles to and opportunities of successful distant learning, and how they see family life, peer-group dynamics and relations with teachers as relevant factors. Secondly, input from parents will highlight their perception of schools' capability and their own efforts in helping children. Lastly, we will explore teachers' and school administration's perspectives on their own institutions and educational policies. An online survey on a sample of students in secondary schools will provide quantitative data. In-depth interviews will provide qualitative data from teachers, school administration and parents. The population is from Cieszyn Silesia – a region of southern Poland near Czechia. We will discuss the regions' historical and religious specificity (borderland location and influence of Protestantism) in creating social networks and symbolic sphere helpful in overcoming educational gaps. Our underlying assumption is that lived experiences and definitions of the situation require exploration as much as objectivised symbolic and economic factors in order to grasp inequalities and mitigation strategies in educational settings and learning environments.
KEYWORDS: capitals, distant learning, school system, students' experiences

Student Counseling Today: Future Implications of Carl Roger's Phenomenology for Education

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The future of universities and education at large has attracted sociological attention since digital education became influential for teaching and learning in knowledge societies. On the other hand, especially after the Covid-19 outbreak, an increasing evidence suggests that student's mental health has suffered due to the impact of online teaching and learning over lockdown. The paper discusses this issue in reference to student counseling - how and in what ways this can serve the student's contemporary needs. It uses Carl Roger's phenomenology and theory of personality to sociologically reflect on student counseling in times of increasing digitalization of education and uncertainty for career planning. It shows that some of important career counseling features as pointed by Carl Rogers have to be considered by universities to better serve the needs of their student communities.

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RN11 | Sociology of Emotions

RN11_T01_01 | Theorizing emotions

Ressentiment: A Complex Emotion or an Emotional Mechanism?

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Ressentiment has been identified behind support of right-wing populism and extremism as well as Islamic radicalism. The function of ressentiment is to carry out two parallel transvaluations: a devaluation of a desired yet unattainable object, and a revaluation of the self from a loser into noble, pious, and superior. Ressentiment starts from negative emotions and feelings targeting the vulnerable self, whose repression triggers the transvaluation, and gives rise to other-directed negative emotions that are shared with the like-minded. However, there are several open questions about ressentiment. (1) Is it a complex emotion (TenHouten 2018; Demertzis 2020), or rather an emotional mechanism (Salmela & von Scheve 2017)? (2) What emotions constitute or drive ressentiment; and what emotions are its outcomes? (3) What psychological processes can be identitied in ressentiment; and (4) What is the role of social sharing in ressentiment. We outline a theory of ressentiment that integrates three traditions: the philosophical scholarship of ressentiment by Nietzsche (1884) and Scheler (1915) with its contemporary proponents in philosophy and sociology (Demertzis 2020; TenHouten 2018; Aeschbach 2017; Elster 1999) that highlights envy as the driver of ressentiment; the sociological approach of Scheff (1994) and Turner (2007) that focuses on the repression and transmutation of shame and its social consequences; and psychoanalytic scholarship on defences (Kohut 1984; Laing 1969; Klein 1958). We argue that envy, shame, and inefficacious anger, with associated feelings of inferiority and impotence are drivers of ressentiment, understood as an emotional mechanism that employs several, partially idiosyncratic defences in the transvaluation of the self and its values, whereas resentment, indignation, and hatred, reinforced by social sharing, are its outcomes.

Emotional Disability Studies - A Case For Comprehensive Engagement

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The proposed paper presents preliminary results of my PhD project that seeks to suggest fruitful theoretical concepts and a common language on emotion and affect for the field of Disability Studies, drawing on the Sociology of Emotions as well as Affect Studies.

The emotional repertoire of the non-disabled imaginary (Hughes 2012) focuses on non-disabled people's feelings in their socio-cultural context. Unpacking this repertoire, disability stands for something else, be it vulnerability (ibid.), an exemption from neoliberal (self-)exploitation (Puar 2017) or a reassurance to be positioned on the "normal" side of binary identity categories (Garland-Thomson 2017) – and thus elicits a whole range of different emotions like abjection, contempt or pity.

I call this repertoire's consequences disabling affect. Informed by the emotional repertoire of the non-disabled imaginary, disabled people face violent threats and material exclusion (Burch 2018), their own feelings are subject to medicalisation when they are misunderstood as direct effects of impairment (Fish 2018) and they have to relentlessly perform emotion work (Hochschild 2012[1983]). for the sake of others to comply with feeling rules (ibid), which puts a burden on them or even blame (Liddiard 2018).

Lastly, different feeling strategies in an ableist society are promoted to tackle disabling affect. These strategies oscillate between Cripping (McRuer 2006)– deliberately enacting pride of disability as resisting harmful social norms – and Reclaiming – acknowledging hurtful "authentic" emotions connected to the disability experience (Watermeyer 2014).

I advocate for a comprehensive engagement with emotionality in a field where, so far, discourses on emotional topics are scattered.

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Storytelling, Boundaries and Emotions: The Narrative Genre Foundations of Inclusionary and Exclusionary 'Structures of Feeling'

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A variety of strands offer explanations for the sources of individual and collective feelings. In general, narrativity is widely associated with the (re)production of feelings. This basically follows the existing 'narrative identity' literature, communities are held together by a shared narrative which romantically connects the past, present and the future of a given community and generates associated feelings. These shared narratives transform sometimes, however, there is little research on the social mechanisms that underlie reconfigurations of feelings attached to subjects, hero/ines and boundary-making. In this paper, I thus ask how, and by what, feelings of emotional attachments and detachments to communities are driven.

To respond to this question, I present a novel approach which, rooted in cultural sociology, weds Habermas' communicative action theory with Frye's narrative genre theory to explain the mechanisms that generate 'structures of feelings'. This novel approach builds on the assumption that it is through the act of crafting stories that emotionalizing subjectivities and boundaries arise, and that these stories emerge in four narrative forms (genres) in western societies: romance, comedy, tragedy and irony. These four narrative genres (pre)configure the way collectives feel about 'us' and 'Others' through their distinct plot movements. Some genres—romance and comedy—create strong feelings of emotional attachment to an omniscient/triumphant hero/ine in the wake of a happy ending, these feelings fix boundaries vis-à-vis perpetrating 'Others'. Other genres—tragedy and irony—generate feelings of emotional detachment from a failing hero/ine which blur boundaries towards the inclusion of 'new' and/or 'othered' perspectives.

Emotional Imperatives of Late Modern Society and their Possible Social Consequences

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The purpose of this paper is to examine the main "imperatives" of contemporary emotional culture, which may provide special research optics for a deeper understanding of late modern society. The paper begins with a definition of emotional culture and based on the body of works in the sociology of emotions and identifies dominant emotional norms and their corresponding perceptions, which have the character of imperatives in people's everyday experience and serve as an extension of social values. These emotional imperatives include a rational control over emotions, compulsive desire to be and look happy, avoiding negative feelings, individual guilt from any failure in social life, a grievance that takes the form of righteous indignation, and others. These "imperatives" are in some respect contradictory, reflecting different aspects of life, but generally subject to the logic of late modern society, and can have important unobvious social consequences such as broken social ties, «chronic" feelings of depression and frustration, tiredness, bad moods, increased anxiety and fears and many other unobvious consequences, such as the emergence of new forms of solidarity. As a result of global events and the resulting social crises, these imperatives may change, thereby allowing us to track how people's lived experiences are changing. The list of emotional imperatives anyway is not full as well as their description, but through the outlined emotional imperatives the author attempts to describe theoretically contemporary cultural configurations of lived experience through leading emotional norms.

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RN11_T01_02 | Emotions in the Pandemic (1)

Nostalgia in Times of Crisis

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The paper will discuss the uprise of nostalgic practices during times of crises using different examples from the current pandemic situation. The capacity of nostalgia to be a coping mechanism in times of (individual) crisis was shown in different psychological experimental settings (e.g. by Tim Wildschut et al). People under stressful circumstances rely on social bonds for intimacy and protection. If there are deficiencies in social connectedness people look for compensatory mechanisms. By activating memories on former events, especially social activities and one's own role in these activities with other people, people can re-establish a feeling of connectedness even when they are at the current moment in a lonely position. The rising need for this kind of coping mechanism in our globalized ever changing world has already been discussed by literary scholars like Dennis Walder or Svetlana Boym, who described the up-rise of interest in nostalgic dealings with the past in literature and the arts as a feature of our time. One could expect that during the current pandemic situation - with its physical distancing practices - the need for this kind of coping mechanism is especially high. From a sociological point of view the embedding of individual feelings of nostalgia (and of practices leading to nostalgia) in a collective climate of crisis is of special interest.

Family Relationships During Strict Confinement: Mixed Emotions and Feelings

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This paper delves into family relationships during the strict confinement caused by Covid-19, specifically of university students and their families in the region of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain. In this scenario of hostility and fear, the following research question should be asked: How has confinement influenced the relationships between family members? To answer this question, a qualitative approach is designed, using the in-depth interview (N = 17) as the most appropriate tool due to the degree of intimacy and flexibility it offers.

First, we pay attention to nuclear families who have experienced confinement in the same home. This phenomenon has been an opportunity to spend time with the family and this can serve to strengthen emotional ties. Although on the other hand, in cases where there is no relevant emotional connection or the relationships between some members are not very good, it can suppose a problem in the correct development of coexistence. On this the degree of frustration produced by being limited to the freedom of movement to one's own home and the feeling of uncertainty associated with the pandemic situation affects negativily. On the other hand, the division of household chores can also become a reason for discussion and confrontation in many cases. Second, we analyze relationships with other members of the family, who do not usually live together: grandmothers and grandfathers. These are the oldest profiles, more sensitive to the problems produced by Covid-19 and who also suffer from the digital gap.

Keywords: Family, feelings, confinement, Covid-19.

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Farewell in Corona Times. To Say Good Bye to Dying Next of Kin in Times of Restrictions

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In our society, great importance is attached to being able to say goodbye to our loved ones when they are dying. The covid-19 pandemic not only causes more deaths but also create barriers to being present in the death process. In a study conducted in 2020, nine people whose next of kin died during covid-19 restrictions were interviewed. The aim of the article is to make visible norms and ideas about final farewells and identify how the interviewees handle their emotions when deviating from or fulfilling these norms. Physical and emotional presence at the deathbed are prominent ideals of how a farewell should take place, both to support the dying person and for relatives to feel involved. The interviewees who have lived up to these ideals express pride and gratitude, while those who have not been able to do so express anxiety, guilt, helplessness and pain. To deal with their emotions they try to establish trust both in the necessity of the covid-19 restrictions and in the staff that worked with their deceased relatives.

"When life stays at home." Emotions and Their Management within Families during the First, Second and Third Lockdown in Austria

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The Corona crisis is upsetting the order of everyday life and our routines. People are confronted with unprecedented challenges. In particular, the politically imposed lockdowns are causing life to shift homewards. Gainful employment, childcare and nursing care, housework and leisure time, all areas of life take place at home and have to be reorganized completely in many cases. Often, the boundaries between work and leisure blur. It is a great challenge for families and family cohesion. Due to these circumstances people deal with a variety of stresses.

During the Corona crisis we surveyed people in Austria during two phases of the crisis: at the beginning of the Corona crisis in the first lockdown (March/April 2020) and in the autumn/winter of 2020, when the second and third lockdowns were imposed.
We are interested in the stresses and reliefs people feel during these lockdown phases of the crisis and which emotions correspond to them. We focus on the circumstances of life and the subjective perceptions of the respondents. We analyse the emotions mentioned in connection with stresses and the emotions people associate with relieving factors. In doing so, we assume that emotion management must be used to regulate the frequently ambivalent emotional states resulting from the crisis situation. Hence, knowing about the interplay between positive and negative emotions is crucial. We observe, if temporary emotional norms emerge in this setting of crisis, and furthermore look into the emotions that arise in the changed everyday life and how they are negotiated and negotiated in the families.

RN11_T02_01 | Political sociology of emotions

Political Interest as Political Emotion

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For eighty years political interest was treated as a basic variable to estimate people's involvement in politics. Together with political efficacy, in the political culture research it has been assessed as a psychological predisposition to be included in the individual orientations towards the components of the political system. Although Almond and Verba differentiated psychological orientations into cognitive, affective and evaluative, in the main, political sociologists opted to subsume political interest under the diffuse category of psychological predispositions without any further qualification. During the 1990s a number of scholars defined it as curiosity about political affairs; that was a step heading towards concretization of the concept. However, curiosity was understood more in terms of cognition than emotion. The vagueness of the concept has been also due to the dual meaning of 'interest' itself: it refers to advantages and profits, and the will of someone to take a share in them; besides, it refers to caring about something, to be curious about some phenomenon. Taking into account that curiosity has long

ago been registered as primary emotion, from a (political) sociology of emotions point of view, this paper offers an alternative but no less supplementary understanding of political interest as a political emotion. Political emotions are viewed as lasting affective predispositions supported reciprocally by the political and social norms of a given society, playing a key role in the constitution of its political culture and the authoritative allocation of resources (Demertzis 2014: 227–228).

Emotions and Politics: About Emotional Capital and Emotional Work

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Looking at political developments, it is easy to emphasize the high relevance of emotions in the field of politics. More and more citizens express their political discontent in an emotional manner (e.g. COVID-19 deniers), to whom politicians respond again emotionally. In fact, my empirical data proves the integral part of emotions in political work. During my dissertation, I have conducted interviews with members of the German Parliament to highlight the role of emotional capital.

It has turned out that politicians have a high degree of "political capital" (Bourdieu) which is closely interwoven with "emotional capital" (Illouz). Here, the emotional capital has a strategic character: Politicians are aware of the central importance of emotions within their work, so they not only prepare themselves in terms of content, but also 'emotionally'. To be more precise, politicians have a "toolbox" that is filled with different emotions. Depending on their needs, they use specific emotions that correspond to both their gender and their political department. In contrast to Illouz or Penz/ Sauer, politicians specifically and consciously acquire emotional capital, which they use especially in their "emotional work" (Hochschild). By using specific emotions politicians try to win political battles or electoral votes.

In my speech I would like to take a closer look at the emotional capital from a gender perspective and present the different methods of emotional work in the political field. Finally, I would like to demonstrate the interrelation between them.

Europe's shame: exploring shaming dynamics at the European Parliament (EP)

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Previous research on the role of emotions in the European Parliament (EP) has shown that shaming is common currency in a few policy areas, particularly migration and asylum (Sanchez Salgado, 2020). This article aims to analyse how shame has been perceived and how shaming strategies have been used in the European Parliament over a long-time period (1999-2014). This analysis uncovers thus the darkest side of EU policies, including those moments where the EU was perceived to have performed poorly with respect to socially prescribed standards or norms (Brader and Markus 2013). This paper discusses first how the perception and strategic usages of shame has differed per policy area and evolved over time. Secondly the attention will be turned to shaming dynamics. To which extent have shaming strategies trying to influence behaviour been successful? Has shame contributed to informal policing and to the maintaining of group norms? Have the so-called 'shameful events' been ignored or debunked? Or alternatively, to which extent have events that presumably caused pain, hurt and loss been acknowledged leading to reparation and political action? Has shame played a relevant role helping bringing together the European nation as a felt community? This paper combines an Atlas-ti content analysis with an in-depth analysis of the use of shame by EU policy-makers at the European Parliament from 1999 to 2014. Data analysed includes European Parliamentary Debates and policy documents available for this period.

Emotions in Decision-making Cooperation — A Re-reading of Interaction Data

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The study presented conducts an emotion-centred re-reading of decision-making cooperation data. The data consists of interviews and surveys of politicians and office-holders in Finnish municipal government. Originally, on the basis of the data, a framework model of decision-making cooperation between the two groups was constructed. The model is based on the 'categorical trinity' of motives-means-opportunities as the bases of successful cooperation. The description and explanation within this model is based mainly on normative and rational factors. Observed emotions in the interaction process are now explicitly located inside the cooperation framework.

The emotional re-reading of the decision-making cooperation data has several aims which are realised to different degrees. These include the following: 1) to decipher the places in the interaction framework model where emotions are spontaneously reported, and to record their value (positive/negative) and force; 2) to see what the locations, values and forces of the emotions are for the actors who generally experience their action and interaction in the municipal government as successful, in relation to those who see their action and interaction as less successful; 3) to make some assessment of the minimum amount of emotions that can, besides rational and normative reasons, be used to describe and explain interaction in the studied local government context; and, 4) to create some basis for more systematically studying, both qualitatively and quantitatively, the meaning and place of emotions in local intra-government decision-making cooperation.

RN11_T02_02 | Emotions in the Pandemic (2)

Pandemic Narratives: Emotional Attitudes and Political Choices in Italy During the Covid-19 Emergency

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The COVID-19 pandemic is having a strong impact on our lives, emotional attitudes and political choices. More than twenty years ago, Marcus (2000) highlighted how political sciences have been largely dominated by cognitive accounts and by a neat division and opposition between emotion and reason. Social and political scientists have recently managed to make up for the missed opportunities, and several scholars have discussed and illustrated, from different perspectives, the key role that emotions play on political attitudes and behaviour. Yet findings connecting the pandemic and people emotional attitudes in light of political choices taken at the Governmental level remain inconsistent and in need of further development (Amat et al., 2020; Bol et al, 2020; Grossman et al., 2020; Harell, 2020; Leininger and Shaub, 2020; Reny and Barreto, 2020).

This paper contributes to current debates on these issues by focusing on the complex emotional scenario characterising Italy during the Covid-19 emergency. What kind of emotional attitudes prevail in Italy during the pandemic? How do such emotional attitudes affect and are affected by political choices? Why? What type of broader narratives do they contribute to create and consolidate? What are or may be the potential long-term implications of such narratives? Drawing on a discourse and visual analysis of different types of media and communication channels, this paper aims to address some of these questions. A focus on the Italian case study—whose Government crisis in the middle of the pandemic undoubtedly represents an exception in the international scenario—can add relevant insights in the complex and ambivalent relationships between emotions and politics.

Impact of the Pandemic Covid-19 on the Well-being of Portuguese University Students.

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The confinement imposed by Covid-19, constitutes the biggest real laboratory on the human capacity to adapt (or not) to societal contexts. The emotion scale is a construct that contains cognitive assessments of positive emotions as well as their negative experiences. Much research has shown that emotions develop throughout life, and that emotions decrease with age (Littman-Ovadia & Russo-Netzer, 2019). It has also been found that positive emotions increase with age, and for example that older people feel less anger, less anxiety. The purpose of the investigation was to understand the emotional state of the respondents during the confinement period, as well as changes and implications of this new reality for Portuguese university students. We used a sample of 525 answers. Our results show that during the confinement period, our respondents were modernly happy and a little irritated. We also found that there is a significant correlation between the gender of the respondents and the following emotional states: Feeling distressed, alarmed, distressed, scared, anxious, aggressive, and sad. It was found that the variable household composition has a significant and negative impact on the following emotional states: feeling afflicted, distressed, apprehensive, concerned, content. In turn, it was found that the household has a significant and positive impact. In short, one of the conclusions of this study was to verify that the emotional states in the period of confinement are manifested differently between gender and the composition of the household. The study will make it possible to understand the impact of the pandemic on young people's well-being and for parents, social scientists to help them better cope with the post-confinement period and similar situations in the future.

What Do We Really Need? Rationality And Emotions In Consumption Habits During COVID-19 Crisis

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Since the beginning of the pandemic, lifestyle habits have been seriously altered by lockdown and the imposition of social distancing. This transference of social life and social relations to the mainly domestic sphere is linked to a series of transformations of consumption habits and structure, what some scholars call consumption of panic (Shunya and Teramoto, 2020). This notion can be characterized by fear and uncertainness, while rationality is in the background.

This communication analyses some of the most important dimensions linked to individual and household consumption and the emotions linked to them in the context of the COVID pandemic. More specifically, we have proposed an operativization of the notion of emotional consumption based on the analysis of three key dimensions, these are the notions of necessity, scarcity and desire that have been redefined in the consumption pandemic.

We have developed a qualitative analysis based on semi structured interviews. Provisional results show that consumption is strongly embedded in an intense emotional ground. This is affecting not only in-person consumption but also online purchases. This led us to redefine the dimensions mentioned above in a logic that questions the dominant model of explanation based on the concept of instrumental rationality used by mainstream economic approaches to explain the individuals' consumption habits.

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RN11_T03_01 | Emotion and populism

From Specific Worries to Generalized Anger: The Emotional Dynamics of Right-Wing Political Populism

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Right-wing populist parties have transformed the political landscape across many advanced, democratic economies. Their continued strength has been linked to an increasing sense of both economic and cultural insecurity, driven by the conjunction of economic deregulation, globalization, and increased socio-cultural competition. However, socioeconomic factors alone do not fully capture the dynamics of populist activation and support. In this chapter, we argue that emotional processes are a fundamental component that underpin support for right-wing populist parties. We argue that one ignored mechanism of "ressentiment" explains how support for right-wing populists can transform specific and targeted negative emotions, such as insecurity and worries, into generalized anger and resentment. We furthermore propose that this generalized anger not only creates a new political identity of shared grievance, it also furthers political polarization and leads to further strengthening of a newly found right-wing populist lifeworld. We test our propositions using representative, longitudinal data from the German Socio-Economic Panel and cross-lagged regression models that predict voting for the German right-wing party Alternative für Deutschland (AfD).

Individual Resentment, Collective Envy: Ethos of right-wing populism in central Anatolia

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Research in the American heartland reveals that resentment and anger are shared sentiments among Trump voters against regional inequalities and perceived threat to their social fabric. While rural-urban divide and political polarization fuel similar sentiments among right-wing supporters in Erdoğan's Turkey, the socio-political context that these sentiments are rooted and their affect is mediated remain underexplored in the Turkish case. My ethnographic research among AKP-voting businessmen in central Anatolia, Çorum, addresses this particular gap and aims to show how the intimate experiences resonate in the political sphere. In my paper, I trace recurring expressions of resentment, suffering and ambition in Anatolian businessmen's narratives in their family and work histories. My findings suggest that these sentiments are most frequently vocalised by respondents as a reaction to demeaning experiences of wage-labour and to oppressive encounters with hegemonic masculinity. Navigating through hegemonic class and gender ideologies trying to secure their future, offspring and status, 'success' in these men's lives crystalizes in their achieved reputation and honour in their local communities. Synchronously, they construct their own 'other' who constantly threatens the hardly achieved reputation and well-being, expressed in the Anatolian vernacular as 'collective envy.' Collective envy keeps the narrative of suffering and resentment alive, feeds into the nationalist exceptionalism that forms the ethos that guides people's view of themselves in the world as to others, and transcends the local community. Consolidation of Erdoğan's right-wing populism occurs with an appeal to this particular ethos mediated by the affect of collective envy.

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Angry Populists or Concerned Citizens? How Linguistic Emotion Ascriptions Shape Affective, Cognitive, and Behavioural Responses to Political Outgroups

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Emotion expressions of outgroup members inform judgements and prompt affective responses in observers. Thus, they can effectively shape intergroup relations. However, in the context of social and political conflicts emotions are not always directly observed in face-to-face interactions. Instead, they are frequently linguistically ascribed to particular actors or groups. Examples of such emotion ascriptions are found, among others, in media reports and political campaign messaging. To this point, not much is known about the specific effects that linguistic ascriptions of discrete emotions to outgroups can have on intergroup relations. With this pre-registered study, we contribute to bridging this gap by analysing the effects of ascriptions of two discrete emotions, namely anger and fear, to a political outgroup. Both anger and fear are frequently evoked in connection with and ascribed to political groups, especially right-wing populist actors. We conduct an online survey experiment in a sample of the German general population (N = 3000) in which we manipulate the emotions ascribed to right-wing populist outgroups using brief vignettes. We are specifically interested in resulting changes in intergroup emotions, stereotype content, and action tendencies, as all of these are central building blocks of intergroup relations.

Othering Negative Emotions - Emotion Discourse in the Esoteric Right Wing 'Anastasia' Movement

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The Anastasia movement claims to centre around spiritual and ecological aims, but empirical investigations disclose the movement's entanglement with far-right political actors and its promotion of right wing political attitudes, such as pronounced antisemitism, sexism and homophobia (Infosekta 2016; Rosga 2018). Started in Russia in the 1990s, the movement's ideological foundations lie in the fictional novels of Wladimir Megre and their female protagonist 'Anastasia'. Movement proponents advocate and aim to settle in self-subsistant so called 'family estates' in rural areas.

Anastasia strikingly connects seemingly disparate discursive frames such as nature protection, peace and harmony on the one hand with right wing narratives and conspiracy theories on the other hand. Based on an analysis of actors' discursive strategies, I argue that emotion discourse plays a crucial role in connecting structures of meaning stressing spirituality with those implicitly referring to right wing political aims. Framing liberal or left-wing critics of the movement as acting based on negative emotions such as hate, anger or fear is central to Anastasia's emotion discourse. At the same time, Anastasia actors stage themselves as peaceful, harmless victims of political correctness who are oriented towards positive emotions. These discursive strategies, centering around processes of 'othering' negative emotions, crucially contribute to disguising right wing narratives and goals as 'unpolitical' visions of an idyllic world for everybody. The presented findings may also illuminate the role of emotion discourse in alliances of spiritual hippies with right wing extremists that have recently been observed in demonstrations against government anti-corona measures.

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RN11_T03_02 | Uncertainty and hope about the future

Hope in a Threatening Future. An Emotion-sociological Approach to Hope

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The purpose of this paper is to theorize hope from an emotion-sociological perspective, emphasizing its interactional, social, and collective dynamics. According to McGeer (2004) hope arises when our own agency appears limited. I consider hope as an emotion as well as a compound of multiple interacting emotions that spur and direct hope. Such supportive emotions (e.g. Lantz 2019) can be fear, despair, aggression, grief, sympathy and love. As argued by Barbalet (1998) emotions can be analysed in terms of sources, objects and outcomes. I suggest that supportive emotions tie hope to different sources and objects. Analysing how collective cognitive re-framing (emotion management) achieves these ties between emotion, source and object is crucial to understand hope's outcomes and impacts on individual and collective action. Drawing on Terpe's (2017) work on negative hopes, I propose a model where the action orientation of hope is passive or active, and the social level of hope is individual or collective, resulting in different emotional compounds and actions. The model shows some sources and objects of hope generate fear and aggression or grief and love respectively. In combination with passive or active action orientations at the collective or individual level, the result is different types of hope and different outcomes. The model is illustrated by preliminary findings from an ongoing research project studying the Transition Network and the Collapsologists, notably the collective emotion management called 'inner transition' and 'positive deep adaptation'.

Future Emotion of Action Readiness—Accelerating Climate Transition

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Curiosity and farsightedness are indeed formidable weapons during crises, but the question of how organizational actors decide to take action in due time when the future is unpredictably foggy continues to challenge the transition towards a livable zero-emission future. In essence, emotion constitutes reason to take action, and therefore, the article investigates the interplay between strategic (future) goals and the felt need to take action now by focusing on the temporality of emotion—how emotions evolve over and in time to provide an "affective knowledge; a knowledge that moves people to feel and act.".

Empirically, the article draws on a longitudinal study within the sustainability department of a large multinational firm and presents a rhetorical analysis of how appeals to taking climate action are situated in between organizational plausibility and sustainable desirability.

Theoretically, the article advances the concept of a 'temporality of emotion', by combining the nascent concept of 'temporal translation' within organization studies with a sociological understanding of emotion as a link between structure and agency. Hereby, it furthers our understanding of how emotions interact and evolve as an ongoing negotiated organizing of temporality that constitutes compelling reasons to act in the present.

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Unsettling Futures: Climate Change, Emotions and Mothering

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To unsettle is to loosen both people and norms from steady or place-based foundations. To unsettle can mean disrupting normative expectations, for example that reproduction, family intimacies, bodily connection and well-being are best nurtured by staying put, staying together and 'settling down'. To feel unsettled is considered a cause for mourning, for pity. It is to feel ungrounded, at sea, uncertain, anxious. However, there may be both good and bad emotional consequences attached to unsettling norms around the intimate reproduction of and caring for bodies? Might unsettling feel exciting, adventurous, hopeful, curious? What is the potential of unsettling for social and political change? In the context of climate change new forms of unsettling arise. Climate change is making people mobile, often whether they like it or not. It is also unsettling people's connection to the future and for some women, it is severing their links to a future in which they settle down and have a family. We explore the emotionally reflexive processes by which they come to these decisions by analysing the testimonies on 'Conceivable Future', a women-led network of Americans bringing awareness to the threat climate change poses to reproductive justice. Are their emotionally reflexive processes driven by anxiety, fear and grief or by hopes for a deep future for the planet that is less human-centred?

Ecological Emotions And An Ethics Of Care For Eco-Social Change

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Contemporary societies are confronted with multiple socio-ecological crises: climate disaster, mass extinction and the COVID-19 pandemic alike highlight a fundamental ill in our (western) relationship with nature. In spite vast scientific knowledge and technological innovations available today, individual as well as collective responses to environmental problems remain insufficient to facilitate transformative change. Instead, troubling emotions and existential insecurities harbored by these crises seem to foster cognitive dissonance and socially enacted denial. I argue that what´s lacking from current engagement with socio-ecological problems is sociological imagination for alternative ways of living with and relating to others, including the nonhuman world. Instead of approaching socio-ecological problems from the dualist understanding of nature prevalent in western societies today, I argue that we need to ground ecosocial change in an idea of multispecies coexistence. In order to better understand the motives behind environmental inaction and identify potential for change, I conceptualise human-nature relations as relationships of care and analyse eco-social change as a matter of finding ethically appropriate ways of dealing with conflicting caring needs. Combining a New Materialist relational ontology with an ethics of care, I argue, as humans are constituted through their relationships with nature, practicing responsible relationships with nature is key for eco-social change. Responsible care thereby requires 1) practices of care, 2) affective (cognitive and emotional) care, and c) ethico-political engagement with conflicting caring needs (cf. Puig de la Bellacasa 2017). In this paper I focus on the role of troubling emotions for ecological (in-)action.

RN11_T04_01 | Emotion and nationalism

Incar-Nations: Emotional States and Embodied Nations under Covid-19

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Recent work in the political sociology of emotions (Berezin, 2002; Holmes, 2004; Demertzis, 2013, 2020; Heaney, 2019; Heaney & Flam, 2013) has begun to take the relationship between the nation-state and emotion much more seriously. Indeed, this relationship has been thrown into more sharp relief under Covid-19 where, far from the 'decline' narratives of just a few years ago, state power, and its intersections with nationalism, and emotion have become perhaps the defining features of the current political conjuncture. The pandemic reasserts and makes visible the extent and reach of state power, and the fundamentals of what the state/citizen relation is founded upon: the sacrifice of liberty for the promise of protection. The crisis simplifies the dominant emotional regimes operating within the nation-state, and shows how both the 'left hand' (caring, giving) and the 'right hand' (punishing, taking) of the state works on and through the emotions in a time of crisis. In this paper I wish to reflect on this 'emotional state' and show how a more embodied conception of nationalism can help us to understand the emotional basis of state power and state legitimacy. This perspective aims to combine key insights from the sociology of emotions, cognitive sociology, and the sociology of embodiment, 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 and the Irish State's response to the Covid-19 pandemic will be used to illuminate key points.

Deep Story of Right-Wing Afrikaner. Understanding the Nexus of History, Emotions and Morality

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In my contribution, I use an empirical example from my ongoing ethnographic research in Johannesburg to point out the relevance of the temporal dimension (historical rootedness) of emotions and moral evaluations. In doing so, I draw on the concept of the deep story to capture the complex entanglement of history, emotions, morality and current worldviews. This concept, originally developed by Arlie Hochschild, refers to a collectively shared narrative that links history to the present and thereby legitimizes a particular worldview and accompanying sets of emotions and their management. For an interpretive sociology in particular, it is important to see emotions of right-wingers not only as negative or morally problematic, but to understand where these emotions and thus the current worldviews come from. By reconstructing the deep story, such a deeper understanding can be achieved, and based on this, it is hoped that the political debate will become less confrontational and more understanding.

Empirically, I reconstruct the deep story of white right-wing Afrikaner from Mindalore in Johannesburg. Their historical narrative, which I encountered in conversations, is very strongly emotionalized and moralized. They describe Afrikaner history in South Africa as an ongoing struggle for survival, first of settlers against nature, then in various wars and finally economically in the 1930s. The apartheid state (1948-90s) appears as the guarantor of the Afrikaners' survival and self-assertion, which is why its delegitimisation through the democratic transformation in the 1990s is problematic for them. As 'moral losers' of history, old fears regarding the struggle for survival become more relevant again and express themselves in fears of economic deprivation, the loss of cultural identity and political irrelevance due to minority status.

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Emotional Narratives and National Symbolism: Neo-Ottomanist Construction of National Days in Turkey

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This research aims at understanding the transforming discourses of national identity, particularly focusing on the case of Turkey. Using the rhetoric of constructing 'new Turkey', the JDP government in Turkey has put into practice a novel mode of identity politics, seeking to redefine the Turkish identity as a religiously conservative nationality that exalts its Ottoman past. By taking this political and cultural transformation as a point of departure, this research investigates cultural politics of emotions enmeshed in national symbolism. To do so, I specifically examine transformations of national days as a particular technology of symbolism. Specifically, I examine the celebration of Istanbul's conquest by Ottoman forces in 1453. I draw upon media texts as a heuristic to illustrate the symbolism of national identity, in which contesting definitions of Turkish identity are created, maintained and negotiated. Scrutinizing the ways that national days are claimed or disclaimed, reinvented or contested through media texts, I suggest that media discourses are not only a regime of knowledge that marks the symbolic boundaries of national identity. I instead build upon Ahmed's (2004) views on "emotionality of texts" and argue that discursive practices are laden with diverse emotional registers that produce the boundaries and meanings of nation (Ahmed, 2005). Discursive constructions of national identities are thus regimes of truth that are also moulded by affective orientations towards the nation. Viewing through this lens, remembering the national past is deeply linked to affective dispositions towards the past; what is remembered as national and how it is remembered cannot be dissociated from the emotional narratives.

The Functions and Disfunctions of Shame in Turkey, as it's Processed in the Books of Manners Published During The Early Republican Period

Tülin Ural

Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Turkey

Elias mentions the rise in the threshold of shame during the civilizing process. Shame gradually secularized and begins to be absorbed in the daily and worldly life. Of course, this was a process closely linked to sexuality and gender, precisely because of its bodily essence. Whether you read from Elias or Foucault, from the East or the West, shame is like the code name for civilization.

A similar process is experienced in the Ottoman Empire throughout the Westernization age that started in the second half of the 19th century. It continued in the first years of the republic too, where the westernization attempt both assumes a new character and gains momentum. In this presentation, I will analyze how the civilization process is fashioned in Turkey, by tracking the possible forms that shame took in the books manners. How did these books, which carried the tension of entering the halo of another civilization and the enthusiasm for a new life at the same time, deal with shame? Who was expected to be ashamed and of what? Or, on the contrary, what embarrassments were denied, excluded? How should shame be expressed? After all, why should one be ashamed? We will try to look for answers to these and similar questions by decoding the main meanings constructed around this critical emotion, focusing particularly on the body and the gender dimensions and reaching out to the actual effects of this climate of shame in today's Turkey.

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RN11_T04_02 | Life course, family and intergenerational relationships

'So Much Better'? Investigating Single Mothers' Agency Through The Paradoxes of Their Post-Separation Feelings

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My PhD research is concerned with single mothers' perception and negotiation of social, and especially gender, inequalities. This paper is based on life interviews I conducted with thirty French mothers of various age, class, race and residential area, who separated from their children's father and are now their primary caretakers.

Single mothering remains primarily constructed in terms of deficits, in relation to two central norms: women can only be accomplished in (heterosexual) couples, and children should grow up in two-parents families. Within such a problematization, a 'good' single mother may only feel sadness, devastation and loss about separating from her children's father. The mothers I interviewed did mention such feelings, but they rather emphasized having felt 'relief', 'peace', 'freedom', thereby challenging the main narratives representing them as mere victims lacking agency. I want to explore the collective and political implications of these seemingly individual emotions.

Interviewees mentioned having felt 'so much better' as a surprise: they expected to feel overwhelmed, lonely and helpless, but 'came to realize' how little their daily limitations actually were and how much time, space and/or enjoyment became available to them. Formulating such a 'realization' while having to face de facto deteriorated conditions of life exposes how quitting direct dependency upon men can be experienced through feelings, in a cultural context that conceals this aspect of single mothering. I therefore argue that single mothers' feelings towards their separation can be approached as ordinary ways of experiencing their agency outside of relations of direct gender dependence. If emotions are a key way through which power relations operate, they may also be one through which subordinated subjects can disrupt them in ordinary ways.

Vicarious parenting

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Practitioners working with disturbed and neglected children and young people face many practical and personal challenges, including intense emotion work and secondary trauma reactions. Despite the literature supporting the view that mental health professionals experience secondary trauma in its various forms, limitations remain in the broader literature in terms of conceptual clarity and an understanding of the consequences of working with clients who have been traumatized. An under-explored area is the practitioner requirement to negotiate with children's parents and to process feelings towards both parents and children. We used an inductive, qualitative method (Charmaz, 2005) to collect and analyse data from semi-structured interviews with female professionals worked with challenged and neglected children and young people in different capacities. While participants spoke positively about their vocation and satisfaction gained from acting as an agent of change in young peoples' lives, they also related highly intense emotional work and traumatic accounts, using powerful metaphors to convey the impact of hearing and processing stories, indicating vicarious trauma effects and a strong parental invocation in therapists, including maternal feelings toward some children ("vicarious parenting."). Some parents were cast as potentially harming a child and obstructing the professional's work. Our paper fleshes out vicarious parenting as a particular form of countertransference and offers it up as a concept for investigation in other relational areas such as education. In terms of future policy, our study highlights the need for greater recognition of the intense emotion work performed by practitioners working with disturbed and neglected children and young people, and the need for specific training concerning parental roles and more frequent supervision for newly inducted staff if burnout is to be avoided.

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Transformations of 'Resonance': Affective Choreographies Throughout Life Course Transitions

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In his "Sociology of Our Relationship to the World" (2019), Hartmut Rosa introduces the concept of resonance as the fundamental mode individuals relate and find themselves in the world. He argues that the great crises of modern society have resulted in alienation from the world, where resonance represents an affirmative self-world-relationship.

In this paper we want to link the concept of resonance to ruptures in individual life courses. Focusing on the transition to retirement we ask how affective experiences of resonance are being transformed. Based on a reflexive mixed-methods design, the contribution combines quantitative panel data (German Ageing Survey) with a qualitative longitudinal study.

Results show that the transition to retirement entails a phase of disaffection (lack of resonance) at the end of one's working life, followed by a liminal phase in which people search for intensified experiences of resonance, and consume respective offers ranging from therapy to wellness, as well other products and services of reification. This desire for resonance, however, tends to be beyond intentional management

We come to the conclusion that life course transitions entail affective choreographies of experiences of resonance, dissonance and alienation that emerge in (transformations of) everyday practices. In an outlook, we discuss how life course research and a sociology of emotions could be fruitfully combined, but also highlight the fields' methodological challenges especially the operationalisation of resonance implications.

Understanding Loneliness: Narratives of Young and Middle-aged Adults in Lithuania

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The indicators of loneliness place Lithuania on the top among the countries of the European Union. This experience is common not only among more researched older population, but has also become an epidemic among young and middle age adults (Swader 2018). In academic literature loneliness is usually defined as an unpleasant experience due to the mismatch between the number and quality of desired and actual social relations (Perlman & Peplau 1984), delineating social and emotional loneliness (Weiss 1973). A study of K. Dahlberg (2007) revealed associations of involuntary loneliness with lacking feelings of inclusion, belonging and participation. Paradoxically, people can feel lonely despite rich social contacts or not feel lonely while being socially excluded. Considering that "loneliness" in academic and public discussions covers a wide range of conceptions, this study aims to reveal the variety of subjective interpretations of loneliness.

The study is based on 45 narrative interviews with young and middle-age (18-59) adults experiencing loneliness. The interviews were conducted in December 2020 – February 2021. The research is funded by the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-LIP-20-23.

The results reveal that subjective interpretations of loneliness are multi-layered and complex. The mostly expressed dimension of loneliness is inter-personal, emphasizing not the quantity, but the quality of relationships. Loneliness manifests itself as a lack of connection (interpersonal and with oneself), sense of being misunderstood, ignored or sense of exclusion. Other loneliness defining dimensions consist of work-related, cultural/local, religious and creativity arguments.

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RN11_T05_01 | Emotions in postcommunist Eastern Europe

Between Loss, Resentment and Resilience: Narratives of Post-Communist Transformation in Lithuania

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Lately, the backsliding of democracy and the challenge of populism has become a widely debated topic in CEE. Part of the success of populist politicians is related to the fact that recent historical events still evoke emotional experiences in society. The post-communist transformation has led not only to feelings of enthusiasm, excitement, and euphoria (Trnka, 2012) but also triggered scepticism, anxiety or even caused cultural trauma in the society (Sztompka, 2000, 2004). Memories of the post-communist transformation affect citizens' political attitudes up until today (Ramonaitė, 2014). Considering that emotional narratives are powerful tools for mobilizing voters and supporters, we need to understand how people narrate their experiences of the transformation. In this paper, I aim to reveal emotional stories as told by Lithuanians regarding the post-communist transformation. To do that I analyse oral history interviews conducted in Lithuania. The analysis uncovers complex and manifold emotional memories regarding the post-communist transformation period. Informants spoke about feelings of anger and resentment related to sudden changes in their immediate social environment. Others recalled experiences of grief, feelings of emptiness and disappointment as a response to ongoing processes in their surroundings. Some others talked about an intense period and about difficult changes with a successful ending. As a result, several types of emotional narratives, involving different sets of emotions, are presented.

Deep Transformations: Emotional Experiences after the Post-Communist Change

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Authoritarian and populist leaders recreate emotional narratives of history because they provide powerful tools to mobilize voters. Regimes in Poland and Hungary are good examples for this, however, also higher support for AfD in East Germany indicates that appeals of this party resonate better with transformation experience. However, we still know very little about how the change of political regime influences on societal emotional climate and individual experiences. The objective of this contribution is therefore twofold: 1) to find the possible theoretical framing of these processes; and 2) to test their feasibility empirically.

First, I will provide theoretical opportunities to define deep transformations: 1) as change of emotion regime (Reddy) from totalitarian to democratic possibly in the direction of informalization (Elias, Wouters); 2) as cultural trauma (Alexander, Sztompka) leading to experiences of grief, depression with sometimes long-term consequences of felt helplessness and ressentiment (Demertzis, Salmela); 3) as phases of social movement: enthusiastic political action and emotional fatigue later (Jasper, Goodwin).

Second, I will try to find out what kind of conceptualization and emotions are reflected in human experiences. For that, I will conduct a secondary analysis of interview material collected in former GDR in 1993-4 by Helena Flam for her book "Mosaic of Fair". It investigated how fears of the totalitarian regime were managed by the people before the 1990s, but since interviews were constructed as biographic narratives, they also provide details on the other aspects of respondents' lives and emotional experiences, not rarely regarding political regime and transformation.

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Strategies of Expressing Personal Sadness vs Modernization and Politization of Death: The Case of Soviet Lithuania

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Meaning, rituals and even feelings regarding death have cultural and social roots (Van Brussel and Carpentier, 2014). The approach of the history of emotions (Reddy 2001) allows speaking about emotional regimes related to death that are approved and supported by the society or even constructed and implemented by the political regimes.

In the Soviet Union politics of death constituted a part of the state's political religion. The fact of death was reduced to the medical fact, and the meaning of death was based on the concept of "social immortality" (Malysheva, 2019). The state modernized the cemeteries and controlled the erection of gravestones, and created new rituals related to death. The sadness and mourning about the dead were depersonalized. The public practices of mourning and sadness were constructed according to socially and politically relevant hierarchy of the dead.

Personal feelings towards the dead and personal forms of expression of sadness were pushed to the margins of exemplar practices. However, personalized attitude towards death persisted and eventually impacted forms of the political control of death. In the field of politics of death there emerged a hybrid shape of death, which combined personal sadness and mourning with the political and social expropriation of death.

The presentation explores the persistence of personal sadness in the context of politically controlled death by analyzing two types of materials: mournful messages on bands on funereal wreaths, and erection of personalized gravestones. The examples are taken from the death practices in Soviet Lithuania in 1965-1989.

Layers of Exclusion. Tracing Sentiments of Social Misrecognition in Biographical Narratives of the Post-1989 Period

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A mounting social science literature demonstrates that experiences of social exclusion, and the sentiments of misrecognition that they regularly generate, have profound effects on individuals and society. They shape deeply held beliefs, affect social and political trust, and make people more likely to support authoritarian political movements. In my contribution, I examine how emotions of exclusion are articulated in biographical memories of the post-1989 period in two formerly socialist societies (East Germany and the Czech Republic). The turbulent transformation provides a framework that is rich in dynamics of social inclusion and exclusion. Analyzing 67 semi-structured interviews with respondents who experienced the rupture of 1989 as young adults, I focus on how episodic memories of misrecognition and social exclusion specifically of the early 1990s are narrated. Drawing on a cultural sociological analysis as well as concepts from relational sociology, my analysis demonstrates that key experiences in the sphere of work as well as in the sphere of intimate relations (especially friendship ties) are closely interrelated when it comes to narrative accounts of emotions of exclusion and (failed) expectations of recognition. Comparing two transformation frameworks also allows me to examine more systematically how broader (and to some extent, collectively shared) scripts about the meaning of this period enter peoples' memories of individual misrecognition in the past.

Keywords: post-communist transformation, recognition, relational sociology

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RN11_T05_02 | Emotions in the youth

Breaking up is Hard to Do: Negotiating Feeling Rules In Youth Breakup Cultures

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Heartbreak, relief, grief, and other emotions characteristic of breakups are often experienced as private and individual; yet these feelings are also socially patterned. Young people often have little knowledge or experience with which to navigate this complex process of disentanglement. Breakups can therefore become prominent sites where unhealthy relationship dynamics manifest. LGBT youth, who face a lack of prescribed relationship norms and minority stress, may experience added challenges when breaking up.

Focus groups were held to explore the social construction of breakup cultures among a sexually and gender diverse sample of 28 young people aged 15-24 recruited via youth groups in Scotland. Thematic analysis focused on elucidating the 'feeling rules' (Hochschild,1979) governing young people's emotional rights and responsibilities during the breakup process.

Breakups are structured by multiple 'rules of disengagement' including that: one should be appropriately distressed during a breakup; that one should not cause unnecessary hurt to one's ex-partner; and that one should no longer be in love with their ex. The negotiation and contestation of these rules demands 'emotion work' with (ex)partners and peers. Factors such as initiating the breakup or one's social membership, in particular gender and sexual orientation, shaped the rules of disengagement. A focus on emotion additionally highlighted tensions regarding the role of violence in youth breakup cultures, which was posited as both an exception and sanction to breaching the rules of disengagement. Understanding breakup cultures is imperative given the importance of young adulthood to the formation of a person's values, behaviours, and interpersonal skills.

Overwhelmed by the Future- Young People Facing Uncertain Futures

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In this paper we present the final results of our research on the imaginaries of the future of the young. In the course of this research we have worked with teenagers who have shared with us their views on the future, allowing us to gain an understanding of their shared imaginaries of the future, their shared discourses and also taken-for-granted assumptions. Resulting from our data analysis, we have been working with three different scenarios of the future: probable futures, desired futures and unwanted futures. These scenarios, which we have mapped through our data analysis, show how young people narrate their futures highlighting their possibilities of agency in their individual decisions, plans and expectations (or those related ot their circle of intimates), while they hardly consider any agency at all when it comes to collective processes. At the same time, though, they do not reflect on the interrelations and mutual dependencies existing between the individual level (on which they feel capable of action) and the collective level (which is referred to in passive voice). In this paper we will explore and discuss these results, particularly exploring the feeling of being overwhelmed by the projections, narratives and anticipations of the future.

Classed emotions among 15-year-old Girls in Norway

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The media in Norway tell stories of how young people, especially young girls, are depressed, anxious, and stressed as they struggle to become perfect in a range of social areas. These issues are rarely seen as related to structural inequality, power relations and social class, which contributes to undermine the relevance of such factors for understanding young people's emotions and identity and, further, their development towards a good life. Statistics on educational choices among 15-year-olds

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in Norway tell a different story about the presence of social class in these young peoples' lives. These choices are closely related to both gender and class: 15-year-old girls from families with smaller resources are steered towards gender-typical, low-status, caring-for-others occupations ("Healthcare, childhood and youth development") (Reisel, 2014; Reisel, Hegna, & Imdorf, 2015). Thus, our research question is how educational choices among 15-year-old girls in Norway might be linked to apparent class- and gender related emotions and perceptions of everyday life. Through analysis of 6169 female 10th graders this paper will identify class differences between a variety of indicators on young girls' self-reported level of well-being. Our findings show that there are class differences, not in psychological and psych-social factors such as depression, anxiety, or pressure, but rather in emotions connected to self-value and self-efficacy. Our findings thus relate to a body of research on how individual identities are classed identities and how working-class women are struggling, not for perfection, but against unjustifiable judgment. This struggle entails both class- and gender related expectations and emotions.

RN11_T06_01 | Civil society, activism and collective emotions

Evoking, Realizing and Silencing Diversity Affective Dynamics in Civil Society Organizations

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Organizations which deal with the institutionalization of diversity are often facing inertia. In this regard, the dispute over the change of normative patterns and institutional rules can be carried out in democratic organizations within the formal arenas provided by the organization. According to Alexander (2017) actors need to emotionally dramatize injustices for successfully making their demands. Dramatization leads to heightened tension and anticipation. The aesthetic "tool" of framing and heightening experience is employed in particular situations for the purpose of creating critical moments. For investigating these aspects of affective dramatization in organizations, we will present empirical

data from our current research project "ZOMiDi" which researches how different civil society organizations in Germany deal with aspects of diversity and migration. In our subproject at the Berlin Institute for Integration and Migration Research (BIM) at the Humboldt-University we investigate the trade union "ver.di". Our material from the federal congress of the organization in 2019 allows first insights in the questions of how and with what affective ramifications diversity is evoked, realized, or silenced in organizational settings and which affects do processes of diversifying institutions arouse in all actors involved (see also Warstat and Dilger). Aspects of the manner of emotionalizing injustice play an important role in the support of such demands received from the organizational electorate: Attributing the "cause(s)" of such injustices and evoking empathy seems to receive more substantial support than blaming the organization. As expression of internal resistance, members also can mobilize emotional responses (such as emotional threat) to ward off such criticisms, e.g. by announcing to withdraw their identification with the organization

Emotions of Protest in Physician's Mobilizations During the Pandemic in Turkey

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Since the beginning of the Covid-19 crisis, physician's professional organizations played a key role in the opposition to government's public health policies. The Turkish Medical Association (TMA) with his 100 000 members (88% of the practitioners), provided alternative statistics to official numbers of covid19 cases, offered expertise in epidemiology through independent media, and insisted on the unsatisfactory work conditions of medical professionals. Moreover they mobilized as an important social actor by denouncing numerous impacts of health policies on social life as a whole. The narratives of their protests are framed both by scientific expertise and legitimacy, and by the expression of a wide range of emotions, moods and affects from grief and anger to exhaustion. This paper analyses the entanglement of the scientific discourse with the emotions of protest in order to shed light to the function of affective framing in mobilizations for an alternative future in a non-democratic context. Despite their focus on health policies, the grievances of the medical doctors address as well major political issues such as social inequalities, democracy and ecological crisis. The data stems from in

depth interviews with TMA members, the analysis of their online publications and their social media activity. Through this case study, with a lens of sociology of emotions, I show how the health crisis led professionals to sustain and widen their political commitment and the ways in which they envision the future.

The Transformations of Activism in the Internet and Identity Age: the Emergence of Fat Activism in Brazil

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This paper aims to analyze comparatively socio-cultural and political aspects that influenced the emergence of fat activism in Brazil and the United States. While in the United States the second wave of feminism and the hippie movement influenced the constitution of a fat anti-capitalist activism of indignation with the markets (pharmaceutical, food/diet and fashion industries, among others), in Brazil, despite the North American influence, fat activism from its beginning develops distinct characteristics such as main communication via the internet and the influence of the plus size fashion industry as an "emodity", having its emergence in the 2000s. Thus resulting in the mobilization of different emotions and political actions. To this end, data from previous field research about fat activism in Brazil are used, in addition to bibliographic research on the historical contexts and fields related to the mentioned activisms, such as science (health) and markets. The relationship among fat activisms in these countries, emotions and the market is understood based on the concepts of "hostile worlds", "nothing but" and "connected lives" by Viviana Zelizer, Deborah Lupton's idea of self-entrepreneurship in neoliberal societies and the attribution of meaning from therapeutic narratives according to Eva Illouz.

Ireland's Moral Revolution: Critical Events and Collective Emotions

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What role have collective emotions played in Ireland's transformation from a conservative, deeply gendered society in the 1970s to one which is now often regarded as a beacon of individual liberty? What does this mean for the possibility of social solidarity? This paper addresses the transformation in Ireland's 'habits of the heart' (Bellah et al., 1996), by examining shifting collective emotions. The significance of collective expressions of shame and solidarity are traced, as they underpinned the form and direction of major moral conflicts, from abortion access and equal marriage to religion in schools. The focus is on critical moments in Ireland's moral politics across five decades, as struggles for a broad-based, democratically oriented solidarity played out against more conservative, patriarchal, and ethno-nationally exclusive alternatives. Relying on critical theory, the paper develops an original treatment of social change through the collective emotions provoked by critical public events. This approach illuminates the tensions and complexities embedded in late capitalist forms of individualism, as they shape attitudes to gender, sexuality, reproduction, and family life, as well as generalized attitudes of compassion, belonging and obligations of mutual support. Attention focuses on the significance of emotions for expectations of collective life and solidarity across differences and divisions.

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RN11_T06_02 | Emotions on the internet and the media

The Cognitive Construction of Emotion Concepts in White Supremacy Culture : the Influence of Controlling Images in Western tv Series

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Through a cognitivo-constructivist perspective, I will discuss the effects of the white supremacist culture (Leonardo, 2004) on the social and cognitive construction of dominant groups' concepts of emotion. Overall, I will highlight the epistemic compatibilities between Barrett's theory of constructed emotion (2017) and decolonial and feminist approaches of emotions (Ahmed, 2004) in order to analyze the latter as political tools of the coloniality of power (Quijano, 2007). In this context, the symbolic space of serial fictions does not escape the relations of domination that structure the social world. More concretely, I will report on the emotional experiences lived by these groups in contact with "controlling images" (Collins, 1990) on race, gender and class encountered in Western fictional television series. The aim will be to explain how these emotional experiences are negotiated, that is, how media violence expressed through these images is cognitively integrated or resisted by dominant groups. To do so, I will identify which cognitive behaviours support emotional discourses and practices (Wetherell, 2012) in reference to "controlling images" on race, class and gender broadcast in tv series. I will show how the concepts of imaginative resistance (Hande Tuna, 2020) and affective realism (Barrett, 2017) can be used to better grasp politically a decolonial interpretation of the emotional dimension of the dominant groups' agency.

The Emotion is the Message. A Quantitative Inquiry into the Politicians' Social Media Activity During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Hungary.

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Despite the growing number of studies discovering the strategic use of emotions in political communication, many aspects of the mechanisms involved in the emotionally loaded discourses are still unclear. The proposed empirical analysis measures the use of affective expression in social media according to the Warren TenHouten's categories of emotions. The four pairs of opposite primary emotions such as acceptance and disgust, joy and sadness, anger and fear, anticipation and surprise are investigated to map out to what extent the used emotional words and which were the most dominant in the Covid-19 related Facebook messages. With the aid of corpus linguistics' technique, we defined the list of expressions, which potentially indicate the display of TenHouten's primary emotions. We collected data from the social media profile of political leaders of parties having seats in the Hungarian National Assembly and analyzed the content of 1064 Facebook posts between March 4 (Hungary's first confirmed coronavirus case) and December 31, 2020. Data suggest that politicians offer emotion-focused coping by delivering direct messages to the followers about the modification of feelings ("be careful"; "do not panic"; "Let us be proud"; etc). We argue that such diverse use of emotional expressions and connotations (like metaphors) intentionally and selectively interpret the meaning of an event or a situation, therefore propose the subjective (re)evaluation of the story. By communicating certain affective states and directly propagating changes in the emotions, the political leaders take an active part in the cognitive reappraisal of Covid-19 in public discourses in Hungary.

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Emotion Work, Meme Wars and the COVID-19 Vaccine Public Controversies

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The beginning of the year 2021 also marked the official beginning of a global vaccination campaign against the novel Coronavirus. However, along with new vaccines, an old and multifaceted controversy re-surfaced: to vaccinate or not to vaccinate became a hot public issue once again. This research analyzes emotion work and feeling rules (Hochschild, 1979) related to popular COVID-19-related online memes. We analyze COVID-19 vaccine related memes from diverse public Facebook groups, and we identify the emotion work through which new feeling rules and account are advanced to support divergent realities of risk and safety.

In this study, we show how the apparent benign meme is weaponized and used as a tool by social movement organizations (Tarrow, 2011). There is considerable similarity in how vaccination-hesitant and vaccination-trustworthy memes appeal to public emotions, but there is also considerable difference, particularly in how emotions such as fear, suspicion, or outrage are justified and how they are invoked to consolidate social movements (McCarthy & Zald, 1977) and collective participation. This study highlights the critical role that emotion work has in public discourses on vaccination, both skeptical and confident, and documents the evolution of vaccination emotion cultures (Guenther 2009, Koschut 2017) stirred by the global COVID-19 pandemic.

Unfeeling Hope: Affective Practices Of Online Collapsologists

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The hope to avoid or limit environmental catastrophe has been a problematic emotional feature of the environmental movement for some time (e.g., Rosenwarne et al 2015). However, as the future of the climate, of biodiversity, and of our energy and economic systems appears increasingly bleak – i.e., as catastrophe looks more and more inevitable – environmental activists are increasingly rejecting such hopes in favor of more adaptational stances (e.g., Bendell 2018; Ingram 2019), a tendency that has been described as a shift towards a post-apocalyptic environmentalism (Cassegård & Thörn 2018). Yet, all activists are part of the society they are trying to change, which means that they are also part of the emotional regime of that society. To actually become agents of change subjects, they need to deintegrate from society's feeling rules (King 2006). For environmentalists, this might involve deintegrating from feeling rules that prescribe hope in the possibility of avoiding environmental catastrophe through technological progress. The present paper investigates how participants in an online community of collapsologists (inspired by the collapsology literature, e.g., Servigne & Stephens 2020) try to practice such deintegration from technological hope. Analyzing social media postings and comments as well as interviews with participants in the community from an affective practice perspective (Wetherell 2012), the paper points to various ways in which the participants try to accomplish a non-hopeful emotional community by distancing themselves from proposed technical solutions to ecological, economic, and societal collapse. Implications are discussed.

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RN11_T07_01 | Emotions in migration contexy

The Reception of Therapeutic Discourse as a Class Culture in Israel: Immigrant Families and Host Society's Emotional Culture

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This talk discusses the use of therapeutic discourse in the identity work of immigrant descendants, and its implications for host society's emotional culture. While sociological literature discusses the therapeutic discourse as a class culture, introducing this perspective into immigration studies is still desired. Few studies deal with how therapeutic frameworks provide young immigrants, disconnected from their families, with the emotional capital needed for integrating into the host society's middle-class. Yet these are sporadic analyses on isolated cases. Contrarily, we look at the formation of a therapeutic disposition as a long-term cultural-emotional process that facilitates immigrant families' position-taking in the local mainstream.

The study is based on over 50 interviews conducted with three generations of Jewish immigrant families, who arrived in Israel from Eastern and Central Europe ('Ashkenazim') after World War II. The acculturation of these families is usually regarded as successful, entailing significant emotional change. We discuss the role of therapeutic discourse in the identity work of the second and third generations, in three aspects: 1. In transforming these families' emotional scripts by which self, family and society interplay. 2. In providing them new tools to talk about emotions and perform their selves in changing contexts. 3. In reorganizing the individual's emotional relatedness to collective identities (national, ethnic, or gender). Previously we have shown how the use of this discourse facilitated the migrants' acculturation. Here we discuss its implications for broader changes in the host society's emotional culture — with respect to the prevailing Familism ethos in Israeli culture; to inter-ethnic solidarity; and to gendered family care. These changes point at immigrants' role in filtering therapeutic discourse, thereby transforming host society's dominant culture.

Mourning And Mournability In Forced Migrant's Narratives Living In Nrw, Germany

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In the past decay many European countries have experienced increased forced immigration, which has made the question of living together a crucial one. Forced migration involves many different losses (e.g. people, places, homes, habits, beliefs). However, grief and mourning for these migratory losses is neither recognized nor well understood (Caseado, Hong, Garrington, 2010). For this, it is the aim to investigate social farmings and expressibilities of migratory grieving and mourning rather than the particularity of the individual experience.

While grief is generally understood as the emotional response to loss, mourning is considered to be the expression of grieving in practices or rituals (Jakoby, 2012). Mourning implying gathering, ritualized interactions and sharing is an inherently reciprocal process. The healing in mourning rituals might take place in mutual recognition of the other's loss and the worth of this loss. Recognition might allow people to smooth grieving and to construct a new relationship with the loss. For forced migrants, losses are numerous and overwhelming, which might make mourning a great challenge. It is the aim of this article to explore the possibilities of mourning migratory losses considering its reciprocal nature and thus the role of local citizens.

This study concentrates on the region NRW (Germany) and Catalonia (Spain) as a contrast case because these regions have experienced highest immigration while having different experiences of recent forced immigraiton. Open-ended autobiographical interviews have been conducted with forced migrants and citizens of the respective country (18-30 years old). Interviews were analysed following a Grounded Theory inspired approach.

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Managing Loss and Grief After Family Reunification: Emotional Care of Teenagers of Migrant Background in the Barcelona Area

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This paper presents the results of three years of experience in emotional care of teenagers of migrant background recently arrived in Spain, in their first year after family reunification, in a municipality of the Barcelona area. Among various care programs for families and their reunited children, we focus on the development of a specific activity of emotional care carried out by the local authorities in cooperation with different educational and social actors, from which we gathered a set of different testimonies of teenagers and their families about their emotions after family reunification. We adopt an ethnographic perspective, from a participant observation developed at the same time that the emotional care workshops were conducted. In the stories of reunited teenagers and their families, we highlight two emotions that emerge from the vital process of parental migration and subsequent family reunification: loss and grief. Loss is presented from the perspective of children who were left for several years in the country of origin under the care of other relatives while their parents were working and living to Spain. It is the loss of the family bond that generates strong family and social integration conflicts when arriving in Spain. Regarding grief, we focus on that of the parents and their feeling of guilt in front of such a forced situation. Finally, the paper reflects on the role that the emotional care workshops play, not only in bringing out emotions, but also in contributing to conflict resolution and better social integration.

The Fine Line Between Staying and Leaving: Rupturing Narrative of Emigration and Emotion in the Latvian Emigration Towards the West

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In the literature emigration from Eastern Europe towards the West has been explained by socioeconomic and structural factors. Recent studies explore also emotional dimension of this emigration. Based on the field work where I did 59 in-depth interviews with those Latvians who have left and 19 in-depth interviews with those who have remained at home I find that, in several instances, the line between staying and leaving is fine. This fine line can be explained as a narrative of emigration motivation that ruptures. These "rupturing narratives" (Rosen, 2017) shape as emotionally „deep" (Hochschild, 2016). I provide several vignettes from my fieldwork to reveal, for example, how initially socioeconomic motivation to emigrate in emigration gets re-narrated to frame life at home as emotionally rewarding despite socioeconomic precarity or how socioeconomic motivation to leave cede in front of emotional needs to be with one's children or how inability to access emigration gets reframed as a chance to empower oneself at home. These examples challenge conventional reading of emigration as rationally coherent stories of households or individuals.

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RN11_T07_02 | Love and desire

Relationship Desire and Wellbeing: Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Analyses of Relationship Desire and Life Satisfaction

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Existing literature on relationship desire and life satisfaction among singles provides mixed findings from a limited range of datasets. Accordingly, this study uses data from the Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (pairfam) studies in order to investigate patterns of relationship desire and life satisfaction among divorced and never-married adults. The results of cross-sectional analyses showed that never-married men and women, as well as divorced women, depicted negative correlation between relationship desire and life satisfaction. Yet, the perceived benefits of singlehood are a stronger correlate of relationship desire than life satisfaction, thus reducing the likelihood of a halo effect argument. Furthermore, a panel data analysis indicated that decreases in desires for a relationship are significantly associated with greater life satisfaction for all but one of the demographic groups investigated: divorced men.

A « Spontaneous » Sexual Desire? Women's Emotional and Material Work on Heterosexual Intercourse

Cécile Thomé

Ined, France

Sexual desire is very widely studied nowadays, whether by the neurosciences, psychology or medicine. The common point of all these approaches is that they seldom take into account the social conditions that allow, encourage, or on the contrary prevent sexual desire. It is thus decontextualized and, consequently, largely depoliticized, as if it occurred outside any system of domination. Based on the theoretical framework of the sociology of emotions, this paper aims to fill this gap by offering a sociological approach of sexual desire.

Drawing on interviews I conducted in France with 71 men and women on their intimate lives, but also on quantitative data (French quantitative studies on sexual and contraceptive behavior), the paper investigates the spontaneity of heterosexual desire and the material conditions of its possibility. It shows that in a heterosexual relationship, desire can only come spontaneously for some individuals – especially men – and at the cost of the work of other individuals – especially women. To allow men's desire to express spontaneously, not only do women have to perform a kind of emotional work (in the sense of Hochschild), but also different forms of material work (on their display, the contraception they use, etc.).

By investigating sexual desire from a sociology of emotions perspective, this paper shows that in addition to participating in an unequal model of sexuality, the behind-the-scenes work on the sexuality that underlies women's experience thus entails a risk for them: that of distancing themselves from their own desires, and therefore to be less sexually satisfied.

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Choice or Taboo? Betrayal in the Opinion of Academic Youth - an Empirical Commentary

Joanna Wróblewska-Skrzek

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Betrayal is a timeless phenomenon. Betrayal, adultery or infidelity, regardless of the etymological approach, date from the beginning of civilization. Interestingly, the moral evaluation of betrayal and its consequences has always had strong cultural connotations. What characterizes betrayal in modern times is its universal character, availability and form. It seems essential to establish whether today's youth, when building their intimate relationships, are guided by an individual choice or by social prohibitions and orders? The aim of the article is to show not only the way of defining betrayal by assessing attitudes falling within the spectrum of betrayal - both in the physical and intimate (emotional) aspect, which can define betrayal, but also the conditions that can cause cheating. The proposed reasons for the betrayal are explained in terms of both biological and cultural correlates.

The presented empirical material was collected as part of the research project "Academic youth in the times of the pandemic about family and religion". The survey was conducted online using the CAWI technique in selected academic centers in Poland, in spring 2020. (N = 621). The research was exploratory and show the subjective approach of the respondents to selected phenomena, in this case to betrayal. The conducted analyzes indicate a crisis of closeness, the lack of ability to establish lasting relationships and relationships, as well as a decline in empathy and an increase in narcissism in today's societies. There is also a visible tendency to seek romantic love with a simultaneous need for sexual freedom

RN11_T08_01 | Emotions in public instituions (1)

Emotion Regimes In Market-Driven Welfare Services: Between Anxiety And Solidarity?

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Contemporary studies of welfare state transformation in Europe reveal both a growing role of mar-ket-based governance and precarious work for growing sections of the population. What has hith-erto attracted much less attention are emotional repercussions within welfare-providing organisa-tions, concerning the interface between workers and management: interaction with citizen-consumers; and social bonds at society level. We argue that two dynamics coincide here. First, ob-jective insecurity has grown not only for users but also for service agents – due to, among other things, volatile (quasi-)market dynamics and competitive performance measurement within and across provider organizations. Simultaneously, agents are faced by vulnerable user groups feeling uncertain about their future and social support on offer. Second, within welfare-providing organiza-tions, new organizational tensions challenge subjects emotionally, with the latter torn between managerial prescriptions and socially perceived necessities. We assume that all this is amenable to a new 'emotion regime' fuelled by feelings of anxiety, impacting on workers, management and users alike. In this regime, emotions become a means of gouvernmentality, e.g. when managers use fears to discipline employees or to increase the latter's resilience, even as workers develop diverse coping strategies. Concerning the regime's wider ramifications, various scenarios are conceivable. Thus, work ethics under pressure could produce feelings of solidarity with vulnerable user groups and feed into strategies of resistance. However, the aforementioned tensions may also produce anti-social resentments and destroy social bonds. Drawing on diverse strands of sociological schol-arship as well as own case study research, our paper will substantiate these reflections by inspect-ing two fields of social welfare provision in Germany: vocational further training and elderly care.

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Emotion Work Under a Universalized Social Programme for Trauma-based Care - A Case Study of Kindergarten Teachers Caring for Refugee Children

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A programme for trauma-based care (called TBO) is currently being introduced by the municipality of a mid-sized Norwegian city. The aim of the programme is to enable kindergarten teachers to accommodate refugee children into the institutional setting of kindergartens. In this article we apply the lens of emotion work, inspired by Hochschild (1979, 2003)-to understand how TBO-a universialised programme based on attachment theory, influence the emotional interaction between kindergarten teachers and refugee children. We suggest that the programme provides "feeling rules"-describing the appropriate way of caretakers to accommodate newly arrived refugees. The dominant feeling rule of TBO, is to make the refugee children feel "safe". The study outlines how the kindergarten teachers adapt to these feeling rules in different ways, and how they become governing for the interaction between the teachers and the refugee children.

Relevance: There is ongoing scholarly debate on what attachment theory means for how caretakers view the development of children, and how this view of children has implications for practice (i.e. Søberg Bjerre, Jacob Madsen, and Petersen 2021). We discuss the implications of TBO to the work of the kindergarten teachers but also shed light on adjacent questions such as what being treated as potentially traumatized mean for the refugee children.

The data which forms the base for our discussion is eight semi-structured interviews with kindergarten teachers working in kindergarten specializing in accommodating newly arrived refugee children in Norway. We also relate our discussion to data from participant observation in the same kindergarten.

Shame Dynamics As Challenges For Social Work Services

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I present first results of my ethnographic study "Shame dynamics in interactions between youth and pedagogical professionals in residential care in Austria". Using a Grounded Theory approach, I ask about the occasions, the modes of expression and the handling of shame in the context of aggression in interactions. Thomas Scheff (2014) states that shame has basic social-regulatory functions in Western societies but is concealed because these societies tend to devalue shame as weakness. Sighard Neckel, referring to Scheff, elaborates that shame and shaming also serve to negotiate social status ascriptions, for example, through group-based devaluations and social exclusions (cf. Neckel/Pritz 2019). A main finding of my study is that two male caregivers in two facilities express an emotional burden related to youth´s aggression. The caregivers' negative generalizations were accompanied by limited pedagogical work in the two facilities, potentially generating shame among the addressees of this social service. Given this empirical result, I draw on Goffman's stigma theory and point out challenges for residential care facilities as well as Social Work in general.

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FREEZE! A Phenomenological Account of Action Paralysis

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When confronted with violent incidents, police officers are expected to act in the situation at hand. This article examines the critical moment of not acting, that is, of freezing. Criminological and sociological studies of violence have, to date, paid little attention to such vulnerable and stigmatized experiences, and the situational context in which they occur. The aim of this article is first to explore what the term freezing refers to: what kind of behaviours and what they have in common. Second, to study the experience of freezing from a phenomenological and embodied viewpoint to understand the ways in which officers try to deal with it. Building on neurological insights and theories on emotional-corporeal transformations (Katz, 1999), this article shows that freezing is a self-enclosing transformation in which officers lose the ability to

intentionally act. Drawing on 20 months of ethnographic fieldwork and 68 interviews with Dutch officers, the analysis reveals that freezing is not just characterized by bodily cessation but also directionless behaviours, and occurs when officers encounter unexpected circumstances. Finally, this article demonstrates that exiting a paralyzing experience requires collective team effort and that those who freeze feel they have abandoned their police role. This article is relevant to sociological studies that aim to further our understanding of the embodiment of social life and knowledge (Fourcade, 2010), and contributes to policing studies by showing how embodied experiences play a key role in police work. By examining in situ experiences, this article generates a thorough understanding of on-the-spot emotion/body regulation.

RN11_T08_02 | Organizations and marketization of emotion

Emotions and Cultural Mediation: the Culturalisation of Social Sensibilities in British Advertising

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This paper explores the connections between emotions, culture and the economy within the framework of advertising practices. Based on semi-structured interviews with seven London-based advertising practitioners, this study aimed to analyse the role of emotions in advertising communication in order to answer the following research questions: How do advertisers organise the elicitation of emotions as a process of cultural mediation? And, how emotions are circulated/reproduced according to the prevailing social sensibilities in British culture? The theoretical framework is focused on the concepts of cultural intermediaries and emotions from a sociological perspective. In this way, starting from the premise that emotions are social dispositions that circulate and are reproduced among social agents (Ahmed, 2004a; Scribano, 2019), it is argued that the elicitation of emotions in advertising constitutes what Moor (2012) denominates a work of

'culturalisation', a process that comprises the continuous interpretation and redefinition of culture through emotionally-laden messages to foster advertising communication. The interviews revealed that advertisers perform a work of culturalisation when mobilising consumers through humour and feelings associated with togetherness, which the interviewees identified as the most typical emotional resources in British advertising. It is concluded that advertising's cultural mediation depends not only on the interpretation of cultural meanings but also on the identification of the prevailing social sensibilities that shape culture. These findings are relevant as problematise the ways in which the relationship between culture and the economy in the context of consumption practices is not only mediated by rational elements but also by non-rational settings.

Selling Happiness: The Use Of Therapeutic Narrative In Personal Stories Of Pursuit Of Happiness

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Striving for happiness is one of the most apparent features of current consumer societies and their cultures. Ample and detailed instructions in pursuing a happy life can be found in self-help literature, traditional or internet media. Such instructions are also being provided in courses or practices by professional psychologists as well as self-taught teachers. To one of the categories of such trainers belong persons who declare that they have undergone self-transformation and have themselves achieved personal happiness. In light of such self-transformation, they organize various programmes or consultation services of "teaching happiness". The aim of this presentation is to demonstrate how the therapeutic narrative is used to promote services that promise happiness. I will present the main findings from the analysis of in-depth interviews conducted with people who claim to have undergone self-transforming experiences leading to personal happiness and who now provide the aforementioned "happiness services. The emphasis will be placed on the construction of first-person life stories that represent the personal path to happiness. The data demonstrate that narratives of happiness are highly related to the narratives of self-awareness and self-realization. Such narratives are seemingly constructed around the ability to overcome obstacles and suffering and free oneself from the

pressures of the external world through continuous emotional management. I argue that due to the historical and cultural contexts of Lithuania, Lithuanian therapeutic narratives adopt not only current western patterns but are also based on specific, local cultural tropes, narratives, and discourses.

Managing Happiness (And Other Emotions) With Coaching

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In the context of a study about the organizational field of the happiness industry (Research Grant CSO2016-77248-P, Spanish Ministry of Science) we discovered how a new professional on the supply of happiness products had emerged: the coach for happiness.

Surveying the internet, we have identified different social spaces that promote coaching for happiness or similar services. These websites offer services and explain the benefits of hiring a coach in order to manage "negative" emotions. We found a hub of "life coaches" proposing access to different professionals. It contains public information and contact access to more than 3,000 coaches. From those, we selected a sample of over 300 coaches under the categories "life coach" and "happiness coach" and analysed their offer, CVs, personal trajectories and all the public material available. We used Social Network Analysis for assessing the relational structure of benefits, coaching approaches, values and personal career of such professionals.

Our findings are:

This professional space is in permanent construction, creating discourses that connect personal motivations to be a coach, the results and goals of the process of coaching, and tools for managing feelings or emotions. This net of values and practices are the core of the knowledge that legitimate this professional space. We found two types of coach related with two ideological spaces: one managing happiness and the other managing a set of emotions not far from happiness but instead more specifically connected with economic success.

RN11_T09_01 | Emotions in public institutions (2)

Legal Encoding As Emotion Management: Analyzing Narrative Transformation in Court

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The narrative turn in socio-legal studies was motivated by the aim of unpacking actual legal practices of decision-making as a process involving interpretations and evaluation of human experiences. Narratives as stories of intentions and actions are interpreted by legal professionals and jurors/lay judges who need to transform lay people's accounts of events to fit them within objective legal categories. Previous research has mainly focused on lay parties or jurors, showing that this transformation often leaves laypeople confused and flustered and that jurors' decisions build on their construction of stories that they subsequently fit with legal categories. Notably, both strands of research have focused on discourse, to a large extent leaving the role of emotions aside. Here, we develop Charles Tilly's differentiation between the different logics of everyday stories and professional encoding by focusing on how legal professionals' transformation of narratives in court (encoding) influences their emotional attunement with the story at hand. First, we argue that this process is linked to the strict demand for dispassion in legal settings; second, we propose a framework of three dimensions of legal encoding that regulate emotional attunement with the narratives: demarcation, fragmentation, and proximation.

An Inherently Fragile Power Tool: A Conceptual Expansion of Emotional Capital in Court

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The discussion of emotional capital reappears tidally in the field of sociology and education. Since the early 1980s, this capital form has been viewed as an inherently feminine capacity employed when no other capital forms are available. In the early publications, emotional capital was conceptualised as growing out of social capital, tightly linked to occupations of care and education. In recent years, emotional capital has instead been associated with cultural capital, a change that has widened the range of occupations where this capital form can be valued, e.g. politics and research, including men to a larger extent. This widening scope of emotional capital has run in parallel to an emotionalization of society, where emotion has become a category of value in society generally, as well as a key tool to exercise power.

This paper develops the conceptual understanding of emotional capital in two ways. First, by rooting the concept in interactionist theory, we emphasize the inherent fragility and strength of this capital form. Second, we expand the research on emotional capital into elite professions, here judges, to develop a taxonomy of types of emotions that are considered available to capitalise on. Judging is an interesting profession since it is tightly linked to power, yet, we argue, depend on emotional capital as a tool in leading hearings and making judgements. We agree that emotional capital relies on cultural capital, but argue that the gain from successfully employing this capital form, its exchange value, is social, anchoring emotional capital in social interaction.

From Uncertainty to Judgment: The Emotional Undercurrents of Legal Decision-Making

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Autonomy and independence are key features of legal decision-making. Yet, decision-making in court is fundamentally interactional and collective, both during the information gathering phase of hearings, and in evaluations during deliberations. Depending on legal system and type of court, deliberations can include different constellations of lay judges, jurors, or judge panels. Here, we explore how legal professionals organize the decision-making process in order to integrate independent decision-making within a collective social order. In particular, we focus on the emotional undercurrents of the decision-making process — how emotions guide the interaction rituals involved and motivate rational inferences. Theoretically, the paper departs from an emotive-cognitive judicial framework, which understands emotion and reason as intersecting and continuous. By adding an interactionist perspective, we unveil the collaborative efforts of objective decision-making and critical assessments of evidence. We trace how interactional and contextual factors such as power relations and professional norms influence the participants' inclination to develop and hold on to certain emotions while ignoring others. We show that the route from not knowing to judgment involves moral, performing, and epistemic emotional processes. The analysis builds on extensive ethnographic fieldwork in Sweden, including shadowing and interviews with judges and prosecutors, as well as observations during preliminary investigations, court proceedings and deliberations. The paper actualizes the importance of objectivity work as a joint accomplishment and contributes with a nuanced account of how the decision-making process unfolds in the criminal justice process.

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Migration, Emotions, and Boundary Work: Emotional Responses to Migration among the Czech Public

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Migration can be a very emotion-laden issue, both for newcomers and for host societies. As Boccagni and Bladassar (2015: 74) put it, "[S]ome of the most emotive issues of our times concern not so much the migrant condition as the politics of the migrant phenomenon." Yet, most studies look at the role of emotions in the actual movement and settlement processes of migrants. We contribute to this gap by examining the emotional responses to migration among the Czech public, in both urban and rural settings. Czechia is not a major destination or transit point for migrants and refugees; however, the issue figures high on the political agenda and in the public sphere. Drawing upon the strong program in cultural sociology, we approach emotions as an inherent part of the meaning-making processes of social actors. Qualitative, in-depth interviews reveal a range of emotional responses to migration, such as admiration, pity, joy, discomfort, or shame; it is more complex than simply noting the presence of fear and xenophobia, or alternatively, an openness to diversity and newcomers. Many of the research participants express ambivalent or contradictory sentiments, often based on the country of origin, perceived race, and positioning on a "hierarchy of tolerance." Our aim is to better understand the role of emotions in the boundary work that sustains migration-related attitudes.

Boccagni, Paolo and Loretta Baldassar. 2015. "Emotions on the move: Mapping the emergent field of emotion and migration." Emotion, Space and Society 16: 73-80.

RN11_T09_02 | Emotion and social interaction

Parody: An Act of Resistance To Racism

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Patson is a comedian born in Ivory Coast who was trained at the Jamel Comedy Club. In his sketches, he uses parody to denounce and question French society about its racism and stereotypes towards "Africans". This form of humor, which could be described here as ethnic, allows him to embody and represent the stereotypes related to slavery, post-colonialism, racism, violence and police discrimination while claiming them. The parody will be considered here as an act of resistance of an infra-political nature. Indeed, as we will see during this presentation, it allows Patson to unmask the absurd and irrational side of racist stereotypes and also of populist discourse in France. Nevertheless, the audience must be aware of the practices of this specific humor; otherwise, his sketches could be interpreted as offensive acts or as literal confirmations of the statements themselves, and thus not lead to the same emotions in the audience

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Searching For The "Orange Feeling" – The Creation Of An Imagined Community At A Large Danish Music Festival

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What draws 130.000 young people to attend a 7-day open air music festival? The answer is captured in the notion of The Orange Feeling. The name refers to the main stage called The Orange Scene, previously belonging to the Rolling Stones and now the trademark of the festival. When asked to put this feeling into words, respondents described the feeling of togetherness, connectivity, community and emancipation. In a mixed methods study of the feelings attached to the

cancellation of the Roskilde Festival in 2020, the socalled Orange Feeling, that participants share during the festival, was investigated. Due to the cancellation, the study captured young people's emotions of chock, sorrow, sadness, despair and disappointment. The findings indicate that the participants collectively work to create and uphold the socalled Orange Feeling, which symbilizes good and respectful behavior during the festival. Further, the Orange Feeling transforms into a bodily experience during the festival, a happiness that manifests in your body. An important component of the feeling is the unique quality of representing something "un-Danish", suggesting that the Orange Feeling is freedom from everyday life demands, openness towards and care for fellow festival visitors, sharing of resources, warmth and a very strong feeling of belonging to a joyful community. Orange Feeling constitutes a societal utopia distinct from mainstream Danish culture, social norms and everyday life. In this imagined and emotional community with 130.000 strangers, Orange Feeling is constantly recreated, reinvested and reinvented during the 7-day festival. However, it also puts pressure on the individual to uphold this emotional investment, euphoria and enchantment defining the Orange Feeling.

RN11_T10_01 | Emotion in public institutions (3)

Epistemic Emotions in Criminal Procedure. An Example of the Use of Epistemic Emotions as a Tool to Scrutinize the Process of Evaluating Evidence in Cases of Rape

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In this paper we discuss the structure of evaluating evidence suggested by the Swedish Supreme Court in cases of rape. The theoretical framework derives from sociology of emotions, and epistemic emotions in particular. Epistemic emotions are crucial to cognitive process, they guide attention, motivates and supplements reason (De Sousa 2010, Barbalet 2011, Nussbaum 1996).

A crucial task for a judge is to sort out legally relevant facts from irrelevant ones. In criminal cases judges meet victims, offenders and witnesses telling their stories about an event. The most fundamental and challenging task is evaluating evidence presented by the parties. Swedish criminal procedure is characterized by the principles of free admission and free evaluation of evidence (Ekelöf 2009; Fitger 2014). Although, there are a few rules and principles guiding the evaluation of evidence, some of them codified, others in case law from the Supreme Court. A few years ago, a case from the Supreme court suggest how to structure the evaluation of evidence: starting with ony the evidence presented by the prosecutor. The process shall continue to include the evidence presented by the defense only if the court finds that the evidence presented by the prosecutor fulfils the standard of proof, i.e. beyond reasonable doubt. If not, the court will end up in a verdict of acquittal. The case has got a wide impact in lower courts.

In this paper we will analyse the method presented through concepts drawn from sociology of emotions, and the epistemic feeling of certainty in particular as 'the feeling of certainty freezes the process of inquiry' (Da Sousa 2008).

The Void of the Victim Story – Doubt and Certainty in Rape Cases with Missing Victim Stories

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This paper analyses epistemic emotions in legal evaluation of rape cases where crucial pars of the victim story is missing. A rape legislation requiring voluntariness, effective in Sweden since July 1 2018, challenges popular norms around 'real rape'. It widens the criminalization of sexual acts to where an active party fails to secure consent from the other, leading to an increase in 'word-against-word' cases where technical evidence is lacking. The legal method of evaluation then begins with the victim's story, tested against: 1. Assumptions about 'credible story-telling'; 2. Assumptions about victim-adequate emotive-cognitive behaviour after the event, evidenced by a) objective circumstances like calling 112, or b) witness testimonies. If the victim's story is deemed credible/reliable, it becomes a baseline for the court's evaluation of the defendant's story. With an emotion-sociological framework, our analysis interprets the chain of evaluation in terms of according 'ontological trust' to the

victim's story by submitting it to a 'certainty-doubt-test' and if certainty is reached, the story is effectively deemed 'true'. Flawed victim stories, where there is no memory of the actual event, may per se indicate rape because the accused has taken advantage of a victim in 'a vulnerable state' of e.g. intoxication. However, when a story is flawed, 'ontological trust' cannot be secured. For lack of supporting evidence, the defendant's claim that sex was voluntary can only be refuted if the victim claims to remember. The analysis highlights emotional orientations of the rational legal evaluation method and its sometimes irrational consequences in rape cases.

Inclusions and Exclusions in the Academia: Affective Landscape in Neoliberal University

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One of the features of neoliberal university is its competitive nature. The intensified competition is argued to poison the collegial, collaborative and altruistic space of academia and create "soulless" academics: disillusioned and distressed academic workers that engage in competition with one another (Archer 2008; Davies & Petersen 2005). Simultaneously, collaboration has become a modern mantra of neoliberal university and a strategic management tool directed at increasing research performance. These conditions generate a complex set of inclusions and exclusions in academia.

In our paper, we look at neoliberal university as an affective landscape. We understand the ongoing processes within the academic communities taking place in an intersection of material and imaginary places and spaces and creating affective cultural politics that affect the everyday lives of those involved in academia. (Davidson, Park & Shields 2011) We ask: How do academics in different positions negotiate between the competitive ethos in the neoliberal university and belonging in academia? What kind of affective practices are scripted into discourses of competitiveness and collaboration?

Our analysis is based on the social media discussions and interviews of Faculty deans and researchers in social sciences and humanities in Finnish universities. We use discursive reading focusing on the affective practices (Wetherell 2012) in the material and open up the multiple and contradictory emotions that academics experience in the neoliberal university.

The paper is part of a project Academic affects in which we focus on the affective economy of research strategies and the moral imperatives, values and practices they impose.

Affective Dilemmas & Research Funding in Finnish Academia

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While research is actively positioned at the center when imagining ways towards environmentally and socially sustainable alternative futures, it is also essential to make sense of the ways in which today's academia is constructed and how this frames, as well as facilitates, the everyday of scientific work that enables this shift in the first place. Science policies and management of higher education can often be seen as strategic and rational, even void of emotion, despite the fact that academic work is permeated by affects, many of which can also contradict one another. Enthusiasm towards research might not be enough if it is pressed down by individualistic competition and constant expectations for excellence.

I apply the concept of affective dilemmas to analyze the ways in which contradictory affects construct the meaning of research funding within the highly competitive funding system in Finland. I use theory directed content analysis to examine the ways in which affective dilemmas concerning research funding are discursively constructed in interviews (n = 30) of administrative personnel in Finnish universities. By this approach I showcase one methodological way of empirically approaching emotions in sociology. The presentation also grounds discussion over how the current situation impacts the ways in which alternative futures can be built by the means of research.

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RN11_T10_02 | Emotions in space and social interaction

Emotional Assemblage of Place in the Process of Authentication

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The attempt for objectivity within research often results in the careful extraction of human emotion. This results in an incomplete understanding of the interactions and motivations surrounding human beings and the societies in which they are a part. Emotional geographies provide a cross-disciplinary example of how to attempt to embrace emotions in the conceptual and experiential understanding of the socio-spatial interactions and expression. This article explores how individuals verbally construct authentication of genealogical relevant places, the choices of which elements are included/excluded, and how they use this authentication process to situate themselves as a continuation of the past. This study is significant in challenging the perception of the passivity of individuals and place, by highlighting the multiplicity of individuals' interactive emotional engagement and performance based on Deleuzian desire.

Participants of this study comprise of 16 Swedish Americans previous contestants of the Swedish reality genealogy television programme Allt för Sverige (in English, Great Swedish Adventure). A programme focused on individuals' family history, contestants are exposed to Swedish historical and cultural places and activities, competing in elimination challenges with the goal to win a family reunion. Drawing upon qualitative data collection of questionnaires and semi-structured interviews, participants' descriptive narratives were examined developing from Dovey's theoretical framework of "place-as-assemblage" through narrative discourse analysis.

Results of this study revealed that individuals describe not stagnant historical places, but rather performatively construct and/or deconstruct using a variety of components to create an emotional assemblage of place reflective of their own purposes and desires.

Emotional Geographies of Full and Empty Nests. Emotion Maps as a Tool to Research the Spatiality of Emotions

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Our presentation addresses theoretical and methodological problems connected with the spatiality of emotion.

In the first section, we introduce a technique called the emotion map (see Gabb) that we have used in 40 online in-depth interviews with parents whose children have grown up and are leaving home. In the next section, we compare spatial emotion rules (cf. Margies) of „a full nest" (a house with children) and „an empty nest" (a house without children). Using emotion maps both as a source of graphic data and as an elicitation tool we aim to portray changes in the patterning of affective behaviour in the families during the transition to the empty nest phase.

Drawing on examples from our study, we frame the presentation around three questions:
• Do emotions „take place"?
• How to research the spatiality of emotions?
• What are the advantages and disadvantages of a mapping technique?

In particular, we focus on the answer to the question of whether the emotion map technique is limited to the observation of conscious, rationally managed emotions or whether it might capture the interactive, relational nature of emotions too.

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About Acts of Moral Outrage A Sociological Attempt at Defining the Facial Expression of Moral Outrage

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It seems that in times of crisis public communication develops emotional tendencies. Moral arguments become more prominent and moral outrage is the chosen weapon to defend and protect political opinions, views, and even agendas. In addition to communicating morally wrong or right behavior, moral outrage can create alliances between people with matching moral views. This seems to be especially important to generate votes and strengthen party affiliation.

Whereas the used language of moral outrage has been examined in sociological research as well as in sociological theory the nonverbal cues of moral outrage have been hardly discussed, despite research showing that nonverbal actions play a major role in communication. As a result, attempts of defining the emotional expression of moral outrage have been scares and mostly dominated by psychologists linking moral outrage to the emotions anger and disgust but fail in finding a generic expression.

The proposed paper will show results of a study that aims to define this generic facial expression of moral outrage by using the Facial Action Coding System by Ekman and colleagues. It is assumed that by defining a facial expression of moral outrage not only analyzing moral communication would benefit but – as moral outrage is an emotional response to socially constructed moral standards – it would be the first socially formed emotion discovered that has a generic facial expression.

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RN12 | Environment & Society

RN12_T01_01 | Participation, Acceptance and Environmental Governance 1

Assessing the Spatial Distribution of Perceived Social Impacts of Protected Areas on Local Communities

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Protected Areas (PAs), a widely used policy for nature protection and the promotion of long-term ecosystem resilience, often negatively affect the wellbeing of local communities by restricting certain activities, such as agriculture and recreation. Lack of conformity with regulations and low support for PAs, by locals, have been identified as key factors preventing PAs from meeting their conservation targets. This paper explores the perceptions and attitudes of local communities at the National Park of East Macedonia-Thrace, in order to provide a policy-relevant understanding of the social impacts of PAs and their spatial distribution within the PA. The data has been collected through a quantitative survey of a sample of the general population of the PA, which was identified using cluster sampling that ensured representation of all the regions of the PA and its surrounding areas. The data analysis is separated into two phases. First, the effect of perceived social impacts on the attitudes of the local communities towards the PA is assessed using an ordinal regression model. Second, the paper examines the spatial distribution of the perceptions and attitudes of local communities in relation to their proximity to the borders, the centre, and the zones of differentiated protection of the PA. The paper provides a comprehensive overview of the impacts of PAs on multiple stakeholder groups and a rare insight into the effect of spatial planning and zoning of the PA on the distribution of impacts.

Climate Vulnerability amidst Conflicting Discourses: Between Policy-Makers and Affected Communities

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The spatialization of climate vulnerability provokes deep-seated questions for sociology. How do we account for the social and spatial boundaries implicated in climate vulnerability? How can sociological explanations depict the unintended consequences of modern capitalism as an intricate part of community experiences?

In this paper, I debate the theoretical significance of the spatialization of climate-related vulnerability through discourse analysis. Numerous environmental studies document how certain areas become "sacrifice zones" where, under climate denial and profit-driven development, unprecedented injustices are on the rise (Lerner 2010; Sze 2007). Furthermore, the environmental injustices faced by these communities is routinely banalized by dominant discourses (Taylor 2009). Still, while sociological research depicts the overwhelming relegation of environmental harm on the poorer, additional research is needed to elicit the meaning of climate change injustices for local communities.

In my presentation, I mobilize contrasting cases of sustainable policies and local community discourses about climate vulnerability in order to debate the concept of "closure" defined as the set of practices, symbols, rules and regulations that a given collective mobilizes to restrict access to opportunities for others. Such a process is accomplished by drawing on an array of imagined or assessed characteristics of those who are made to be excluded. My presentation follows two themes. First, I discuss Wacquant's (2007) genealogy of poverty in North America in an era of advanced marginality, a new system of socio-spatial relegation and closure. Second, I question to which extent this genealogy implicates a new landscape of climate vulnerability taking the shape of a climate apartheid in North America (Dawson 2017).

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Intended Improvement or Unintended Diversion? Discretion of Local Environmental Bureaucrats in Poland

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Nowadays, cities are responsible for 75% of global CO2 emissions, and urban citizens are highly exposed to hazardous pollution, extreme weather, and climate change. The literature on urban environmental governance points out that bureaucratic structures can serve as an important layer of facilitation, testing, and practical implementations of required environmental solutions. On the other hand, studies of institutions and organizations suggest that reactions of bureaucratic structures to external pressure and political changes can have various forms, including distancing themselves from changes and social control. Therefore, a public debate and reforming trends that have been underway for the past thirty years (such as New Public Administration) are focused on calibrating discretion to the "appropriate" level which would ensure both organizational flexibility and consistency with social and supervisors' expectations. However, those studies only to a limited extent explore the spontaneous and bottom-up calibration of discretion. To fill in this gap, we carried out a collective case study of Polish local bureaucracy and interviewed 22 environmental bureaucrats from 8 Polish cities. We consider this case study as a fairly emblematic example of post-Soviet rapid decentralization, which has transferred significant responsibility and expectations to local authorities, but without sufficient resources. We argue that such legacy in combination with a further increase of responsibilities of local governance after 2004 EU accession, and together with the complexity of environmental issues, created circumstances for spontaneous and bottom-up calibration of local environmental discretion, which brought both improvements in the operation of local bureaucracies and unintended consequences questioning their legitimacy to some extent.

A Circular Economy for Water in Europe: Addressing the Social Challenges to Implement Sustainable Solutions

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Climate change and urbanisation are increasing pressure over water resources, and the fresh water available per capita in Europe has already fallen by 25% over the last 50 years. Facing this situation requires the implementation of a circular economy for water, as current EU policy emphasises. Social scientists have the key role of addressing the drivers and barriers to the implementation of 'water-smart' solutions in European societies, including the level of acceptance of these trends by decision-makers and citizens.

This presentation introduces H2020 project B-WaterSmart - Accelerating Water Smartness in Coastal Europe (2020-2024), which aims to promote innovative, efficient and resilient solutions to the management of the urban water cycle in relation to agriculture, industry and domestic consumption. Six Living Labs (Alicante, Bodø, Flanders, Lisbon, East Frisia, and Venice) will co-create and demonstrate tailored 'water-smart' solutions, which can then be replicated in other parts of Europe and the world.

The project ultimately aims at developing innovative models of adaptive governance through 'Communities of Practice' (CoPs). The ICS-ULisboa is supporting the CoPs by analysing the social drivers and barriers for the adoption of 'water-smart' solutions – such as public perceptions of risk towards water reuse - while considering the needs and concerns of different social groups. The methodology and preliminary results of this collaborative process will be presented for open discussion. B-WaterSmart aims to contribute to the EU Green Deal and its Circular Economy Plan, in alignment with the SDG and the Paris Agreement.

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RN12_T01_02 | Environmental Conflicts

The Resilience Turn in Environmental Peacebuilding

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Following its meteoric rise in the global policy arena, resilience is routinely advocated by the United Nations (UN) as the main instrument susceptible of strengthening peacebuilding activities, in an effort to promote sustainable peace. However, the implementation of resilience in peacebuilding has hitherto only engendered lacklustre results. Notwithstanding, resilience terminology is becoming increasingly significant in environmental peacebuilding initiatives, as it is especially geared towards capacity building in communities vulnerable to the harmful effects of climate change. Thus, it is noteworthy to assess if resilience can produce fruitful outcomes alongside a more pragmatic, context-based, environmental peacebuilding approach. In that view, the aim of this research is to answer the question "how can resilience strategies foster the promotion of sustainable peace in environmental peacebuilding interventions?". It is argued that resilience, as currently implemented by the United Nations, hinders the promotion of locally driven pragmatic solutions towards the construction of sustainable peace. Thus, by focusing on the UN's peacebuilding practices, this research will explore three levels of analysis: first, assesses the implications of the resilience turn in peacebuilding; second, discerns the broader interrelatedness between resilience and environmental peacebuilding; and third, highlights the potential and limits of both approaches towards the creation of sustainable peace.

Contesting Forest Values

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In this project, we study manifestations of forest values, by looking at the forest discourse from the cultural premise of confronting ecological and economical values. The dominant Finnish forest discourse is traditional and unquestioned and has guided the legislation strictly until 2014. The 'new' approaches to environmental issues and new knowledge of environmental degradation have questioned the outcomes of the tradition. We analyse this dichotomy, and the ways in which the values are legitimated, in the materials gathered from news and social media, forest and natural resources centered media, and education and forest-specific events. We utilize a three-layered model on power and policy to reveal how concrete policies, courses of action, and practices dictate the use of forests.

The question of the use of forests is currently tightly linked to so-called bioeconomy - a thinking and policy framework in which biobased sources could replace the fossil economy. Bioeconomy, Green New Deal and circular economy, are economy- and growth-driven ideological constructs, presented as coherent pathways to sustainable societal development. These frameworks have been offered to actors of societies during the last decades from global policymaker, EU, and national levels. It is crucial to unpack the implicit effects of the dominating processes that have direct implications to environmental justice.

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"Communities at Risk": Contentious Politics of Waste Management in Russia

Yulia Kuzmina

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Waste management policy in Russia aims to be economically efficient, while environmental concerns tend to fade into the background. Due to that, waste sites are often built or planned to be built near inhabited localities with established infrastructure. Communities living next to local unwanted land represent "communities at risk" (McAdam and Boudet 2012); risk denotes the risk of mobilizing and engaging citizens in collective action. What factors account for the variation in the mobilization against waste facilities in Russia? I address this question through the study of the communities at risk in Russian regions. To do so, I apply the Contentious politics framework. This paper discusses the cases of mobilization (or its absence) regarding waste facilities aiming to reveal the factors increasing the likelihood of the protest. I argue that even within the narrow political opportunities of electoral authoritarianism, the political context is still multifaceted. The stream of contention over the waste management policy is shaped by the political system's openness on a local level, the elites' division, the electoral vulnerability, and communities' social capital. Data covers the protests against waste facilities in Russia from January 2017 to December 2020. The comparison of Russian regions uncover the variation in regional political regimes, and, most importantly, the variation in political opportunities on the local level, despite the "power vertical" (Petrov 2011). Moreover, this research reveals the mechanisms of the contention aside from the protest mobilization: the analysis also depicts how the strategies of main actors involved on the local level - that is, local citizens and local authorities - contribute to the outcome, i.e. the suspension of waste facility projects.

The Complex Nature Of Fissured Landscapes As A Social Reshuffling Of Environmental Heritage

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The aim of contributing to critical reflections about the political and social dynamics and patterns of adapting to climate change consists here in combining an analytical approach and an empirical interest in fissured landscapes. Building on the recent work of anthropology (Lowenhaupt Tsing, 2017) and history (Boucheron, 2019), this cross-disciplinary research produces insights in the "brushy edges" separating the past from the future of damaged worlds in which we live. Our sociological perspective (Némoz, BRECHE, 2021) doesn't condemn or sentence to pessimism. It offers an opportunity to fundamentally reflect on the resources of remnants. The worth of life forms is thus considered in terms of observable and identifiable modes of acting on its environment. Our thorough study of realities on the ground within homes uninhabitable takes into account the discourses about drier landscapes and warmer climates as well as the gestures. The paper will examine the gaps and the relevance of such a conceptualization thanks to the ethnographic methods of in-depth interviews with inhabitants, workers, scientists, municipal officials, statesmen and observations of daily lives involving field notes, photographs and maps. Exploring the breaches in that way firstly provides access to the "Conscience of the Eye" (Sennett, 1990). The design and social life of local landscape is viewed as a silent overhaul. Before considering the rifts as resources, this sense of malaise about an environmental heritage will be analyzed. The reshuffling of landscape will be enlightening as a more recent experience seeking cooperation and co-construction of work in common. In this regard, the lenses of our cross-cutting approach will open new perspective on the complex nature of scenery.

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Quo Vadis Poland? The Sociotechnical Imaginaries of the energy transition in Poland.

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Humanity is facing a climate catastrophe. Despite global commitment to work together in tackling climate change, transitions are not happening similarly in different parts of the world. Many scientists claim that one of the key aspects of stopping the catastrophe is the energy transition. However, the European Union is setting an ambitious goal of decarbonising its energy system by 2050, Poland remains a member opposing those changes. Our research uses the lens of Sociotechnical Imaginaries (Jasanoff, Kim, 2015) to understand the dominant and alternative imaginaries of Poland's energy transition to explain why Poland is very reluctant to implement fast changes into its energy system.

We conducted 19 narrative interviews with key actors in the energy sector (politicians, businessman, academic, representants of the church and NGOs), associated with a qualitative analysis of strategic documents of the energy policy in Poland published after 1989 and analysis of government funding programmes for science (Polish National Centre for Research and Development). Consequently, we mapped the dominant and alternative sociotechnical imaginaries of the energy transition in Poland. The analytical framework was based on a sociotechnical imaginaries circulation model developed by us and used to explain their action in the polish energy transition.

The study's outcome shows that dominant sociotechnical imaginary of an energy system in Poland is connected with preserving the existing system focused on energy security with a significant role of coal and lignite and prosumers as supporters for the centralised energy system. Still, the alternative imaginaries (associated with decentralisation, energy democracy and renewables), are getting traction and become more important. Based on the outcomes, we reflect on possible energy transition paths in Poland.

Social Innovation for the Energy Transition: An investigation of Frontier Case Studies by the COMETS Project

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In the face of increasing threats of climate disruption and energy security, organizing a new energy future is crucial now more than ever. One positive outlook is the drive for innovative grassroots solutions towards a renewable-based energy transition. Collective Action Initiatives (CAIs) have been supporting this approach, aiming to create more economically and socially inclusive communities. CAIs are contributing to the evolution of a decentralized, inclusive model where customers are changing behavioral practices in addition to empowering their role in the decision-making processes. The energy transition to renewables will be accelerated when citizens are engaged, helping to build trust and stronger cooperation among communities, as well as support more inclusive regulatory systems. While CAIs in the energy sector have potential to offer a number of advantages that address social and environmental challenges, they still represent a small share of the energy system. The H2020-funded COMETS Project is investigating CAIs and their various socially innovative aspects and dynamics in the energy transition. Frontier case studies, described as highly innovative and niche cases, are being considered. These CAIs represent a particularly pioneering contribution to the future of social innovation in the energy transition. Based on several dimensions (including social, spatial, evolution, economic, material and performance indicators), as well as most recent debates on the potential innovations for CAIs, 'Frontier' case studies from Europe and beyond will be discussed. We aim to present the innovative social outputs from this investigation that can help further drive forward citizen engagement in the energy transition.

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The Role Of Habitus In The Energy Transition: How Social-Ecological Attitudes, Values And Practices Shape The Social Acceptance Of Post-Fossil Energy Systems In Germany

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Large energy projects such as wind power or biogas plants are often socially contested despite the high general acceptance of renewable energies among the affected population. These disputes involve a variety of interests and values that interact in complex ways, e.g. with regard to what people consider a cost-effective, environmentally friendly, welfare-oriented and participatory implementation of an energy project.

By drawing on Bourdieu's theory of habitus, we offer a relational perspective for understanding energy transitions to sustainable power and heat supply, e.g. through solar systems, heat pumps or bio-energy technologies. We consider habitus as typical sets of socially incorporated dispositions. According to Bourdieu, they constitute a comprehensive and relatively stable mentality which shapes people's actions, thus being an important factor that limits or facilitates the potential to social change.

We analyse data from the survey 'Environmental Awareness in Germany 2018' and apply factor as well as cluster analyses to identify social-ecological habitus from a larger set of the survey's items on general social-ecological attitudes. We then compare the habitus in terms of their specific energy related practices. This provides new knowledge about who supports or rejects the transition to a post-fossil power and heat supply, including the associated technologies and measures.

Finally, we complement these findings with the results of a qualitative interview study in which various stakeholders in the German residential sector were asked about economic, practical and social barriers and drivers towards a post-fossil heat transition.

How Sociotechnical Imaginaries Evolve and Shape Energy Policy Work and Interventions. Insights from the Case of Valencia.

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Due to the significant impact of cities on global CO_2 and other GHG emissions, local authorities are required to act quickly and effectively towards low-carbon energy configurations. In this energy transition, municipalities and local policy workers play a crucial role.

In this context, the concept of sociotechnical imaginaries, applied to political visions of desirable futures, is key to investigate how energy policies are developed and implemented in urban areas.

To understand how sociotechnical imaginaries evolve throughout time and contribute to shaping energy policy work practices and interventions, I undertook a thematic analysis of fifteen publicly available policy documents issued by the municipality of Valencia (Spain). All documents were published between 2010 and 2019 and concern urban energy transition goals and actions. The collection was part of my PhD research fieldwork which also included twenty-six semi-structured interviews with local policy workers and virtual attendance to selected policy meetings, events and activities.

Provisional results suggest that the sociotechnical imaginary underpinning the case study's energy policy framework entails ideas of right to energy, accessibility to renewable energy for everyone and direct citizens participation in clean energy production.

The main aim of this paper is to further investigate how this sociotechnical imaginary evolved during the last decade and how it affected energy policy work and initiatives on a municipal scale.

Alongside this, also taking inspiration from social practice theories, the aim of my PhD is to investigate how sociotechnical imaginaries interact with policy work practices, ultimately contributing to bridging two different theoretical approaches.

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Commodifying the World? Against the Economy of Ecosystem Services

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The idea of pricing nature for saving it has gained major traction with the rise of carbon trading and the whole economy of ecosystem services. However, this has not corresponded to significant effects on climate change, biodiversity loss and other ecological challenges. Is this because nature has not been marketized enough, or because of a fundamental flaw in its commodification? To answer, the paper elaborates on valuation, the underlying moral economy of work and the relationship between work and energy established during industrialization. The result is a fully plastic compound, at once material and abstract, natural and social, hence amenable to a single metric. Ecosystem services even question the alleged need for capital of a moveable frontier of commodification, everything appearing already a commodity. Yet, radical incompleteness of information and incommensurability of values makes their success self-defeating. The proliferative logic of commodification entails its apparently inexorable diffusion, yet acknowledging its vicious circularity leads to reframing criteria of efficiency, pointing to a new grammar of goals, values and relations among people and with things, as some emergent mobilizations seek to do.

Meritocracy and Environmental Reform. Exploring Recent Perspectives on Populism and their Implications for Environmental Action.

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Populism and anti-environmentalism typically go hand-in-hand. In recent publications, several authors – including Daniel Markovits, David Goodhart, Elisabeth Currid-Halkett, Arlie Hochchild, Thomas Frank, and Michael Sandel – connect the growth of populist movements with the rise of new forms of inequality and injustice, tied to a meritocratic discourse. In different ways, they discern new class divisions between practically educated, locally bound, low- and middle-income workers, and university-educated, cosmopolitical, high-income professionals and managers. This paper explores the critique of meritocracy and finds that it is relevant to environmental policy and environmental justice. Implications, among others, are that policies and plans for environmental reform need to be locally specific about their economic consequences and should avoid suggestions of moral and cultural superiority. The paper's conclusions may be summarized with a paraphrase of the well-known environmental movement slogan: "Act globally, think locally".

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Public Acceptance or Public Engagement? Competing Imagined Publics in a Transdisciplinary Research Project on Mining Legacies

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In recent years there has been a trend towards transdisciplinary research projects in which scientific actors and actors from civil society corporate in the joint production of knowledge. These approaches are reflected in various concepts such as citizen science, real word experiment, living lab or real word laboratory. Drawing on a transdisciplinary research project on mining legacies in the German Ore Mountains (Erzgebirge) which uses the latter concept, this presentation investigates notions of public involvement held by the different actors of the project and how they (potentially) influence research design and outcomes. It is argued that the emphasis on "public acceptance" instead of "public engagement" tends to incorporate and reproduce dominant notions of risk management in the global mining industry.

The presentation is structured as follows: Analytically, it will first introduce different concepts of transdisciplinary research designs, i.e. the real world laboratory and the role of the public therein, contrasting these with the concept of Social License to Operate (SLO) prominent in mining industry. Empirically, the presentation then draws on the consideration of the example at hand as a "lab in the making" and a critical reflection on the role of social scientists in collaborative research projects aiming at developing technologies which could be used in mining contexts around the word. Third, the presentation analyses notions of the public within research design and practice, based on participant observation of interactions among and interviews with key actors of the research alliance.

The public acceptance of the Barcelona Superblock model

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As air quality has become an increasingly political issue and cities are forced to improve air quality, a variety of policy instruments that impose restrictions on traffic in demarcated areas are being put in place across cities in Europe. In Barcelona, the Superblock model has been proposed as an innovative land use intervention to reclaim space for people, reduce motorized transport and air pollution, and mitigate the effects of climate change. Although it is assumed that residents generally support this intervention, there is little research on residents' perceptions on the personal, social, and environmental impacts of the Superblocks. In this communication we examine residents' attitudes towards this intervention. The study was conducted through a self-administered survey (online) and focus groups among residents in Barcelona. We analyze self-reported affective states associated with the superblocks, perceived legitimacy and trust, intervention-specific beliefs and acceptance.

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RN12_T02_02 | Science, Technology and the Environment 1

Performing Citizen Science For The Environment: Datafication, Environmental Data and Data Practices

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The growing number of citizen science projects dedicated to the environment signals the need as well as the profileration of environmental data (Hecker, Gerbe, Bonn 2018). This is coherent with the perspective of the datafied world presently we are living in. Many scholars concentrated on the outcomes of the process that brought to the current situation as a matter of concern. For sure, the pervasively presence of data collecting devices raise critical questions about crucial issues such as commodification of users and unpaid digital labour (Iliadis e Russo 2016), a growing threat for privacy and unethical use of data and metadata (Gidaris 2019) as well as the acquisition of state function by online platforms within a liberalisation framework (Van Dijk et al 2018). In parallel, the same ecosystem of web applications, platforms and devices available opens oppportunties for environmental monitoring intersecting different levels. To mention a few, citizens engaged in environmental conflicts, career scientists dedicated to biodiversity and official monitoring newtorks all enjoy of a platformized society for data collection, elaboration and accessibility. They are all econpassed by the label of citizen science (Haklay 2012) and the data practices approach (Bates et al 2016; Leonelli 2014) allows to understand the levels of engagement and to give account of the configurations of an overwhelming process in the case of environmental monitoring.

Looking at data collection, data validation and data accessibility as key practices is crucial to see different configurations of how citizen can participate in environmental monitoring with different aims and assumptions. I will delve in these issues comparing experiences explored through indepth interviews with projects' spokespersons and digital ethnography (Hine 2005) of online dedicated platforms.

Towards a Transformative Expertise? The Co-production Of Global Epistemic Infrastructures And Institutionalized Policy-relevance

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What science is needed for the transformative change to a sustainable society? The expert organizations the IPCC and the IPBES have, in different reports, expressed the need for transformative change, and the need to develop knowledge and expert advice about how to initiate, foster and govern transformative change. Starting with an analysis of how these expert organizations understand transformative change and its requirements, this paper explores what kind of expertise is requested to promote green transformation and what kind of institutional conditions it presupposes. The paper presents an analysis of the relations between epistemic infrastructures (the material, institutional and normative infrastructures that condition and shape different scientific fields), and the policy advice and solutions that it supports. We argue that IPCC and IPBES form part of an international epistemic infrastructure, which conditions the kind of expertise that is developed, and thereby what kind of expert advice is produced. Furthermore, this infrastructure grants epistemic authority to particular forms of knowledge. However, a more diverse set of social scientific knowledge – such as environmental sociology or environmental ethics – may play an essential role for a green transformation. But for them to do so, they should not be squeeze into the current epistemic infrastructures of global environmental expertise. Instead, the paper stresses that their potential to foster transformative change demands other epistemic infrastructures and other forms of science-policy relations.

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Silicon Preparedness, Digital Propagation and Ecological Planning

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The Covid-19 syndemic reveals how unexpected events can disrupt the "usual" functioning of capitalism. As argued by a number of critical scholars, epidemics and pandemics represent an outcome of planetary anthropization and the overriding of the techno-sphere on the metabolic timescales of the biosphere (Edward, 2017). Several political ecologists argued that the current crisis has made the link between climate change and the capitalist mode of production more explicit. The recognition of an increased risk of epidemics and pandemics (biosecurity) has translated into national preparedness and response plans based on World Health Organization guidance. The concept of preparedness can be framed in various ways. In this paper we will focus on the digital dimension (digital preparedness), as during the pandemic phase a significant proportion of social relations have been digitally restructured. In order to understand (digital) preparedness, it is necessary to situate it against the background of productive relations adequate to the digital economy, which depend on what we have called digital propagation, namely the pervasive worldwide diffusion of electronic artefacts, digital services and infrastructures, on the basis of a permanent connection. It therefore depends on a significant energy metabolism and raises questions about the need for an energy transition to renewable sources.

In order to underline the deep-rooted character of preparedness within the Californian Ideology, we will propose a further definition: silicon preparedness. In other words, with this expression we seek to unveil the "work/energy ratio" that preparedness must take into account in order to contribute to effective planning.

Insufficient Relationship Between Digital Technologies and Nature: Platform Economy and Degrowth Movement

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Research on the ever-growing digital reality is crucial not only because of its impact on social relationships and forms of communication but above all, because of its measurable impact on nature. As noted by Paul Kingsnorth (2018: n.p.), "[i]t is estimated that the internet will consume a fifth of the world's electricity by 2025." Faced with the unavoidable challenge of limiting the high-carbon economic growth, we are discussing options for the transformation of heavy industry, heating systems, food industry, fertilizer-based agriculture, etc., ignoring the role of new digital technologies. In order to fill this gap, the article aims to explore the complicated relationship between information and communication technologies (Baranowski & Mroczkowska, 2021) and nature (Hornborg, 2019) through the prism of the three currents of the global environmental movement (Anguelovski & Martinez Alíer, 2014). In this conceptual and analytical paper, the digital reality has been operationalized with the help of the platform economy category, allowing empirical analysis of the impact of this type of economy on nature. Secondary data analysis was used to stamp out the impact of the platform economy on nature, particularly in terms of the latter's commodification (Ziółkowski et al. 2020). The conclusions drawn from the mainstreaming of the environmental movement into the relationship between digital technologies (platform economy) and nature (cf. Jarvis, 2017) cast a new light on the existing empirical data. An economy based on the synthesis of nature and technology (Eco-Efficiency approach) is not a satisfactory scenario for the future, especially from the perspective of the degrowth economy.

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RN12_T02_03 | Environmental Activism

Reshaping Citizenship Through Environmental Activism: An Example From Ethnically Divided Bosnia And Herzegovina

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Post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina is a society divided along ethnic lines experiencing a never-ending process of transition to democracy. In such a context civil society remained weak and NGO-driven, giving little space for local, grass-root environmental activism. Nevertheless, in the last decade, local grass-root environmental associations, supported by international NGOs, are spreading attention on environmental issues and raising awareness on the valuable natural resources and wildlife present in the country.

Today Bosnia and Herzegovina has come to play a leading role in a regional environmental campaign, that involves the "Guardians of the Rivers" in a struggle in defense of the last wild rivers in Europe from the threats of hydro-power plants construction. Defining the water and the environment as local commons, rural communities are defending them against the interests of private investors and political ethno-nationalist leaders. By re-framing their attachment to the territories through an ecological perspective and building networks that cross their ethnicized geographies, the "Guardians of the Rivers" are laying the grounds for a redefinition of the community and of citizenship alternative to the ethno-national one.

Drawing from literature on environmental struggles, LULU movements and social movements in divided societies, the aim of the research is to investigate how are the "Guardians of the Rivers" framing an alternative collective identity based on pluralist participation, environmental awareness and democracy and whether they can foster a new idea of citizenship able to overcome ethnic divisions. The research will be grounded on empirical data retrieved from in-depth interviews and ethnographic fieldwork.

The Roots of Environmental Activism in Provincial Turkey through the Prism of Two Mobilizations against Coal-Fired Power Plant Projects: Generations, Socializations, Specificities of Local Context and Configuration of the National Politics.

Umut Sari

Centre Max Weber, France

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How does one become an environmental activist in provincial Turkey? Through the comparison of two groups mobilized against the establishment of coal-fired power plants in Adana and Bartin, in terms of their social origins and trajectories, professional backgrounds, and reasons for engagement, two main activist types are distinguished: ecologists and anti-capitalists. A closer look at the trajectories of ecologist activists makes it possible to construct four activist profiles and to account for the intertwined effects of a number of factors on engagement in ecological activism: belonging to one of the three generations studied, socialization sites (i.e. family, school, neighborhood, university and professional organizations), the socio-political context of the city, and the political configuration at the national level, with particular respect to its oscillation between democracy and authoritarianism. The concept of "career" and the prism of a micro-sociological approach enable to think of the dialectic between the subjective experience of actors who face with contingencies on the one hand, and the determinations engendered by internalized dispositions, the impact of previous socializations and the forces of the socio-political structures that surround them, on the other. The focus will be on the continuity and changes in the ideological representations of the activists throughout their engagement, but also on the biographical transformations that they entail.

Fridays for a Female Future? Frontline Women as a Prototype of a New Social Figure

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The discussion about the climate crisis received its own kind of boost from the Corona pandemic, as medical studies suggest a connection between climate change, environmental degradation and pandemic diseases. Accordingly, the Fridays For Future movement calls for the fight against global crises to be thought together. These and other demands are postulated by frontline people in the movement, who are conspicuously often addressed as women. The presentation deals with the phenomenon of female frontliner in ecological protest movements and asks why and how this phenomenon is currently asserting itself and what symbolic and material framings are associated with it. The empirical starting point is the portrayal of Greta Thunberg as a 'saint' in social media. According to our first thesis, such a sacralisation points to a symbolic unavailability of frontline women. Their thoughts and actions are typified as untouchable and thus ‚withdrawn' from profanising access and questioning. However, such images of saints also circulate in climate change-sceptical contexts. The sacralising framing thus becomes, so the second thesis, a ‚proof' of something that is only supposedly unavailable, which calls for exposure and desecration in the deliberate breaking of taboos. Theoretically, we interpret these processes as an expression of legitimacy struggles and multiple horizons of relevance that are in principle permeable in the context of a reflexive modernity. Related to this hypermedial dynamic, we assume thirdly that the de/sacralisation of frontline women represents a partial aspect of an overarching heroisation process and that a new social figure emerges: the crisis heroine. We interpret this new social figure and the associated new scope for thought and action as the result of a cosmopolitics of the social.

Stolen Dreams And Childhoods - A Discourse Analysis Of The Generational Justice Frame In Greta Thunberg's Speeches

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My contribution is on climate communication with the focus on the Generational Justice Frame Greta Thunberg uses in her speeches. The research builds on a qualitative content analysis of selected speeches, and offers a critical discourse analysis with an inductive approach to frame analysis. The theories used are on the mental barriers and climate framings by Stoknes, climate imaginarias by Levy & Spicer and Johnstone's theories on social movement frame analysis. Drawing on previous research which identified numerous frames this contribution zooms into one of the most important of these: The Generational Justice Frame. In her speeches, Thunberg makes a distinction between generations, and frames the climate crisis as a generational issue. In doing so, she defines the problem as the climate crisis, the reason as money, the bad guys as the leaders and the victims as the young generation. Framing the problem as a case of generational injustice, and positioning herself as an authentic victim of the problem, Thunberg has successfully managed to influence the global agenda of climate policy. One can argue that her way of framing the climate crisis has allowed the focus on the debate to shift, as she has become the megaphone of a generation, not by contributing with new science or facts, but by framing the climate crisis in a different way, being persistent and representing the victims.
Keywords: Greta Thunberg, climate communication, generational justice, environmental justice

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The Most Common Environmental Concerns and Adherence to Some Eco-Friendly Practices Among Ukrainians

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The attitudes towards environmental issues shared by different groups of Ukraine's population, along with their willingness to take up some eco-friendly practices, constitute the focus of this study. Structurally, it can be divided into two parts. The first one involves the analysis of findings from several nationwide surveys carried out by different research institutions (or polling companies) from 2015 through 2020 (N = 1800–2000). In each survey, a respondent was supposed to answer the following questions: a) which environmental problems (given on the list) worry him/her the most; b) who should be held responsible for such a state of affairs (the government, local authorities, politicians, big businesses, ordinary citizens, etc.); c) what the respondent is personally ready to do (or doing at the moment) in order to somewhat improve the current situation or tackle the environmental crisis. The data were gathered from all Ukraine's regions, except for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and non-government controlled areas (NGCA) in the East. The second part of the study presents the results of interviewing high-school students (9th, 10th and 11th graders) in order to determine the prevailing type of worldview with regard to the "human–nature" relationship (anthropo-, bio- or ecocentrism). For this purpose, the author designed a questionnaire consisting of 30 statements with three alternatives to choose. The interviews have been conducted since November 2020, and to date about 40 students from Kyiv and Poltava have participated.

Environmental Concern in Neighbourhood Context: Comparison of Rīga Port Communities at the Individual Level

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The paper compares the five neighbourhoods of Riga port respondents' answers to a number of nonprobability on line survey questions on the perceived quality of the local environment. We ask whether there are any significant predictors in the case of these neighbourhoods and whether all population groups are similar and equally critical in their assessment, as shown by the preliminary analysis.

Many environmental concern studies show that the strongest predictors of worries about the ecological situation are gender, political ideology, educational attainment and age (see McCright, Sundström 2013, Dunlap 2016, Givens, Jorgenson 2011, 2013, Klineberg et al 1998 etc.). At the same time, they are not universal and, in some studies, other indicators are statistically significant, such as race, health, residence or more specifically, such as place attachment (Vorkinn, Riese 2001) or intensity of visited nature for recreation and appreciation of the natural world (Alcock et al 2020). Differences are determined not only by the context of the particular research case, but also by the tools used (Klineberg et al 1998).

The measurement approach of this study is traditional for environmental sociology - we asked directly about the perceived seriousness of different types of pollution. For the analysis, an index of eight indicators was created ("To what extent are you concerned about these environmental issues [in the neighbourhood]?" - dust, odours, noise, vibrations, denied access to the Daugava, water pollution, light pollution at night, heavy traffic). Different socio-demographic groups of similarity or difference were tested using the nonparametric test for two independent samples and linear regression.

The specifics of our study are nonprobablity online survey, the scale (urban neighbourhoods) and socio-historical context or researched areas

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A Simulation Model For The Postdiction Of The Failure Of The French "Gilets Jaunes" Movement

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In terms of the participation dynamics there are many forms of political protest: some conflicts escalate till the regime breaks down, others fluctuate chaotically around an equilibrium, or de-escalate until the protest movement collapses. This paper proposes a contagion model, which encompasses by the variation of its main parameters all these protest dynamics.

The mentioned model is based on the interaction of three groups: (a) already mobilized citizens, who are protesting against the government and its policies, (b) non-rebellious but frustrated groups, which may become mobilized by imitating the rebels, and (c) repressive governmental forces, which attempt to reduce the number of mobilized citizens. The integration of these processes results in a logistic growth model. By formal reasoning and computer simulation, it can be shown that for many parameter configurations the modelled protest participation steadily grows or declines to stable shares of mobilized citizens, including the possibility of final zero-participation. However, for other parameter configurations the time-discrete logistic process may also result in chaotic fluctuations of protest.

The proposed model is tested with participation data of the French protest movement of the "Gilets jaunes", which is exceptionally well documented (see https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gelbwestenbewegung or https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Yellow_vests_movement). It started in November 2018 as a reaction to the planned increase of fuel prices, led to regular protests during weekends, and finally vanished in the middle of 2019. In this paper, its steady decline and rather long life are explained by its particular model parameters, empirically extracted from the mentioned participation data.

Intergenerational Relationships And Environmental Sustainability: Youth Influence On Family Consumption And Feeding Patterns

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Family and personal relationships play a relevant role in the progress towards more sustainable and equitable futures. They can either promote or inhibit pro-environmental behaviours and practices, with family and friendship networks acting as agents in social and cultural adaptation.

How do young people, empowered by the climate change social movement, influence food and family consumption patterns in a Mediterranean urban cultural context? How do young people perceive and characterize their environmental practices in relation to those of their parents and grandparents?

Results from an exploratory research carried out in Barcelona (Spain) show the young generation potential to promote household's adaptation to the ecological transition and families' adherence to the movement for environmental sustainability. Family meals become a catalyst to develop more sustainable changes, where women play a leadership role. This qualitative study is based on discourse analysis based on 120 university student's descriptions of their environmental practices and experiences, those of their parents and grandparents, and on the other hand, on 8 group interviews (with young people and one of their parents or grandparents) discussing the impacts of adolescent and adult children nutrition sustainable practices on their households and family networks.

We corroborate the existence of new intergenerational relationships and negotiations, where learning becomes bi-directional, also transmitted from children to parents, through the key factor of feeding and consumption in the family home. We conclude proposing a characterisation of generations based on their environmental experience and practices.

Keywords: Climate change, youth, intergenerational relationships, environmental sustainability, sustainable diets, household, family.

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Cognitive, Practical and Normative Aspects for Household Recycling

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Along with the UN-SDG 12 regarding responsible production and consumption, recycling of materials has become one of the most important tasks in a transformation to green societies. This paper addresses some aspects of one of the members of the recycling institution; the households. As a part of this institution, the role of households' efforts are essential for the societal task of recycling. However, the part (role of) that households play are not always clear for the members as they are somehow in the outer edge of this institution. Institutions are here seen as a set of roles, relations and regulations regarding a common task in society. The research question for this paper is; How do the household comprehend and perform their role in the recycling institution, concerning knowledge, practices and regulations. In simple terms the question is why, or why not, do people recycle. What knowledge do they have about the waste cycles, how do practical conditions shape their everyday recycling, and how do they appraise the importance of this activity? A follow up question here is the importance of these issues for what they actually do in everyday life when handling waste? The data for analyses is based on surveys and interviews of households and waste management. The analysis will be based on what we call institutional mapping, along with interpretation of meaning. The paper is based on a study which is a part of a bigger research project on the formation of the recycling institution in Norway.

RN12_T03_02 | Sociology and Climate Change

Air travel practices in Swiss Universities of Applied Sciences – A case study

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The travel practices by the academic community are becoming a «hot topic» in climate-related research. On the one hand, the climate impact of flying to conferences and project meetings is increasingly debated. On the other hand, also following travel restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 crisis, new practices are emerging, such as virtual meetings or multi-site conferences.

Against this rapidly evolving background, we explore travel practices in universities of applied sciences (UASes) a context that, to our knowledge, has not been analysed in previous research. UASes are in general more locally oriented and characterized by less institutional pressure for internationalisation, publication in scientific journals, and presentation to conferences, than the "traditional" universities. Understanding the "hows and whys" of travel practices in UASes can therefore provide such institutions with relevant knowledge to inform their policy-making towards sustainability and focus their efforts on the practices with the highest carbon footprint. To this purpose, we run a case study in the University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland (SUPSI). Our analysis, which exploits both data from travel refunding procedures (years 2017–2019, n=260 employees) and insights from interviews to frequent travellers (Summer 2020, n=8), is grounded in a conceptualization of academic travel practices based on Social Practice Theories.

Current findings show that a limited part of SUPSI employees travels. However, the practices of such travellers highly overlap with those previously identified for "traditional" universities. Furthermore, such practices have only been partially modified by the COVID-19 crisis. Climate-wise, there is therefore room (and need) for policy interventions aimed at reducing flying practices also in SUPSI.

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Building Translocal Commons: Climate Justice Networks in Turkey and Germany

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The weak commitment of states to decreasing global GHG emissions and the increasingly prevalent perception that the UNFCCC process is ineffective in resolving the climate emergency is in contrast to the powerful (worldwide) societal demand for effective climate action marked by the largest climate protests to date, the emergence of a youth movement, increasing visibility of direct action, local anti-coal struggles, and the urgent call of the scientific community. As decisions required to address the climate emergency remain unmade in the sphere of states, civil society emerges as the actor with the loudest voice urging action. The paper analyzes translocal climate action, identifying mechanisms for building commons around a shared anti-coal focus and commitment to climate justice. Drawing on research on climate networks in Turkey and Germany, I show that a common ground is constructed through engagement with frames and interactions among local, national and transnational CSOs, networks and movements. I then establish that the construction of a common ground is never a smooth or 'depoliticized' process but one replete with social and political cleavages that are not brushed off but directly integrated and contended with. The interactions, frames, inherent conflicts and effectiveness of climate networks are identified through 39 in-depth interviews with representatives of transnational, national, and local environmental organizations in Turkey and Germany, as well as participatory observation at COP21, Breakfree action, and numerous climate-related meetings in Turkey and discussions in the workshops that I organized, which brought together representatives of environmental civil society in Turkey.

Review of Soft Interventions Aimed at Changing Travel Behaviour

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The transport sector is one of the biggest emitters of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and is largely responsible for climate change. Various technological solutions, such as electric vehicles have the potential to reduce its negative impact. However, the market share of electric vehicles grows too slow to reach acceptable levels of GHG. A shift in human behaviour, on the other hand, could produce such an outcome in a more timely manner. For this reason, scholars have been testing interventions aimed at motivating individuals to change their travel behaviour. The study aimed to obtain a general understanding of soft interventions' application in the transportation domain. A literature review analysing all aspects of soft interventions' design, methodology and reported outcomes was conducted. The results identified several limitations of this research field: it is geographically confined to western countries, the prime interest is in individual travel behaviour, studies often lack theoretical grounding, rely on self-reported data and measure short-term effectiveness of the interventions. Due to variation in methodologies, study designs and measures used, it is hard to make any comparisons or inferences about their effectiveness in changing human travel behaviour. Finally, mixed results related to independent variables suggest that no inferences can be made about the role of gender, age, education, number of cars and having children in intervention's impact on travel behaviour. On the other hand, findings give reason to believe that marital status and income do play a role.

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Uncertainty and Perplexity. The Case of Italian Quality Growers Facing Climate Change

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Over the world, climate change has driven a re-activation of peasants as a political identity. United by the threat of climate change to traditional livelihoods, as well as to food security over-all, peasant movements have begun to converge around the notion of Agroecology: an extended vision of agricultural practice that draws on traditional forms of peasant knowledge, in combination with new technologies to incorporate notions of ecological balance and social justice. Some go as far as proposing that Agroecology can form the basis for a new progressive subjectivity, however, not all manifestations of such new peasant subjectivities take the form of collective movements with clear ideological visions. Ever since the 1990's Europe and Asia have seen a re-discovery of peasant life, as young university graduates increasingly chose to return to the land and put up small scale peasant businesses. The contribution focuses on how such neo-rurals, that share a common peasant condition of small scale and capital poor agricultural production, faces climate change. To accomplish this goal, we adopt a qualitative approach to interview growers belong to the elite of Italian neo-rurals, the 'youth association' of the Italian farmer's organization Coldiretti "Coldiretti giovani". These neo-rurals illustrate how climate change might be confronted through social enterprise, rather than social organization. Their response shows that despite their relatively high endowments of cultural capital and their embrace of modern technologies, climate change exceeds the mitigating capacity of their Changemaker ideology and leaves them in a condition of perplexity.

RN12_T03_03 | Sustainable Food Practices and Food Cultures 1

The Protein-transition: A Challenging Pathway Towards A Sustainable Food System

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Producing animal-based protein is recognized to have larger environmental impacts and be more resource-intensive than is the case for plant-based proteins. The livestock sector is estimated to contribute 14.5% of our global GHG emissions, and, in some conditions, to also increased land degradation, and air and water pollution, and declining biodiversity.

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Yet, animal-based foods provide some important vitamins and minerals (e.g. iron) that are particularly valuable to young children in low-income countries - whose diet is otherwise poor. The livestock sector also provides livelihoods to millions of smallholders, including amongst the poorest, and to generate about 40 percent of global agricul¬tural income.

Transforming the role of meat in the global food system is challenging because of the combination of environmental, dietary, health, economic and socio-cultural dimensions involved. This challenge is even further complicated by the presence of equity issues at the center of a nutrition-health-environment nexus.

This paper will address in particular that narrowing the debate to a traditional political-economy frame would miss some important nuances. Indeed, persuading people to give up meat for the sake of saving the planet, has met with fierce opposition from meat lovers. When it comes to food, it is therefore not just about private sector interests versus public environmental conservation NGOs; instead it is also about the perceptions, views and interactions in the decision-making processes involving individuals, institutions, public and private policy-makers, investors, suppliers and consumers. This paper takes the case of the Netherlands to explore these wider dimensions.

Creating Niches In Territorial Food Systems: Practices Of Artisanal Bakeries

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Collaborative agri-food initiatives comprise value chain actors anchored in territorial food systems that seek the relocalisation of our food provisioning (Triboulet et al. 2019). These food value chains also rebalance the farmers' position and reach a win-win for producers and consumers. Also, they maintain food knowledge linked to landscape, production system, traditions, local economy. Our case study is based on a cooperative case study research co-shaped by a farmer-miller-baker network in Hungary comprising of several farmers, millers and bakers who work with breeders, researchers, seed savers and conscious consumers. Since the seminal study of Daniel and Isabelle Bertaux (1981) in France, the actual practices of this artisanal trade shed light on the ways of organising the value chain. In our study, qualitative interviews with the grain value chain actors revealed how the fair price of bread is constructed and what it entails to the understanding and guarantees of quality along the value chain. Artisanal bakeries seem to struggle to show the real value and true cost of our food. Consumer focus groups further explored how the added value of homegrown quality grains, heritage varieties, landraces are assessed. The research has been funded by the EU H2020 project COACH (grant agreement No 101000918).

Exploring cultural aspects in Social Life Cycle Assessment of agri-food systems.

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The debate about how to make current agrifood systems sustainable has acquired a relevant position in public agenda in recent years. However, there is no clear consensus about the definition of socially sustainability or proper assessment methodologies based on social theory. In this sense, Social Life Cycle Assessment (S-LCA) proposed by the Life Cycle Initiative aims to be a standardized method to address the social pillar of sustainability using a life cycle thinking. Generally, the impact categories used in S-LCA belong to one of these broad six groups: human rights, working conditions, health and safety, cultural heritage, governance and socio-economic repercussions. These categories are mostly addressed through objective and external indicators set up by international organizations, paying little attention to cultural and valuable experiences of individuals. For that reason, this research, as part of my PhD, aims to contribute to the discussion about socially sustainable food production based on exploring cultural imaginaries in farming related to sustainability and comparing them with top-down indicators of social sustainability. This study undertakes qualitative face-to-face interviews with different actors of the value chain, mainly in the production stage, in which categories used in S-LCA are assessed from a bottom-up perspective. Case studies selected are two different food systems in Spain (rural and peri-urban contexts) where food production has great importance for socio-economic development so transition to sustainable systems is desirable. This paper will present the overall working framework and preliminary results of in-depth interviews with actors in the agricultural value chain in the two selected case studies.

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Quality Alternatives to the Hegemonic Agri-food System. Framing the Tensions Between Participatory Guarantee Systems and Third-party Certifications

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Despite its economic importance and contribution to the availability of cheap products, the current agri-food system, based on mass production and distribution of food, is among the major drivers of negative impacts in terms of social and environmental externalities (greenhouse gas emissions, water and soil depletion, biodiversity loss, territorial depopulation, nutrition-related diseases and related public health costs, etc.). The awareness of this situation has led governments and social groups to increasingly promote alternative formulas prioritizing product quality over quantity. There are two main different approaches: On the one hand, we find State agencies promoting policy strategies to highlight distinctive elements as the geographical origin of the goods (appellations of origin, etc.) or the form they have been produced (organic farming, etc.), conceptualizing this alternative agricultural model as "non-anonymous" and/or "territorial friendly", and building consumers' trust through so-called third-party certification systems. On the other hand, we find social groups or collectives trying to achieve similar goals but through the development of so-called participatory guarantee systems (PGS), addressed to build territorial social networks linking more directly producers and consumers and transforming the nature of their mutual interrelationship. Through a critical analysis of metaphors, in this communication we present a comparative analysis of how each of these models has been framed, in order to understand their transforming potential of the logic that drives the hegemonic agri-food system.

RN12_T04_01 | Environmental Values, Perceptions and Beliefs

Communicating Changing Environmental Values for Organizational Members

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Many contemporary organizations want to invest in developing and communicating improved environmental values in order to attract customers, motivate employees (Gössling, 2011), and to maintain a social license to operate (Soyka 2012, Matejek & Gössling, 2014). Organizations that aim for improving their environmental values and sustainability need to open discursive spaces for these topics to help the organizational members to make sense of the new values and enable them to contribute to them (Perey 2015). Organizational narratives have a central role in creating such discursive spaces, as they make communicable what is considered valuable in an organization (Starkey & Crane, 2003), and create a common ground for social action within an organization (Bartel & Garud, 2009). However, the role of narratives during a transition towards a more sustainable and environmentally oriented organization has not received attention in the previous literature (Preuss & Dawson, 2009). Therefore, in this study we focus on the meaning of organizational narratives for organizational identity change towards more sustainable organization. We conducted a qualitative case study (based on documents and 16 interviews) in a large Dutch organization to learn about organizational narratives during such change process. Our findings illustrate how narratives of new environmental values in an organization might meet resistance due to organizational identity conflicts, disagreements on the rhetoric-action alignment interpretations and lack of continuum in the organizational narrative, even if better sustainability would, in general, be a welcomed idea by the organizational members.

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Centrifugal Migration of Urbanites to the Non-Urban Territories: The Second Life of Rural Settlements in the Near North of Russia - Modernization and Archaica

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This article discusses the features of counter-urbanization that occurs when urban residents move to their second homes or cottages in the summer months or stay there during the whole year. As a result of the interaction of social factors emerging from partial urbanization, social/class implosion, and the rapid growth of large urban centers, Russia today has two powerful contrasting migration trends. The first is centripetal migration, or the movement of the rural population to large cities. The second form of migration is centrifugal migration or counter-urbanization, that is, the movement of the urbanites to the countryside. This process is accompanied by the formation of a special (from the point of view of phenomenology) "life world" with associated mental structures, such as "home", "hearth", "ownership", "historical memory", "world of alien things"," memory of former owners", "abandonment in space "," loneliness vs. solitude"," archaica", etc. A powerful rise in de-urbanization migrations of citizens in the spring of 2020, initiated by the Covid-19 pandemic, was reinforced by the introduction of strict quarantine measures ("self-isolation mode") by the state, with bans on leaving the house, on free movement around the city, with a complex system of issuing digital passes. The transfer of many employees to remote/distant online work in organizations, the sending of employees on forced leave, as well as the transfer of students and schoolchildren to distance learning accelerated the decision to move [Pokrovsky, Makshanchikova, Nikishin, 2020]. De-urbanization in Russia, which has not yet completed the cycle of urban transformation, for the first time in recent decades has identified itself as a significant socio-migration process, has taken significant proportions and certain forms.

University Students' Environmental Concerns Revisited: New Evidence From A Follow-up Survey In Saskatchewan, Canada

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In response to calls for more theoretical and empirical assessments of the predictors of environmental concern in different subgroups (e.g., university students) and social milieux (e.g., Saskatchewan — Canada's second largest oil-producing province and a major producer of natural gas), this paper attempts to investigate the attitudinal and behavioural indicators of environmental concern over time, utilizing datasets that will allow for comparative insights into changes — or resistance to change. Specifically, based on a recent questionnaire survey of over 300 undergraduate students attending a medium-sized public university in Saskatchewan, this paper will critically examine the students' environmental attitudes and behaviours. In order to provide a more comprehensive framework for understanding the determinants of various types of environmentally responsible behaviours, we will apply the value-belief-norm theory of environmentalism in this Canadian postsecondary context, which is embedded in a setting heavily focused on expansion of resource extraction. As the follow-up survey adopts the same methodological approach and employs many of the same measures used in the initial study undertaken about a decade ago, this paper will also provide an assessment of the changing patterns in university students' environmental attitudes and behaviours and offer pertinent institutional recommendations that encourage students' pro-environmental behaviours.

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Public Perceptions, Practices And The Climate Crisis

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Attitudinal data shows extensive public concern about the climate crisis. It is widely commented that such attitudes do not translate into commensurate actions. Influential psychological and behavioural science perspectives see this as a kind of disconnect and point to an attitude-behaviour gap which in turn informs policy options and communications strategies. Theories of practice offer a profound critique, switching the analytic lens away from individuals and onto the carbon intensive social, institutional and cultural arrangements, and systems of energy provision, through which people enact their daily lives and which, in turn, they reproduce (eg. Shove 2014). However, there is relatively little sociological research into how people themselves view these enactments. For example, how do they think about emissions, pollution and climate change in relation to everyday practices? How do they reflect on the tensions which arise? In exploring these questions, the paper describes results from a new study of public views and the climate crisis. A survey (n=1676) based in a UK city collected attitudinal data and open ended responses to vignettes posing everyday dilemmas. The survey was followed by qualitative interviews with a subset of respondents. We explore how participants see behaviours and actions to be embedded in social arrangements, relationships and commitments, and often in tension with values relating to reducing emissions and tackling the climate crisis. We also examine how people themselves see interconnections between individual actions and societal change. We argue that better engaging with complexity in lay understandings is important both for theory and policy.

RN12_T04_02 | Social Theory and the Environment 1

Beyond Climate Fixes: From Counter-Publics to System Change

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The familiar slogan, 'System Change Not Climate Change', has stimulated public debate about low-carbon societal futures and transitional pathways. Protest has strengthened demands to transform the dominant production systems that cause climate change and other environmental harms. Yet the political system has promoted market-based instruments, meant to stimulate future technological solutions. This techno-market framework evades the causes of environmental harm and so perpetuates them, while displacing state responsibility onto anonymous markets. Climate fixes provide an alibi to defer decarbonisation measures while awaiting elusive technofixes such as climate-smart crops, biofuels, Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS), etc.

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For all those reasons, climate fixes have provoked public controversy, whereby counter-publics mobilise to promote transformative alternatives. These encompass low-carbon solutions such as municipal-owned renewable energy, solidaristic agroecological systems, etc. Many alternatives localise production-consumption circuits, impose lower resource-burdens, enhance socio-economic equity, and devise or adapt appropriate techniques for those aims through grassroots innovation. Such initiatives can be replicated by mobilizing collective skills, solidarity networks and cooperative organisation. Together they can help to contest, change and replace harmful production systems, towards a general redesign for a circular economy, thus stimulating system change.

Given that divergence between techno-market fixes versus transformative mobilisations, these rival agendas can be illuminated through several analytical concepts, namely: ecological modernisation reducing environmental problems to eco-efficient design, neoliberal environmentalism constructing new markets as the main solution, and solidaristic commoning which build alternatives. Each agenda has a sociotechnical imaginary linking a distinctive form of natural resources, technoscientific knowledge and social order. Together

these concepts help integrate aspects which may otherwise seem separate, thus highlighting rival agendas.

Skepticism, Regulation, Reconciliation: Approaches to Environmental Issues in the Western Conservative Thought and the Outlooks of Eco-Conservatism

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This presentation focuses on the outlooks and foundational tenets of eco-conservatism which has been proposed by some Anglo-American conservative intellectuals as a response to the rising environmental skepticism and denialism of the conservative movement during the 1990s. The relationship between Western conservatism and environmentalism has always followed an erratic path throughout the last five decades. Until the 1970s, the traditionalist currents of the conservative political and intellectual movement were enthusiastically endorsing environmentalist claims and willing to introduce environmental regulations, especially in the United States. However, in the next ten years, this enthusiasm swiftly turned into an attitude neglecting the urgency of global environmental problems and questioning the scientific ground of such claims. During the 1990s, some conservative intellectuals have attempted to generate a new search for reconciliation against the denialist conservative backlash by arguing that the growing gap between conservatives and environmental concerns has been preventing the former from taking meaningful action. This 'reconciliation turn' have brought about various eco-conservative perceptions. The presentation mainly analyzes these eco-conservative ideas and examines political, economic and social motives that pave the way for the transformation of conservatives from the perception of conservation to skepticism/denialism and to the idea of reconciliation. This study has two main arguments: First, the fundamental reason that lies behind the reconciliation literature has been, with Gramsci's conceptualization, the desire to establish cultural hegemony on the ecological movement in political field. Second, eco-conservatism is a domination strategy that is compatible with the interests of the capital. This strategy, I argue, has no tangible solution proposal for global ecological crises

and tries to eliminate the radical character of environmental movements.

The Social Sciences and Social Transformation for a Sustainable Future

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Science has for a long time provided knowledge on society's negative impacts on the environment and its consequences such as climate change and biodiversity loss. This knowledge has long since shown us that the way we live is not sustainable, neither in the long run nor in the near future. This scientific knowledge provides a message that urges policy-makers to create social change and that asks social science for guidance on how to create this social change. This study argues for and problematises the social sciences' important role in providing knowledge on social transformation for a sustainable future. This is done by first presenting an overview of the rich literature on social transformation that has been developed as an answer to this question of how to create a sustainable future; (i) how transformative change has been theoretically described to happen, (ii) who has been identified as responsible for the creation of transformative change, and (iii) what society the transformative change is described to create. Second, the review will be problematized to elaborate on how the social sciences, through their unique knowledge, skills, and existing theories can further our knowledge on social transformation. A specific focus is put on existing theories on knowledge, emotions, and visions for the future, and how these theories may enhance and concretize what we know about how to create transformative social change.

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Occasional Environmentalism: Negotiating Ecological Citizenship and Its Limits on the Frontiers of Europe

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Short-term volunteering for environmental causes has become a popular form of civic participation that remains overlooked in relevant scholarship. We develop a notion of occasional environmentalism to begin identifying the characteristics and political implications of plug-in activism linked to the green political theory of ecological citizenship. We argue that occasional environmentalism echoes ecological citizenship by valorizing moral imperatives and individual activism over institutional responses to environmental issues, blurring the lines between civic participation and entertainment, and transforming local politicians into occasional activists. Occasional environmentalism diverges from the post-cosmopolitan vision of ecological citizenship by being embedded in local histories, the logic of market economies, national identities, and state-building processes. We ground our arguments in an illustrative case of the global cleanup campaign Let's Do It! and its adoption in Lithuania, where it has emerged as a trendy if contested form of environmental civics.

RN12_T04_03 | Energy Transitions 2

Debating Energy Futures in Portugal Through Energy Democracy: Towards a Just Transition?

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Albeit geographically scattered and highly politically disruptive, the debates on energy futures and (just) energy transitions are reaching mainstream politics and policy worldwide. The Green Deal foresees Europe as the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050. Similarly, in 2016 the Portuguese Government pledged to achieve carbon neutrality by the middle of this century, and it has been developing several public policy instruments to accomplish this goal. Notwithstanding energy transitions' growing political centrality, what constitutes "just transitions" – particularly their social and ecological manifestations, as well as their conceptualization and operationalization challenges – has not been fully assessed.

Therefore, our aim is to identify and discuss how the concept of "just transition" is being mobilized in the Portuguese political and energy landscapes. This is all the more important as there are diverse energy futures in Portugal, conveyed by various actors, both in the political sphere and the energy sector (including the State, energy companies, cooperatives, and renewable energy communities).

Accordingly, first we systematize the existing body of literature on energy futures and just energy transitions, specifically engaging with the concept of "energy democracy". Drawing from this literature review, we then examine the Portuguese case, and forward a preliminary analytical framework to critically evaluate the conceptualizations of "just transition" embedded in different energy futures. Hence, we intend to recognize the dynamics of social and ecological (in)justice that potentially overlap, reproduce, reinforce or, on the contrary, can be mitigated during the transition to carbon neutrality.

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Extracting Resistance: Coal, Environmental Policy, and Economic Development in the Chinese Hinterland

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China is the king of coal. Over half of the world's coal was mined and burned in China from 2014 through 2016. But, since 2016, China has actively sought to dethrone king coal. Xi Jinping's first Five-Year Plan made sweeping changes to China's economic, social, and environmental policies. Chinese leadership has cemented the environment as a "prominent part of the central government agenda and discourse" (Ran 2017), which include the recentralizing attempts under Xi which has made local-level actors more responsive to environmental policies. Considering the substantial limitation on subnational actors' discretion, we would expect there to be significant changes in environmental policy implementation. Local officials in Shanxi and Henan—two of the largest coal producing provinces in the country and world—implemented Xi's policies and did so enthusiastically from 2016 until 2018. However, since then coal production and consumption has steadily increased. What does this sudden and enthusiastic implementation of environmental policies tell us about Chinese state processes and the role of the central state's designs, incentives, pressures, and interests in meso-level implementation? Why are there different levels of pro-environmental policies implementation in provinces that rely on extractive industry for political and economic power? I conducted 93 interviews with key informants and officials and 53 with coal miners in Shanxi, Henan, and Beijing over 11 months and supplemented my interviews with participant observation. I propose a new way of studying the Chinese state in the Xi Jinping era called interstitial débrouillardise to theorize the mechanisms authoritarian environmental governance

Commoning Through Collective Action in the Energy Field

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Collective action stands as a foundation for social life. Any action of any member of the social body is wrapped in bundles of collective action, which involve agents and agencies of different nature. Collective action produces collective goods, but we can also say that collective action is a process of "commoning" that produces commons.

Energy is in a wider way a common because it is free and everywhere. However, it must be kept and transformed in forms having less entropy. This process can be seen as commoning in the sense that people acting together organize themselves to transform - through technical apparatuses having different degrees of complexity - useless energy into useful energy.

The first outcome of collective action is a collective good, and such a good, as in the case of energy, is not appropriable or eligible to be privatized for individual profit and utility. The production of collective goods also means that people who are engaged in a collective action can collectively control and own the collective good, which is managed in a common way and produces welfare (rather than profit) for the collective and beyond. This contribution aims at showing evidence of the way collective action produces commons. It will show the results of a participatory research, carried out within the H2020-funded COMETS project, with 30 energy communities and cooperatives in six EU countries.

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RN12_T05_01 | Participation, Acceptance and Environmental Governance 2

How Access to 'Sunlight' in Buildings Enables Social Order: The Case of Boroondara in Australia

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This case study highlights the interplay between technical and social dimensions of solar access policies for dwellings stipulated by the City of Boroondara in Australia. Boroondara is a garden suburb located near Melbourne. Boroondara's policies on solar access are executed by controlling height and setback of dwellings, and sub-divisions of a plot. These regulations promote direct access to sunlight, prevent overshadowing of and excessive visual bulk on neighbouring properties. Much of the scholarship and real-world practice is focused on digitally simulated models that technically operationalise solar architecture, and the ecological imperatives thereof. We reconsider this line of assessment with the knowledge that management of natural resources operates amidst social, political-economic and racial tensions. We probe the invisible exchange between such forces as it applies to Boroondara. We ask - Why is Boroondara using solar access policies? What is the meaning of 'Sunlight' in Boroondara? We employ multiple qualitative methods: field study, semi structured interviews with stakeholders, photo documentation, archival and media analysis. Using Atlas.ti, we analyse 167 data files which show that regulating solar access helps the city prevail its neighbourhood character through prevention of excessive development and high-rise buildings. The criterion for solar access enables stakeholders to overturn proposals of densification that seek to accommodate new residents, a growing share of whom are Asian immigrants. We discover that access to 'Sunlight' implies amenity, a sense of place, achieving the Big Australian Dream, inter alia. A more informed, inclusive and transparent discourse can guide the design and use of ecological tools by pre-emptively recognising the interplay between technical and social dimensions.

Development Of Locally Adapted Sustainability Indicators For Commercial Real Estate Management

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In the frame of the "Stadt-Land-Plus" research program, which aims to improve the sustainability of German regions and explore the relations and mechanisms of urban-rural developments, the KoOpRegioN project (2020-2023, financed by the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research) focuses on the sustainability of commercial real estate management and how inter-communal cooperation can support this. The perimeter is the Northern Black Forest region with the city of Pforzheim, situated in south-west of Germany. The inter- and transdisciplinary designed project aims to establish a "community of practice" with relevant local stakeholder groups. Its purpose is to engage in a co-design process for developing a regional perspective on sustainable commercial real estate use and management and to support cooperation in particular among rural and urban communities. Since commercial real estate management is still not a priority topic in urban sustainability practice and research, the key objective is to develop a common understanding of sustainability criteria and indicators usable in the region, based on the Integrative Sustainability Concept of the Helmholtz Association (ICoS), literature reviews and stakeholder views. Thus, theproject has to deal with tensions between practical values and interests and the pursuits both, scientific goals and consultancy support of regional actors.

In the presentation, the transdisciplinary development process and first results of locally adapted sustainability indicators will be outlined. Moreover, impacts of this co-design process on social acceptability of sustainability measures within the frame of commercial real estate management will be discussed.

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The ODSLocal Case - Fostering Local Sustainability Under the Agenda 2030

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The paper here proposed presents an ongoing sustainability implementation project: ODSLocal - Municipal Platform for Sustainable Development Goals. Through a comprehensive mobilization process for all Portuguese municipalities, the platform aims to stimulate a broad and open local sustainability movement with strong multiplier effects. It highlights local actors and their initiatives and promotes the creation of an extensive and committed community of change in a post-pandemic context, where new challenges and requirements emerged.

To such an end, it will operate at three levels:

1. INFORM - Municipal Portal: i) dedicated and updated information annually on the indicators of each of the 17 SDGs; ii) georeferenced mapping of projects and good sustainability practices existing in the municipality carried out by the local governments and other local agents and institutions; iii) a private and autonomous area for the management and systematization of information with export features and the preparation of informative summaries.

2. EMPOWER - Training program for local sustainability agents, involving mayors, technicians and communities' key actors, to create a national network of trainers on SDGs and the 2030 Agenda at the local level. This program aims to implement Dynamic Laboratories, ensuring responsible involvement of various actors and encouraging partnerships to sustainability networks construction.

3. OUTREACH - Communication and dissemination strategy on a national scale will value and project each municipality's practices and progress. e.g., the attribution of the ODSlocal Awards will distinguish Projects, Practices and SDG Partnerships rewarding cases that show top performance or positive dynamics.

Toward An Hybrid Framework Of Strategic Foresight And Policymaking: An Empirical Study On The Use Of Strategic Design For Social And Environmental Missions

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Wider digitalization through science and innovation has accelerated the growth of knowledge as the basis of policy solutions and increased the uncertainty of complex interconnected domains. In the current policy process, there has been a growing interest in more open approaches that incorporate creativity and innovation based on design into scientific data-driven strategic foresight methodologies to implement more effective policymaking. Yet, there is a lack of a common theoretical foundation for this comprehensive approach with design, and substantial changes in policymaking practice are insignificant. In light of this, this research contemplates the question of how effectively policymaking practices have been implemented through the synthesis of scientific, technology-oriented innovation with the strategic design for tackling complex societal challenges and devising more significant insights to make society greener and more liveable. Here, this study conceptualizes the notions of a new collaborative way of strategic foresight that aims to maximize mutual benefits between policy actors and citizens through the cooperation stemming from evolutionary game theory. This study applies mixed methodology, including interviews of policy experts, with the case in which digital transformation and strategic design provided future-oriented solutions or directions to cities' sustainable development goals and society-wide urgent challenges such as COVID-19. As a result, artistic and sensual interpreting capabilities through strategic design promote a concrete form of ideas toward a stable connection from the present to the future and enhance the understanding and active cooperation among decision-makers, stakeholders, and citizens. Ultimately, an improved theoretical foundation proposed in this study is expected to help strategically responding to the highly interconnected future changes of the post-COVID-19.

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RN12_T05_02 | Environmental Attitudes and Behaviors 3

Attitudes on Climate Change and on Energy Policies in Two European Countries: a Sociological Approach

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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, and effective public engagement should not be taken for granted. Specific socio-political contexts, infrastructures, and practices, among other factors, may condition the acceptance and adoption of changes. In this presentation, we highlight climate justice and energy justice as well as gender differences as relevant frameworks 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 forms of inequity, and lack of trust, if social costs are not met. We do this by analysing data from the European Social Survey. We focus on two countries, Belgium and Portugal, to investigate how levels of concern about climate change and support for renewable energy relate to gender and to the divide between people with low income, and the more educated and well off. The paper explores these results and provides an in-depth analysis of these specific national contexts in order to contribute to cross-national research and to examine critically "the relative importance of individual-motivational versus national-contextual variables in public energy preferences" (which is one of the goals stated for this survey). Finally, we discuss the relevance of notions such as 'concern' and 'worries' used in the European Social Survey which are inspired by psychological models, in particular the Value-Belief-Norm (VBN) model (Stern, 2000).

"Spanish People's Attitudes Towards the Environment and Climate Change. A Quantitative Temporal Evolution Approach"

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In the first descriptive phase we made a deep study about all the surveys and barometers where the Spanish attitudes and opinions towards environment and climate change were measured all along time (last 25 years). Then, a second phase was made, an analysis of the evolution of these two main domains in Spain. This is a crucial issue on the political agenda both in our country and globally; proof of this is precisely the UN's Agenda 2030 (2015) and the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) through which attempts are being made to involve both public and private institutions and citizens as a whole. The theoretical framework has three main standpoints, the one about social attitudes and their influence on social behaviors; the theory about post-materialist values in current societies and finally, the symbolic world and habitus of people in relation to both phenomena climate change opinions and environment's Spanish attitudes. In order to understand this evolution, the research is based on the questionnaires carried out by the CIS (Sociological Research Centre) in Spain. Descriptive statistics and analysis of correlations between variables were applied. The main conclusions are based on significant differences taking into account sex, age, level of education, political spectrum, habitat size, and risk perception. Women are more likely than men to recycle and not use the car as an environmental improvement activity; risk perception depends on age, all political spectrums tend towards greater environmental awareness, and a positive relationship between level of education and perception of the environment was found. NB: This research has been funded by a 2019 research grant from the CIS (Sociological Research Centre), which is part of the Spanish Ministry of the Presidency.

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Preaching Water- Drinking Whine? Is Political Pro-climate Engagement of Adolescents Associated with a Climate-friendly Lifestyle?

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Background: Young adults are main participants in climate-change movements (Nissen et al., 2020) . However, besides political engagement, individual efforts at combating climate change should also include personal lifestyles. It is not clear yet, how political engagement and personal lifestyles interact: Cognitive dissonance theory suggests that pro-climate engagement corresponds with a more climate-friendly lifestyle (Castiglione, 2020). By contrast, compensatory beliefs may justify carbon-intensive consumer choices if adolescents argue to have already 'done their part' by participating in political engagement (Capstick et al., 2019).

Method: A sample of 502 Austrian students in the final year of high school were surveyed on climate-relevant behaviour, sociodemographic information and political engagement (Mean age: 18.0 (SD=0.8), 52% female). Individual Greenhouse Gas (GHG)-emissions were calculated in seven consumption domains (diet, mobility, flying, heating, electricity, hot water use, buying clothes and electronics). Political engagement was measured in four categories (political action, organisational membership, offline persuasion, online persuasion).

Results: GHG-emissions are lower for adolescents showing political engagement in all categories, except for the use of electronic devices for adolescents performing online persuasion. Differences between engaged and non-engaged adolescents are especially pronounced regarding diet and buying clothes. Engagement in online persuasion features the strongest association with overall GHG-emissions.

Discussion: There is no evidence that performing political climate actions is undermined by a less climate-friendly personal lifestyle. Encouraging adolescents to pro-climate political engagement may also lead to a more climate-friendly personal lifestyle and vice versa, implicating, that measures to support one sphere may be beneficial even beyond the targeted sphere.

A Collaborative Approach to Build Teaching Materials on Local and Sustainable Food Systems for Vocational European Schools

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Local and sustainable food systems (LSFS) gained popularity in facing the challenges played by the capitalized agri-food sector. Increasing literature describes diverse forms of such systems and observes erratic use of terms as equivalents like short food supply chains (SFSC). The European Parliament approved in 2013 financial incentives for SFSC implementation within the Community Support Framework. Although there is no agreement among authors on the definition and sustainability assessment of LSFS, stakeholders require agro-food sector's transformation. Agro-vocational education and training (AVET) is seen with a key role in qualifying the sector's workpower to meet the food systems challenges, while urged to adapt its pedagogical approaches. With the contributions from Sustainability Education, a shift in AVET in direction to competence training is needed, favouring experiential and interdisciplinary learning, which is hindered by the scholar tradition of formal education. Thus, there is a need to better understand LSFS in EU as well as adequate pedagogical tools to teach it at AVET level. The ERASMUS+ EducLocalFOOD project seeks to respond to this challenge, targeting 5 EU countries, and applying transdisciplinary and participatory approaches. Hence, 25 vocational teachers and researchers in the agricultural and pedagogical fields, after describing the understandings and operationalizations of LSFS in each of the 5 countries, inquired on the most suitable contents and pedagogical resources so to built together a pedagogical toolkit. A systemic and multi-interdisciplinary pedagogical approach was found to be the most appropriate. The toolkit is now being tested by the AVET teachers in different countries and contexts to

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further improve and customise it. Final results can only be issued after this phase, which is to be completed in June 2021.

RN12_T05_03 | Social Theory and the Environment 2: Jean-Paul Bozonnet session

Academic Landscape of Social Research on Environmental Attitudes and Behaviors

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A wealth of academic papers has been published to explain environmental attitudes and personal environmental behaviors. Yet there is a lack of effort to systematically review and analyze this academic discourse. The aim of this article is to investigate the order and content of this discourse, i.e. which theoretical approaches have been employed and which empirical evidence was used to study individual environmental attitudes and behaviors and test the validity of the different theories. An initial review of entries at SCOPUS and Web of Science Core Collection led to the selection of "Environment and Behavior" journal as the most typical case of the studied academic landscape. We adopted a quantitative content analysis approach to explore academic texts published in this journal between 1971 and 2019 (190 texts in total). The systematic literature review shows a growth of theoretical diversity and intensity of the academic discourse in the post-2000 period, a dominance of socio-psychological explanatory models, and a geographically limited empirical evidence base.

Among other results, our subsequent content analysis revealed that New Ecological Paradigm (NEP) and Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) are the most commonly mentioned theoretical concepts. NEP most often co-occurs with Postmaterialism Theory and Dominant Social Paradigm. Theory of Reasoned Action usually occurs as precedent of TPB. The empirical evidence has been often drawn from non-nation-wide studies with non-representative samples, most often coming from North-

American countries. This questions the generalizability of some theories and leads us to discuss how sociology has been meeting the global environmental challenges.

Condorcet, Godwin, Malthus: The Debate on Natural Limits to Social Progress, Yesterday and Today

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A debate emerged at the end of the 18th century. Substantially it is the same discussing today limits to growth. Condorcet (1973-4) asserted that human improvement would never stop. He ruled out the possibility of the finitude of the planet becoming a barrier with arguments that, in today's language, refer to hopes that threats are distant in the future, as well as the ecoefficiency, dematerialization and postmaterialism. With his second thoughts Condorcet invented sustainable development! Godwin (1793) supported the same by adding that unending progress would be possible only by abolishing government, property, marriage and the associations in order to liberate the individual; creating this way a world without war, crimes, law courts and government, without disease, anguish, melancholy, resentment, death and sex. (It is hardly surprising that this paradise on earth, anarchist as well as individualist, is quite similar to christians' heaven: the dominance of spirit over matter has been a basic belief of the industrial society since its very beginning). Malthus rose against these dreams (1798) by saying that nature represents an insurmountable obstacle to their realization, that necessity, the "imperious law of nature", restrains all the organisms, including humans, "within the prescribed bounds" (the idea that earned him Darwin's praise and the enmity of many social philosophers). Malthus argued that Godwin's vision of society, so beautiful, lies unfortunately in three errors: that all social ills come from institutions, that eliminating property would give rise to unending wealth, and that equal sharing will always solve material shortages. Even in its literal terms, the debate anticipates much of what is today discussed about sustainable development and degrowth. The subject deserves a careful review.

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Environmental Expertise for Social Transformations: The Role of Social Science

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What role should social science play in the struggle to develop more sustainable pathways for society? This crucial and indeed complex question is the point of departure for this paper, which explore the roles of social science expertise in the work towards sustainability. The background is the increasing quest for transformative change, visible in the work by expert organisations' such as the IPBES and the IPCC but also in national and international work to reach objectives of Paris Agreement as well as Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals.

This paper takes this situation as point of departure and elaborates on the character of a social scientific expertise for transformative change. Drawing on findings from Science and Technology Studies (STS), environmental sociology and critical social theory, it first discussed what is needed to be an expert and claim epistemic authority over a domain. Thereafter it explores what it means to be a social scientific environmental expert and reviews current forms of this kind of expertise. Finally, the paper discusses risks and benefits attached to social science expertise.

RN12_T06_01 | Urban Natures

Energy Savings or People's Empowerment? Evidence from Small-scale Energy Poverty Interventions in Pilot Urban Areas of the Mediterranean

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While the European Union is spearheading global action on the climate emergency, millions of Europeans are unable to access a sufficient level of domestic energy services for fully participating in the lifestyles, customs and activities that define membership of society. The recognition of this condition, defined as energy (or fuel) poverty, has triggered action at all levels, some of which includes small scale interventions aimed at helping affected households save energy at home. This approach often relies on changing habits and behaviour under the assumption that people in energy poverty use more energy than necessary due to the inefficiency of the dwelling or appliances and what has been labelled as 'energy illiteracy'. Contrary to such claims, it has been argued that people affected by energy poverty display very careful domestic energy consumption practices, which in turn result in underconsumption and unmet energy service needs. This predicament is empirically assessed with data collected for the Horizon 2020 project EmpowerMed, which show the impacts of two types of support mechanisms (individual household visits and collective advisory assemblies) on vulnerable households who voluntarily participate in the project's six urban pilot sites in coastal areas of the Mediterranean. Preliminary results from Barcelona indicate that financial savings in the domestic energy bill do not necessarily translate into energy and carbon savings because household supply

contracts offered by dominant energy providers are often poorly suited to the needs of the energy vulnerable. They also support the need to go beyond a symptomatic treatment of energy poverty and of the potential of individual and collective agency for affected people – especially women – to confront their 'vulnerable consumer' status.

Social Barriers For The Usage Of Available And Accessible Urban Green Spaces

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Our living environment impacts on our health and wellbeing. Negatively through 'environmental negatives' and positively through 'environmental positives' such as urban green spaces (UGSs). The physical and mental benefits of interaction with nature are well-established in literature. From a public health perspective it is thus important that people make use of UGSs. Therefore it is important to understand why they are under-used. That is why in this qualitative research we identified social barriers that prevented potential users within the Brussels Capital Region (BCR) to make use of available and accessible UGSs.

Insights were generated through 51 individual face-to-face in-depth interviews with a diverse group of UGS-users in terms of age, gender, migration background and socio-economic situation.

Results showed that barriers for UGS-use were firstly safety-related and secondly related to elements that interfered with a pleasant experience resulting from the feeling not to be 'in place' or from a deviation of the dominant social needs of potential users. The identified barriers resulted in different degrees of use. Integrality is one aspect. We distinguished three different dimensions of the integrality by which UGSs are used; the physical integrality, the temporal integrality and the sensational integrality of UGS-use.

While there are many benefits associated with UGSs, a continuous social evaluation of these physical places might produce social barriers resulting in a decline of their use, a more superficial use or even in their complete avoidance.

Supply and Demand of ES Provided by Trees in Rural and Urban Municipalities – Case Studies of Nysa and Racibórz in Poland

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Trees provide many ecosystem services (ES) to people and fauna (e.g., birds, insects) in urban and rural areas. They shape landscapes and perform various environmental functions over the centuries.

The potential for the provision of ES in Poland is higher than the European average. Nevertheless, the number of trees in the central parts of Polish cities decreases, and it deteriorates the potential of ES provision for residents. Moreover, the range of impact of particular ES vary significantly. Some ES have only a local impact, and others influence a distance far from the Service Providing Area. The type of local community, rural and urban, also influences the management of natural resources. It is essential not only to assess the ES supply but also demand from a local community.

This work aims to assess the scope people use the 18 ES provided by trees and the differences between ES supply and demand in two municipalities, the urban and the rural ones. We apply the participatory mapping and geo-questionnaire methods to identify ES provided by trees to the local inhabitants in experts' opinions (supply) and to identify which ES are mostly used by inhabitants (demand).

The results show the differences between experts' perceptions, revealed via participatory mapping, on ES supply provided by trees in rural and urban areas. ES demand, indicated via the geo-questionnaire, exhibits no difference for the types of areas, which is the opposite of the experts' perception of ES.

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Socio-Environmental Movements in the Making of a Degrowth Urbanism: Lessons from Milan and Barcelona

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Our contribution sets out to explore and reflect on the distinctive features of a degrowth urbanism. Urban degrowth implies a transformation of both the spaces and infrastructures of the city and the collective ways of living, imagining and practising the city, what Richard Sennett defines the cité as opposed to the ville. This implies that a degrowth urbanism must not only elaborate an agenda of interventions to transform the "ville" but also seriously think about how to reconcile "ville" and "cité". Our main hypothesis is that ecological prefiguration from below is necessary to this purpose but is not sufficient on its own. Based on empirical work on two urban regeneration projects located on agricultural and industrial areas in Milan and Barcelona, we explore the conditions for socio-environmental movements involved in prefigurative practices to play a role in steering urban transformations towards degrowth. In the case of Milan, movements are highly fragmented due to differences in political cultures, a repressive environment, and the polarising effect caused by the controversial Expo 2015 event. Ecological prefiguration thus remains interstitial and is forced to adapt to the margins of action left by public and private actors. In the case of Barcelona, on the other hand, the movement manages to build collaborations between different movement cultures animated by a vision of "cooperative urbanism" that reconceives the relationship between urban planners, inhabitants and users. By entering into (non-subservient) negotiations with the urban government, the movement contributes to the design of the "ville" while practically transforming the "cité".

RN12_T06_02 | Environmental citizenship

Environmental Citizenship in the context of Education and Advocacy in Turkey

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Environmental citizenship contributes to the debates on how to attain a sustainable society and it is thought to improve the possibilities of democracy to produce sustainable outcomes. According to Dobson (2010), environmental citizenship indicates pro-environmental behaviour, in public and in private, motivated by a trust in fairness of the distribution of environmental goods, in participation and in the co-creation of sustainability policies. It is based on the active participation of citizens in heading towards sustainability. Cosmopolitan Environmental Citizenship underlines the interconnection and interdependence on a global scale beyond national boundaries (Beck 2010). It frames the discussion from a critical point to globalisation while discussing ecological footprints and virtues.

For Dobson (2003), one of the institutions where sustainability flourishes are schools. The first section the paper will critically analyse Turkish primary and secondary school textbooks for 4th grade on Human Rights (Altay et. al, 2019), Citizenship and Democracy (Altay et. al, 2019) and for 6th grade on Social Knowledge (Yıldırım et. al, 2019) from an environmental citizenship perspective. The study further examines two textbooks (Demir et.al 2016 and Kıncal, 2015) of teaching Social Science Education which are taught in the second year of undergraduate study.

Environmental citizenship focuses on rights rather than responsibilities. Within this context, the paper, moreover, analyses articles of the 1982 Constitution related with the environmental rights and duties of the State and the citizens. In addition, the study evaluates the role and importance of these articles in recent environmental controversies.

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The Politics of Imagined Climate Futures: A Sociological Approach to Social Responses to Climate Change

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In October 2018, the report released by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) indicated that the world is headed toward a dangerous temperature rise by 2030 if dramatic action is not taken. The rise of new social movements concerned with raising awareness for and taking action against immediate environmental risks and challenges might be understood as a response to this scientific warning. In October 2018, the now global Extinction Rebellion was founded in the UK, while the Fridays for Future demonstrations that have also spread worldwide emerged in August 2018 from the climate strikes of the young Swedish activist Greta Thunberg. Environmental activism has a long tradition as well as youth activism, but the rise of these new climate movements and protests in which young people have come together as the result of a widespread contemporary agreement on climate change is new. These mobilizations certainly require attention in order to understand current social responses to the environmental crisis. Drawing on qualitative empirical research on climate change and new environmental movements in Barcelona, this paper examines the narratives and practices of these new environmental groups understood in terms of "generational collectivities" (Boltanski, 2018). Specifically, I explore how climate messages and ideas travel crystallizing in local practices, and how within and via these practices and actions young activists project themselves into and engage with the future.

Climate Citizenship – Diversifying Citizens´ Role As Climate Actors

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Climate citizenship is commonly understood as citizen activity aiming at climate change mitigation and climate justice. Climate citizenship is practiced in consumption choices, wider lifestyle patterns, and political activity promoting needed societal changes. However, citizen agency is often seen as individual and the role of the collective agency has been overlooked. Thus, there is a need to widen the view of who is acting for climate change mitigation, why, and how. An understanding of citizenship as the collective agency could provide something new to the attempts to resolve the climate crisis.

We develop the understanding of climate citizenship and collective citizen agency using interviews among civil society actors active in climate issues. They include a) professional environmental organizations, b) new, often loosely organized groups focusing on climate issues, and c) other organizations, which have a professional, hobby, or scientific background, but which are increasingly active in the area of climate change. The interviews are employed to find out why and how civil society actors act on climate change, how is their agency constructed and what implications does this bears on climate citizenship. The study generates knowledge on the role and functioning of emerging climate action of citizens at the community level and contributes to developing climate policies to enable and encourage civic action and climate citizenship.

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RN12_T06_03 | Energy Transitions 3

On the Role of Consumers' (Non-)interest in Adoption of Smart Grids

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In future, electricity networks will have to accommodate larger shares of renewable energy as well as electricity use needs to become more effective. Development of smart grids is a strategy comprised of new technologies, business models, regulations, products and services that is designed to meet these challenges. Electricity consumers are often depicted as central actors in smart grids as they are expected to engage in managing their electricity load and by this contribute to more efficient and flexible electricity consumption. Smart grid imaginaries include the idea of users becoming interested in managing their electricity load. The research on smart grid users often considers the role of interest for diffusion of smart energy products and services, among other drivers. Interest in smart energy technologies is regarded as crucial for consumer engagement. This paper proposes to critically discuss the role of non-interest of electricity consumers in smart grids, smart energy products and services and its implications for smart grid development and implementation. The analysis builds on 30 semi-structured interviews with state, business, and third sector actors in Sweden.

Waste Wood Instead Of Coal. The societal impact of two new processes in the steel industry.

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Consumers have articulated an increased demand for environment-and climate friendly products. Recently, also positive social impacts of products have gained interest. The steel industry is of pivotal importance in this regard, as many of our daily products rely heavily on steel. Hence, we present results of a Social Lifecycle Assessment (s-LCA) of two product innovations in this industry – the use of waste wood instead of coal and the extraction of ethanol from the exhaust fumes.

We present results from the H2020 project "Torero" (www.torero.eu), which supports the refitting of a steel factory in Ghent, Belgium, and the accompanying analysis. Our approach follows the s-LCA principles defined by the UNEP/SETAC-guidelines (UNEP/SETAC, 2020). Categories in which the most severe impacts can be expected are determined by using the Social Hotspot Database. Data for the indicators is collected via interviews and questionnaires (wood waste treatment, steel production, ethanol production sites) and also from background data bases (gasoline production, gas extraction).

Our analysis is ongoing. So far, it shows advantages for the new system regarding social impacts, especially in the categories of labour rights and governance. The overall advantages of the new system, however, are reduced because of the necessity to substitute waste wood by gas for thermal energy production (the current use for waste wood). Our research thus indicates that the replacement processes must be considered in detail when assessing the environmental and social benefits of these new processes in the steel production.

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Social Perceptions of Subsurface Geo-energy Projects in Poland

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European Countries committed to carbon neutrality targets by 2050, ensuring implementation of more RES in the energy mix. One of the solutions for EU member states is to develop geothermal energy (mid-depth or mine water heat extraction). This paper examines geo-energy's social perception as a new technology introduced to people who live in "mining regions". We analyse data using the framework of place attachment and the "coal mining identity" and other factors that affect the attitudes towards a low carbon technology.

The research was conducted using CAWI (N=1500) in three coal mining regions of Poland. It analyzes the perception of people living in mining communities, as well as those who live in the areas close to the hard-coal mines that were closed (in Lower Silesia Region), that are in many years of transition (Upper Silesia) and that, still exist (Upper Silesia and Lublin voivodship). We used an informed survey approach in which a description of mine water heat geothermal and its credible impacts is provided. In addition to the statistical analysis, we used GIS (geographic information system) methods to identify some variables and to better understand the trends in different locations.

The results show an overall positive attitude toward geo-energy applications. The majority of the respondents support the idea, and inhabitants of medium-sized towns are more optimistic about the possibility of obtaining energy than inhabitants of villages and small towns. Men perceive more costs however in general women are less positive about geothermal projects.

Our study will provide a greater understanding of the link between individuals who identify with mining, the place that facilitated it and their perceptions towards the implementation of subsurface geo-energy projects.

What differences Nuclear Compensations bring to Municipalities?:A Comparison of Japanese cases

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Nuclear host municipalities are provided some benefits for hosting nuclear power plants. We call this benefit nuclear compensation. Nuclear municipalities in Japan have long histories with nuclear power plants and the compensations. Over time, these municipalities may come to deeply on the compensations. Long-term compensations may have significant impacts on these municipalities. It is therefore important to consider how the compensations work and if the municipalities have changed by receiving them.

In this presentation, we will compare some nuclear municipalities with non-nuclear municipalities in Japan. This can make clear how the nuclear municipalities have changed by receiving the compensatons.

For analysis of the long-term trends, we will use data on their public finances and the voting result of national elections. The first hypothesis is that the vote share of pro-nuclear political parties will increase in nuclear municipalities. The second is that some differences of expenditure accounts can be found between nuclear and non-nuclear municipalities.

The impact of nuclear compensation may be different by size of population. Amongst nuclear municipalities in Japan, the largest population is around 200,000 but the smallest is under 2,000. So, we will take nuclear and non-nuclear municipalities with small and large population.

After the Fukushima nuclear disaster, many nuclear reactors are abolished and preparing to be decommissioned in Japan. For some nuclear municipalities, this means that they can lose their resources of compensations. Then, what will happen in them? It is important to know municipalities' dependency for thinking of nuclear municipalities' future.

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RN12_T07_01 | Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours 4

The Nationalism of Environmental Concern

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The intertwining of the study of collective identities and environmental issues is rare in academic research and therefore the research on identity as a possible trigger for environmental concern. Historians have dealt with the issue of how nature and ideas of nature have shaped national identities (for example Nash, 1982), but those works haven't transformed somehow in cross-national quantitative studies analysing environmental concern. In this investigation we consider that national identity can be a possible explanation for environmental concern. After all, it is easier to develop concern about things one is attached to, and people with strong feelings about their country should be expected to be concerned about nature as part of the national domain. Several authors have also pointed out the instrumentalisation of ecologist discourses by radical right-wing political groups (Zimmerman, 1995). This is especially interesting given that right-leaning individuals traditionally have been found less likely to show environmental concern (Dunlap, Xiao, and McCright 2001). Employing multivariate analysis using data from the World Values Survey 6th wave (2010-2014) we find that pride for the nation acts as a trigger for environmental concern for right-leaning individuals whereas it shows no effect on the environmental concern of left-leaning respondents.

Do Central Europeans Care for Their Natural Environment? A Cross-National Analysis of ESS Data from Round 4 (2008) and Round 9 (2018)

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This paper examines the attitudes on care for the natural environment through a cross-national comparison of Central European countries based on European Social Survey (ESS) data from Round 4 (2008) and Round 9 (2018). In the theoretical part of the paper, we discuss Schwartz's 'Human Values Scale' and the way in which it has been adapted for ESS to include 21 items corresponding to 10 basic human values (including universalism, which includes care for the environment). We then rely on the existing literature to discuss the current situation regarding environmental attitudes in seven CE EU countries (Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Slovenia). These countries were chosen because they share common geo-political position within the EU as well as their historical ties. In the empirical part of the paper, we focus on one item of 'Human Values Scale' related to human care for the environment and analyze cross-national changes in responses over the 10-year range of ESS data. We also construct materialistic and post-materialistic values indices from the remaining items and correlate them with the care for the environment, as these values have been shown to be good predictors for environmental attitudes in previous research. Furthermore, we also correlate the responses on the care for the environment with key socio-demographic characteristics. To better understand the cross-national results, we will additionally analyze ESS data from Round 8 (2016), which included the Climate Change module, and the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) Environment module (2010). This research was conducted as part of the project SECRURAL funded by Croatian National Science Foundation (UIP-2019-04-5257)

Key words: Human Values Scale, Universal Values, Natural Environment, European Social Survey, Central Europe

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Inconsistency Between Pro-Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours: a Systematic Literature Review

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The latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report highlighted the human impact on climate change and the importance of taking action to limit global warming to an appropriate level. Inclusion of various societal groups can help to achieve the required goal, and individual human action is one of the factors. However, in academic literature attitude-behaviour gap term appears, which is seen as a barrier to individual pro-environmental behaviour. The approach reveals itself among individuals holding pro-environmental attitudes, yet actual pro-environmental behaviour is not executed. Consequently, it is important to understand the approach better. By reducing the gap, desired behaviour could be promoted. Climate change and environmental attitude-behaviour gap research is relatively frequent. Despite the fact, a systematic literature review has not been conducted so far under this specific topic.

The aim of this study is to conduct a systematic literature review on climate change and environmental attitude-behaviour gap. Current research relies on 42 survey data based articles that were extracted from Scopus database. Further, articles were coded, and quantitative content analysis has been employed. This allows to explore the main tendencies of attitude-behaviour gap research over the last 10 years. Several research related questions can be answered, such as: what theories were used in the articles? What analysis methods are employed when analysing attitude behaviour gap? What research gaps are identified by the authors of the text?

Exploring The Heterogeneity Of Individual Environmental Attitude

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In order to tackle climate change, the need of an active involvement of social actors and of the general public in the societal transition has been increasing in recent years and calls for effective engaging policies, well-targeted in consideration of the heterogeneity of the social actors to be involved. In line with this challenge, the paper aims at providing a multi-perspective understanding of the perceptions of climate change. By relying on data from the eighth round of the European Social Survey (ESS8), types of individuals are defined based on a diversified set of socio-cultural factors, considered at the individual as well as at national level, that could be connected with the wide heterogeneity of beliefs, perceptions, behaviours and concerns related to climate change and to mitigation measures. Four types of individuals were identified: environmentalist, institutionalist, self-committed and skeptic. Our results show that individuals' environmental sensitivity can be associated with a wide variety of other factors and that groups of individuals defined on the basis of their environmental attitudes are strongly heterogeneous with respect to other domains of the social life in the diverse national contexts. These complex interplaying of diverse sources of heterogeneity are aspects that needs to be carefully taken into consideration when designing and implementing intervention aimed at facing the challenge of climate change by actively involved diverse stakeholders and the wider public.

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RN12_T07_02 | Science, Technology and the Environment 2

Hype Cycles and Techno-Scientific Promises: the Saga of the European Pressurised Reactor in Finland, France and the UK

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The European Pressurised Reactor, a "3rd Generation" nuclear reactor was in the early 2000s portrayed as the showcase of what was to become a French-led European "nuclear renaissance". As compared with "Generation 2", it promised incremental improvements, i.e. being above all safer, but also cheaper, consume less uranium, and produce less radioactive waste. Once the EPR moved from promise to implementation, troubles mounted at the prototype construction sites in Olkiluoto (Finland) and Flamanville (France), and later at Hinkley Point (UK). What critics have dubbed "European Problem Reactor", has since then led to the demise of Areva, and turned into a major headache for the French government and nuclear industry.

The paper examines the history of the EPR from the perspective of sociology of expectations, drawing on Joly's concept of "Regimes of Economics of Techno-scientific Promises". Drawing on computer-aided socio-linguistic analysis (with the Prospéro software) of press articles from France and the UK (+5000 articles for each) for the period 1993-2020, the paper traces the history of EPR by identifying key turning points, the processes of construction of the promise, and the counter-narratives challenging the legitimacy and credibility of the promise. The analysis highlights the interaction between country-specific narratives, material elements, and institutions at various levels (sites of construction, development of the design, national discourses) in (de)constructing the legitimacy and credibility of the promise. The paper breaks new ground by applying the concepts of sociology of expectations to an incrementally improved rather than revolutionary new technology, in the nuclear sector with a heavy legacy of failed promises.

Making Mining Good: Mineral Exploration and the Justification of Future Mining Operations

Tobias Olofsson

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Metals and minerals hold a paradoxical position in the contemporary debates on "green" technologies and sustainability. While essential to the electrified vehicles, renewable energy systems, and technologies proposed as solutions to global heating, the extraction and processing of metals and minerals come at significant environmental and social costs. This paper investigates how mineral explorationists justify future mining projects and how these justifications involve navigating the tensions of paradoxicality which connects mineral resource economies with social and environmental goods.

Drawing on a database consisting of interviews with actors in the Swedish mineral exploration and mining sector, ethnographic field notes from participant observation at mineral industry events, and a corpus of preliminary environmental impact assessments produced by Swedish explorationists and miners, the paper outlines how environmental and social values are used as signifiers of worth to justify the desirability of projected mining operations. Moreover, the paper explains how explorationists rely on spatial and temporal boundaries to make distinctions between beneficial and detrimental mining in order to frame their projects as more desirable than mining operations in other jurisdictions or in other times.

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The Influence of the Shipbuilding-Cartography Revolution in the Making of a Capitalist World-Ecology, 1400-1600

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This paper analyzes why Portugal was the first state to start European colonial expansion in the fifteenth century and how the shipbuilding-cartography revolution helped the colonial expansion of Portugal. The shipbuilding-cartography revolution originated in the Iberian Peninsula in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and is conceptualized as a linked revolution in shipbuilding technologies, scientific developments in cartography, and innovations in instruments of navigation. Understood as such, the shipbuilding-cartography revolution was influential in the reasons behind why it was the Portuguese that led European colonial expansion in the fifteenth century. As a result, this paper underscores how the shipbuilding-cartography revolution was a crucial factor behind Portuguese colonial expansion and how in return it was produced by colonial expansion itself. In addition, the paper tries to demonstrate how the shipbuilding-cartography revolution played a crucial role in the emergence of a capitalist world-economy by tracing the historical geography of Portuguese colonial expansion in the first half of the long sixteenth century (1450-1557). The significance of Portuguese colonial expansion for European colonial expansion and the significance of the shipbuilding-cartography revolution to Portuguese colonial expansion are underscored using a world-ecological perspective. In this respect, the Portuguese colonial expansion is conceptualized through movements of commodity frontiers linking capitalist production, ecological transformation, and technological and scientific development ushering in the makings of the modern world. The world-ecological perspective allows for a conceptual narrative that presents technological and scientific developments in a dialectical relationship with processes of environment-making, state-formation, and capital accumulation.

Beyond Leakages and Communication. Reconsidering Trust in Carbon Capture and Storage.

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All over Europe we can find public and political opposition to various technologies and regulations connected to a zero carbon economy (be it wind power, CO2 taxes, alternative energy solutions, Carbon Capture and Storage). This opposition has recurrently been linked to a lack of trust in technologies, procedures and actors involved. For a rapid transformation of energy systems, it is therefore crucial to understand how trust emerges or erodes around these topics.

For carbon capture and storage (CCS) discussions of trust often evolved around the issue of potential leakages from CO2 stored in underground formations. While this is a central concern of publics, we argue that it can be misleading to focus trust-building efforts on this topic. So far, it has been shown that trust in CCS goes beyond its technical properties. Psychological research highlighted the relevance of stakeholders and particular communication activities. However, it remains an open question how these findings can be understood from a sociological perspective. Drawing on recent discussions in science and technology studies on a relational theory of trust (e.g. Engdahl/Lidskog 2014) we aim to broaden the considerations of relevant influences on trust in technologies. We combine these theoretical insights with empirical work (content analysis, expert interviews) on CCS in Germany to widen the networks of trust usually considered for this technology.

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RN12_T07_03 | Sustainable Food Practives and Food Cultures 2

Carnistic frames of "sustainability"–social processes surrounding "food" animals in the Swedish Organic Sector

Josefin Frida Velander

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Food production with non-human animals leads to dire consequences in regards to climate change, species extinction and the exploitation of sentient beings. Yet the non-human animals situated in agriculture continue to be constituted as consumable and exploitable in the face of these problems. The study demonstrates the social processes around how carnistic practices and the relations of 'unsustainabilities' and dominance associated with them is made normal and legitimate in the Swedish organic context. The organic sector consists of networks of actors that aim to address the environmental and animal ethics criticism surrounding the common agricultural practices. The study examines organizations in the organic farming sector in the Swedish context and which frameworks they produce around sustainability and farm animals as food in this arena. The study also shows whether the non-human animals' own subjectivities and agencies are recognized, denied and used and in what ways. The results of the study argue that the organic sector produces carnistic frames of sustainability around organic meat production by narratives of sustainable food production that put "food animals" at the centre and re-configures these as "sustainably" consumable. The results are significant in that they show how dominant human-animal relations in the food industry is maintained and reproduced in sites of production that are framed as "ethical" and how notions of sustainability in food production is framed and limited by carnistic norms and practices.
Josefin Velander is a PhD student in sociology at Karlstad University, Sweden. Her field of interest is critical animal studies, environmental sociology, posthumanism and queer studies.

Food & Fashion: The Role Of Cultural Industries In Local Economies

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This paper wants to investigate the convergence dynamics of two production sectors, the agri-food and textile sectors, which have long been considered cultural industries (Hesmondhalgh, 2013), and which are increasingly involved in processes of territorial empowerment and enhancement of local knowledge, resources and relationships. For this reason, the research work aims to investigate what are the common characteristics between the two sectors, and their role in the context of proximity economies.

Moreover, both the agri-food and textile sectors are today called to similar challenges: first of all that of sustainability, environmental and social, which concerns both production practices and distribution and consumption practices. Secondly, the local challenge: in the face of internationalized and globalized supply chains, the issue of the local today appears particularly significant, especially in the face of the changes due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which have imposed decisive rethinking and redefinitions of globally interconnected supply chains, as well as urban distribution models and relations between the economies of cities and those of peri-urban territories.

Furthermore, the new relationships and new links between producers and consumers that occur locally take on different configurations than in the past and outline on the one hand strategies for appropriating the advantages given by digital technologies, especially in terms of communication and expansion of offer; on the other hand, the rediscovery of the local and the relocation of the supply chains appear to be in discontinuity with a recent past of exaltation and extremeization of the global production, distribution and consumption chains.

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Sustainability In Farming: An Italian Case Study

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Current environmental, economic, and social problems and challenges we face impose on us to re-think our lifestyle and adopt sustainable practices fighting some trends, among them the exploitation of natural resources and the loss of biodiversity. In such a context, consumers pay increasing attention to food-quality, asking for sustainable supply chains that respect the environment and animals. By adopting the perspective of environmental sociology, this study analyses how sustainability is carried on in the farming sector referring to an Italian network of farmhouses. It is formed by about 80 members that participate in the Italian event "Caseifici Agricoli Open Day", an initiative created around the social and cultural value of cheese, considered as a product linked to the local community and the territory. Through the analysis of interviews made to farmers from March 2020 until February 2021, several good practices and common trends will be described: many farmers identify sustainability with km0 production, the absence of chemical products in feeding animals, extensive farming, and the practice of transhumance. Moreover, because of its national visibility, the event may play a pivotal role in promoting sustainability in farming activities, as a national event may easily attract the attention of consumers, policymakers, and stakeholders as well. Finally, the research emphasizes the role that farmers, and their activity in general, may have in the development of sustainable practices, thus underlying the social value of food, in this case, the main character of an event, and the relation between man and nature.

Food Governance for Sustainability: Key Issues, Actors and Approaches

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Several events in 2020, with COVID-19 as a trigger, have made the inequality and unsustainability of the current food systems even more obvious. This recognition has contributed to bringing international attention into the urgent necessity of joining efforts to establish sustainable, healthy, and egalitarian diets worldwide.

Furthermore, as a myriad of international publications – such as the Green Pact (EU, 2020) or the 'Glasgow Declaration on Food and Climate' (2020) – have corroborated, achieving more sustainable diets and food systems globally is crucial for the viability of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Governance mechanisms are considered as essential tools to move towards more sustainable and fair food systems on a planetary manner. This presentation aims to answer synthetically three relevant questions regarding food governance: a) what is food governance and who exercises it; b) why is food governance so important in the sustainability field; and c) what approaches and governance standards should be adopted on the path to achieve sustainable food systems worldwide.

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RN12_T08_01 | Environmental Justice

Environmental Inequality in Four European Cities: A Study Combining Household Survey and Geo-Referenced Data

Andreas Diekmann[1], Heidi Bruderer Enzler[2], Jörg Hartmann[3], Karin Kurz[3], Ulf Liebe[4], Peter Preisendörfer[5]

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Combining individual-level survey data and geo-referenced administrative noise data for four European cities (Bern, Zurich, Hanover, Mainz; n=7,450), we test the well-known social gradient hypothesis which states that exposure to residential noise is higher for households in lower socioeconomic positions. In addition, we introduce and test the "environmental shielding hypothesis" which states that if there are environmental bads in the neighborhood, privileged social groups have more and better opportunities to shield themselves against them. Our results show that for many residents of the four cities, observed road traffic and aircraft noise levels are above WHO limits. Yet estimates of spatial error regression models only partly support the social gradient hypothesis. For example, the proposed negative relationship between income and noise exposure is rather weak. Albeit socioeconomic groups tend to be equally confronted with road traffic and aircraft noise, high-income households are still more able to evade environmental noise. We find that based on characteristics of their residences and on investments in noise protection appliances, they are able to shield themselves against environmental bads in their neighborhood. This confirms the environmental shielding hypothesis.

Perceptions of Environmental and Mobility Injustice Though Climate Diaries.

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This paper analyses the intertwined concepts of 'environmental justice' (Schlosberg, 2004) and 'mobility justice' (Sheller, 2018) focusing upon two case studies - Guatemala, and Cambodia - through the interdisciplinary lenses of Sociology and Human Geography. These two concepts reflect the interconnecting strands as emerge from the research project ClimateOfChange: the right to mobility, the right to live in a healthy environment, and the unequal access to such rights across the globe. Empirical data is drawn from remote interviews with key actors, in-depth interviews with local participants impacted by climate change, together with a one month climate diary, capturing visual individual perceptions of climate change and mobility. Through this visual diary format, and in depth interviews, we analyse the impact of injustices upon climate vulnerable people living in these two countries.

This methodological innovation aims to capture the intersectionality of lived experiences, understandings of the climate crisis and how it impacts upon everyday lives. By drawing out knowledge of people directly affected by the climate crisis and their perceptions and understandings of their own mobility, the overall goal is to challenge Eurocentric formulations of 'climate migration' to enhance a more politicised understanding of this complex issue.

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Environmental Justice as a Third Civil Movement - A Bridge Between the Movement for Civil Rights and the Environmental Movement - A World Review and Case Arab Society in Israel

Carmit Lubanov

Association of Environmental Justice in Israel, Israel

The attribution of the origin of the environmental justice movement (EJM) to the emergence of the American Civil Rights movement of the 1960s is already part of the environmental justice history. In retrospective, EJM has evolving globally by paving milestones reflected by vast scientific publications, unique academic programs, breakthrough policy and legislation and wide grassroots activity worldwide – all constituted a clear call for environmental justice. Yet, although environmentalism and the EJM are related, there are differences.

Environmentalism in general focuses upon the risky impact of human's actions on the environment, where the EJM conceptualizes the work of environmentalism by emphasizing the manner and scale in which adversely impacting the environment in turn impacts on defined population groups. At the heart of 'environmental justice' are social issues of racism and economic inequality.

Therefore, in countries where democracy is jeopardized and the prevailing political situation enables violation of human rights on different background, the realization of the necessity of addressing the environmental issues of minority and low-income groups, are highly dependent upon active and sustained engagement from both the government and civil society, and inclusive attitudes are crucial for understanding how to advance environmental justice.

The article will present examination of 3 case studies in Israel relating to planning rights for Arab localities, social mobility and environmental 'mainstream' position relating development of Arab communities. The 'Environmental justice' examined by constructing a database aimed to draw practical conclusions and on role EJ plays in the public discourse and of environmental decisions making process.

Environmental Justice at the Environmental Courts? Mining, Socioenvironmental Conflicts, and Environmental Compliance in Chile

Maria Akchurin

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Chilean environmental courts, set up by environmental policy reforms less than a decade ago, have become new arenas for political struggles around questions of environmental justice. As specialized administrative courts, they reflect a broader tendency toward the judicialization of politics while also being situated in a growing environmental bureaucracy tasked with regulating extractive industries. In this paper, I study a set of mining cases in northern Chile to analyze how legal challenges in the courts influence the implementation of environmental laws, affecting both the ecological stability of fragile ecosystems in the Atacama Desert and the communities that depend on them. I argue that court proceedings have symbolic and procedural consequences for ongoing socioenvironmental conflicts, as well as some limited potential to impact the distribution of environmental harms. Litigation, alongside other strategies involving institutional politics and social protest, renders the gaps between formal policies and actual practices visible and legible as problems state agencies are obligated to address, even in the context of broader state commitments to extractive development. The paper draws on interviews, legal and administrative documents filed with the environmental courts, video recordings of public hearings, legislative history documents, documents produced by government agencies, and media sources.

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RN12_T08_02 |

Sociological Research on Biological Diversity and Nature Conservation

What Can We Learn About The Resilience And Sustainability Of European Nature Protected Areas From The COVID Pandemic?

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University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

The COVID-19 pandemic led to many European countries imposing lockdown measures and limiting people's movement from Spring 2020 onwards. During periods of less strict lockdown, management authorities of many nature Protected Areas (PAs) in Europe then had to introduce measures so that users could safely visit these protected landscapes. However, measures to safeguard public health are often in conflict with other PA management measures aiming to minimize disturbance of wildlife and ecosystems. Furthermore, many PA sites faced significant challenges: overcrowding, a new profile of visitors, problematic behaviour, and conflicts between different user groups.

By means of two workshops with a range of European PA management actors, and online surveys of residents in or near a number of National and Nature Parks, we investigated the challenges that emerged due to COVID-19 for PA management, their deeper causes and possible implications.

We consider what the COVID-19 crisis may tell us about the sustainability and resilience of life in such protected landscapes for local people and visitors, as well as of their ability to deliver protection of biodiversity and landscape quality.

We highlight three areas in which management of protected areas can learn from the experience of this pandemic: managing visitor numbers in order to avoid overcrowding through careful spatial planning, introducing educational campaigns, particularly targeting a new profile of visitors, and promoting sustainable tourism models, which do not rely on large visitor numbers.

The Relationship between Societal Dynamics and Biodiversity Effects: A Conceptual Model for Comparative Studies

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While the UN Agenda 2030 and the framework of so-called sustainable development goals represent the search for sustainable pathways in a globalized world of modern societies, it is not certain that the outcome of the agenda process will improve how planetary boundaries are dealt with. In particular, attention must be devoted to the effects that socio-structural developments can have on natural dynamics (cf. Mikkelson et al. 2007). The conceptual framework of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) provides a sound starting point for studies on this relationship, especially with its distinction between (direct and indirect) natural and anthropogenic drivers of change in the natural conditions of human life. And it, furthermore, encourages the systematic investigation of the interfaces between nature and society.

This presentation takes up these impulses, continues one step further and provides a generic conceptual model, which traces back direct biodiversity-damaging practices to specific macrostructural societal constellations. This can be used to explain why some chains of actions more likely lead into biodiversity loss while others avoid this consequence. Since we concentrate on societal structures and their dynamics, our approach differs fundamentally from those that evaluate root causes only case-related, but not in the context of general ideas of societal change (cf. e.g. Wood et al. 2000). Accordingly, the components of our conceptual model and their relationships are discussed with references to relevant theories (practice theory, functionalism, treadmill of production, ecological modernization). The explanatory power of the entire model is demonstrated by interpreting exemplary cases.

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What Are the Roots of the Conservation Conflict over Wildlife? Insights from the Cases of Large Mammals in Poland

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Recent years have brought numerous conflicts over wildlife conservation in Poland, which were widely reported by media and attracted considerable public attention. We analysed three such cases to identify the key dimensions of these conflicts using institutional approaches as a theoretical background. Data was collected through desk research and 50 semi-structured interviews with representatives of key groups involved. When looking at the historical development of discussions around the conservation of the wolf, the European bison, and the moose, we found out that despite their different formal and management status the discussions around them followed a similar trajectory: from debating the need to restore the populations to controversies over the level of human impact on their management and its character. These controversies later translated into institutional changes. We suggest that such discussions will likely increase in the future and more participatory approaches are required to mitigate conflicts.

Human-Mosquito Biting Networks and the Dynamics of Mosquito-Borne Disease

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This article explores how the topology of human-mosquito biting networks can affect disease dynamics. It draws on citizen science data to make inferences about the degree distributions of the human and mosquito nodes in the tiger mosquito biting network in Spain, considering geographic variation in mosquito and human population densities, and human mobility patterns. It then uses agent based models to explore the epidemiological consequences of these distributions. It compares the basic reproduction number for simulated outbreaks using the homogeneous mixing assumption and using a range of degree distributions estimated from the data. The results will provide important insights into the extent to which traditional, homogenous mixing models of disease dynamics give misleading risk estimates, and how this can play out across geographic space. The article will provide a starting point for improving estimates of mosquito-borne disease risk and designing effective interventions.

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RN12_T08_03 | Energy Transitions 4

Strategies of Vulnerable Households to Face Energy Poverty: A Qualitative Case Study in Zaragoza (Spain)

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The main objective of this research was to describe the strategies of vulnerable households in the city of Zaragoza (Spain) to face energy poverty and how these strategies vary between different types of households. Also, we identified the discourses of these households on energy poverty and social actors such as public institutions, energy providers, political parties, or family members and friends. We did 15 in-depth interviews to households suffering from energy poverty and analyzed them using qualitative analysis software. The sample included households with minors, single-mothers, migrant families, poor workers or unemployed, or those having members with severe health problems. Some of the specific topics we addressed were the households' perception of both the excessive cold and heat in the dwelling and their responses; the experience with the energy bills; supply cuts or disconnections due to the non-payment of gas and electricity bills; households' measures for energy saving or aimed at reducing electricity consumption in the home; household strategies against inadequate temperatures in the dwelling; looking for a new apartment or changing the energy company. Some of the main conclusions are: energy bills play a central role in theses household's budgets, especially the heating bills rather than the electricity bills; having the social bonus or the a home ownership are determinant factor when dealing with extreme temperatures in the dwelling of the energy bills; and dilemmas when facing energy bills and strategies to cope with inadequate temperatures are more intense in dwelling with minors of members with severe health problems.

Energy Citizenship: Local Solutions For The Energy Transition And Fight Against Energy Poverty

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Community-based initiatives are becoming increasingly important in the renewable energy sector and are still playing an important role in support of the ecological transition.
In this context, we propose a comparative analysis of two different case studies in Sicily (southern Italy).
These bottom-up initiatives aim at involving citizens in energy transition processes through the adoption of cost-reduction strategies to allow a wider affordability to renewables in an economically depressed context. The examined two cases aim to achieve this goal through community-based practices.
In the first case, it is a photovoltaic panel purchasing group, which operates at regional level in Sicily and whose main objectives are: getting, through collective purchasing, more advantageous prices, thus allowing a wider number of people the possibility of generating and consuming photovoltaic energy; the activation of a circular economy system that also includes the recycling of photovoltaic panels; education and awareness-raising activities about energy and environmental issues.
The second case study concerns the establishment of an experimental energy community in the city of Messina, as part of a broader urban and social regeneration project in a highly marginalised neighbourhood. It is therefore the realisation of a community welfare model. The overall intervention has been promoting and implementing by an NGO and mainly involves population groups living in conditions of severe socio-economic deprivation and mental health problems, with the intention of promoting actions to combat (also) energy poverty.
Methodology: The analysis of the case studies was carried out following a qualitative methodology involving workshops with stakeholders and in-depth interviews with both practitioners and end-users/members.

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Building an Energy Citizen. Empowering Technologies, Energy Consumption Habits and Change

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Transition to an energy system based on Renewable Energy Source which also implies greater use of electricity in all fields of daily life, requires a radical change in energy consumption styles. This can only be achieved through awareness of consumption data in ever closer to 'real time'.

Through the description of measuring and control devices and the analysis of data provided by a sample of users, the authors aim to discuss, with a transdisciplinary approach, potentials, and limits, in using smart meter device and smart energy tools in the redefinition of energy consumption in favour of greater efficiency and increased self-consumption in the presence of renewable generation systems (i.e., PVS).

Starting from the hypothesis that increasingly precise measurement and control systems can not only trigger processes of empowerment of end users, bringing them closer to the energy market and redefining the boundaries of a system too often perceived as "taken for granted" and of purely technical competence, but can represent the first step in building local energy communities and initiate a sustainable and responsible energy change.

RN12_T09_01 | Environmental Attitudes and Behabiours 5

According to the Moderators of European Individual-Level Pro-Environmental Behaviours, Sustainable Consumption Seems to be a Privilege for Wealthy and Well-Educated Citizens

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Research on environmental behaviour has typically focused their interest on the influence of individual-level factors or on nation's socioeconomic factors. Still, research into country-level drivers has usually considered a set of highly heterogeneous countries. This research explores Europeans' individual environmental behaviours. By focusing on data for the European Union (EU), rather than on data from OECD countries, we can study how theoretical drivers operate on countries that, although heterogeneous, share a common institutional framework. We have explored how country-level drivers could explain behavioural differences between Europeans, not only in terms of their mean behaviour but also in terms of impact in terms of theoretical constructs at the individual level. We have treated Europeans' behaviour as clustered in their country of residence and used a multilevel model that took into account the hierarchical nature of the data. This research strategy has enabled us to disentangle the impact of individual-level drivers from country-level drivers. According to our findings, country-level drivers' direct impact on the mean pro-environmental behaviours was as expected. However, even though educational development did not significantly affect the mean behaviours, it did mediate the effect of perceived behavioural control on pro-environmental behaviours. On the other hand, in affluent countries, strong subjective environmental norms and attitudes toward environmental behaviours had a greater influence on pro-environmental behaviours. Policy makers should improve their country's development level as specified by economic, educational development,

and income equality to foster sustainable consumption among its citizens. Intrapersonal factors alone cannot drive us to a sustainable future.

Promoting Environmentally Sustainable Energy Behaviour With Attitude-Based Segmentation Approaches – A Step Towards A Sustainable Society?

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Despite diverse efforts of policy makers and optimisation of technologies, the effects of energy consumption (especially in the fields of mobility and housing) on the environment are high and continue to increase. A central aspect for transformation towards a sustainable society is the reduction of individual energy consumption by changing the behaviour of consumers.

Energy consumption is influenced by many variables and shows big variance between individuals. In sociology it is assumed that behavioural differences can be described with features of social inequality. However, research has shown that the complexity of behaviour cannot be explained by socio-demographic and socio-economic variables alone. Therefore, the use of attitude-based approaches like milieu-based approaches has increased in the last years for understanding individual energy consumption more in depth, and to segment the population into meaningful (target) groups (e.g. market research). These approaches often focus on the chain of effects "knowledge - attitudes - behaviour change", but don´t bring the desired success because everyday energy behaviour is not understood as social practices that consist of routines and, in addition to knowledge and attitudes, also depend on material-spatial aspects. However, the material-spatial aspects determine the possibilities for behaviour change significantly and must be considered in order to promote environmentally sustainable energy behaviour.

This contribution discusses the advantages and challenges of attitude-based segmentation approaches and provides a new theoretical concept combining a milieu-based approach with the theory of social practices. Results of a Viennese case study illustrate the benefits of this theoretical concept for promoting environmentally sustainable energy behaviour.

Sustainable Food Consumption – A Question of Social Differentiation?

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The growing global interest in sustainability can be seen most clearly in the expansion of organic food stores and the increased visibility and integration of organic and fair-trade products in regular supermarkets, discount stores, and even fast-food chains. Although the concept of sustainability seems to be omnipresent nowadays, little is known about the social structure of sustainable consumption. Against this background, we want to identify consumer segments in sustainable food consumption by drawing on the sociological approaches of lifestyle and social class.

According to Bourdieu (1984), consumer choices are a matter of both economic and cultural capital, reflecting class-specific differences in taste. In his analyses, the taste of the working classes is characterized by simple, 'strong' food served in substantial portions. Contrastingly, the dominant taste of the upper classes prefers fine, exquisite dishes. The middle classes strive to imitate the dominant taste, albeit their lower levels of resources force them to asceticism. In addition, Barlösius (2016) identifies a natural taste in the upwardly mobile middle classes which advocates healthy and eco-friendly food choices, characterized by a self-imposed asceticism for the sake of moral superiority.

Using a representative survey on nutrition and consumer behavior conducted in 2018 in Hamburg, Germany (N≈1200), we apply multiple correspondence analyses (MCA) in order to visualize the associations between consumption routines (shopping places, meat consumption, cooking practices), food preferences, and attitudes towards sustainability with sociodemographic characteristics. Social position clearly matters in the typology of sustainable food choice thus obtained, but the multifaceted motives for sustainable consumption are not solely determined by it.

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RN12_T09_02 | Environmental Discourses

Will We Ever "Learn From Our Mistakes"? Framing Environmental Problems In Times Of COVID-19 Lockdown (France)

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To contain the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak, the French government ordered a national lockdown from March 17th to May 10th 2020. At the beginning of the spring, French people thus experienced a strict limitation of their movement in public places, with very limited access to nature (Corneloup, 2020). Between April 22nd and May, 11rst, we realized an online survey to question the effects of this unprecedented situation on both the people's relationship with the nearby nature and their representations of environmental issues. Indeed, crisis and environmental sociologies question how environmental issues are requalified by individuals (Knight, 2018; Chateauraynaud, 2017) in relation with unevenly distributed resources and experiences.

The inquiry focused on the sociodemographic characteristics of participants; their lockdown experience ; their environmental behaviours and daily relationship with nature before and during lockdown; and opinion about how this crisis could transform how environment issues would be collectively engaged in the short and long terms. This study gathered in three weeks 1,200 responses, nationally, with various sociodemographic characteristics.

This contribution will explore how, in times of a global pandemic, people build different and competing framings (Gusfield, 1981) of the environmental issues, with various understandings of the causal relationships between the environmental crisis and the COVID-19 outbreak. It will then examine how this is related to individual socioeconomic characteristics and material conditions of lockdown experience. Also, it will question the capacity of questionnaire-based surveys to capture how the cognitive categories used to frame environmental issues are transformed in times of crisis.

Climate and COVID Discourse: Convergence and Differences in their Value Structure

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A refined socio-psychological theory of Basic Human Values (Schwartz et al., 2012) serves as a conceptual framework for comparing the public representation and perception of the climate and pandemic emergencies, i.e., of what is told to be "in crisis" and what is deemed desirable to overcome the critical predicament. In analyzing current public crisis communication and individual attitudes in Germany in view of their normative emphases, the paper offers insight on how the communication about COVID, centered in (but not limited to) the articulation of conservation values, might serve as a facilitator or, rather, as an obstruction to climate awareness. Both strands of discourses will also be discussed with regard to their common value gaps, mainly with regard to "openness to change" values (freedom, stimulation).

The methodological vehicle to empirically register the values represented in public discourse, is a specific vein narrative analysis that registers the value-loaded "objects of desire" and perceived actantial contributions to obtaining those objects (Greimas, 1966), as well as concrete actions and contexts that are deemed conducive to societal goals and, therefore, values (Burke 1969; Schmidt and Rivera, 2020). The paper will flesh out how this approach is useful for understanding public crisis communication, and fill it with cursory evidence obtained through media articles, leading to plausible hypotheses rather than conclusive data. Those hypotheses will be triangulated with evidence about value preferences of German citizens obtained through secondary analyses of recent representative population surveys as well as through two original surveys conducted with the specific purpose of understanding if and how the pandemic is perceived to offer benefits as well as costs (Rivera and Beyerl, upcoming).

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Roller-coaster Of Climate Crisis Communication: From Emergency Declaration To COVID-19 Situation

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During the last several years' climate change communication evolved in very different directions. Experiencing up and downs in quantity, and, none the less in quality. The enormous rise in the number of media articles in 2019 (climate movements and emergencies) were followed by the rapid decrease situation in 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic). As the media information is the mirror of society our research aimed to analyse communication changes in media as reflection of the society moods, interests and relevancy. According to "Special Eurobarometer 468" (2017) report 'Social Networks and Internet' is the second biggest (42%) and still growing source of the environmental information in EU; therefore, our research includes quantitative and qualitative analysis of 'Climate Change' topic on the leading online media sources in Lithuania (delfi.lt, 15min.lt, lrytas.lt). First, we focused on the main messages of the headlines. We made deeper comparison of different time periods, main themes and additional factors (affiliations, images, place) of the headlines. Secondly, we frame the articles into categories (Nisbet 2009) to catch the main messages in climate crisis communication covered by media. Thirdly, we added the analysis of Lithuanian social media (Facebook) before and during the corona virus situation (the end of 2019 and 2020) to illustrate the whole picture of perturbed communication of 'Climate Change' topic. For finding and analysing the topic we used "SentiOne" social media analysis tool.

Interactions Between Experts And Newspapers About Climate Change

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Newspapers impact the way scientific expertise about climate change is disseminated because it is one of the main sources of information on this issue. Moreover, the media determine which issue will be transformed into a social one, thus influencing public perceptions, and how expertise will contribute to policy definition. However, even though expertise on climate change is supported by scientific consensus, its treatment by the media is far from homogeneous. The question to answer in this review is therefore: in the written press how to explain the differences in media coverage of climate expertise? This study covers several countries – Argentina, Brazil, Canada, USA, India, Sweden, Tanzania – and focuses mainly on the current period and on the last 20 years. It is based on a review of literature made of quantitative studies about media coverage of climate change and/or the relationship between experts and the media. Several elements impacting media coverage are highlighted: the editorial policy, dominated by the editor, and newspaper ownership; ideological culture, which influences the amount of coverage given to a phenomenon; standing actors, who are the persons who determine the terms of reference used in the discussion; the gap between journalistic and scientific norms - two fields with different operating logics, but not irreconcilable; the current stage of the evolution of the press, mass circulation; the construction of the public career of the problem; and national factors: framing elements that vary by country and have various consequences.

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RN12_T09_03 | Knowledge and Ignorance in Dealing with Environmental Issues

Tracing the Social Concerns beneath 'Intractable' Knowledge Disputes: Debates about Research Findings on Sustainable Consumption in Sweden

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In recent years, the binary of truth and falsehood has received immense attention in academic and public debates not least concerning environmental risks of various consumer practices. The popular focus on disinformation, conspiracy theories, and (other blunt) lies manifests this. Whereas such falsehood needs to be continuously scrutinised, of course, far more pervasive and subtle tendencies mustn't be overlooked. These include efforts among GOs, NGOs, companies, and municipalities – organisations that are often benevolent and 'environmentally concerned' – of managing scientific (per definitions non-absolute) knowledge claims in profoundly social and political ways.

This paper aims to investigate how disputed knowledge claims about various types of 'sustainable consumption' are treated in framing processes - within and across such organisations - about the physical outcomes, as well as the potential consumer acceptance of the prescribed changes.

Theoretically, the paper uses concepts from ignorance studies, such as Steve Rayner's categorisation of denial, dismissal, and diversion.

The paper is a frame analysis of written reports based on debates deliberations between GOs, NGOs, and industry organisations in Sweden, placed in an international context

The empirical cases to be examined may include research findings of (i) specific, novel foodstuffs promoted in the name of sustainability; (ii) sustainability-oriented disputes about lunch menus in the public sector; and (iii)

consumer (non-)acceptance of regulations and restrictions on allegedly unsustainable food consumption.

By extension, the paper will suggest ways for resolving knowledge disputes by reframing the focus from the substantive/epistemic dimension of the knowledge claims into the social, procedural, and practical concerns that are often the core of so-called intractable knowledge disputes.

Who Owns the Wind? Wind Theft as a New Challenge for the Sociology of Not Knowing

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The expansion of renewables gives rise to multifaceted social conflicts, most prominently conflicts over the distribution of benefits and burdens. In this regard, the issue of "wind theft" is a particularly interesting issue. The term wind theft denotes the effect when neighboring wind farms lower each other's power production efficiency by reducing wind speed and thus "stealing" wind and decreasing profitability (Pryor et al. 2020). Due to changes in the direction of wind and wind speed, the extent of wind theft can hardly be assessed. In a legal sense, it is also nearly impossible to identify the "victim" and the "offender" (van der Horst & Vermeylen 2010). With the ongoing expansion of wind power, it is likely that wind theft will become a more and more virulent issue leading to respective social conflicts. Especially, since in public discourses on renewables, wind is commonly framed as a public good where usage by one party does not restrict its usage by another party.

In this presentation, we lay out a conceptual approach for analyzing wind theft from a sociology of non-knowledge or "ignorance studies" perspective and, by so doing, make this phenomenon and its uncertainty implications better accessible for sociological analysis. We thereby contribute to deepen the theoretical understanding of the unavoidable governance of non-knowledge in the context of renewable energy transitions.

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Who's To Blame For The Climate Crisis? The IPCC, The Institutionalization of Global Climate Knowledge And The Diffusion Of National Responsibility

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It is increasingly acknowledged by the global scientific community that the climate crisis constitutes an urgent and immediate threat to humanity yet substantive policy solutions remain tentative at best and at worst a distant prospect. Given this divergence between what is what is known and what is done, it is important to understand what are the trade-offs between producing authoritative, global knowledge of climate change and the ability to assign national responsibility and blame for it. To what extent does the institutionalization of global knowledge production inhibit the development of substantive policy change? Using interviews with experts from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), as well as analysis of IPCC documents and procedures, we analyse how increased institutionalization and bureaucratization has helped solidify international consensus on the science of climate change at the expense of prompting action to resolve it. The IPCC has become the preeminent international organization for the communication of climate knowledge. A network of international climate experts produces regular global assessment reports constituting the definitive state-of-the-art on the extent of climate change, predictions for future trends, the impact on human and non-human systems and measures to mitigate and adapt to the consequences of climate change. The IPCC's mandate requires it to be 'policy relevant yet not policy prescriptive' and governmental agreement of the final assessment reports grants them epistemic legitimacy and authority yet the very procedures that allow governments to agree on the nature of climate change – commitments to consensus and positivistic notions of science - also function to inhibit necessary policy change.

Actionable Knowledge: Science-Society-Policy Interface to Anticipate Climate Change.

Camille Jonchères

Inrae, France

The integration, implementation and appropriation of scientific expertise is a strategic issue that is still underdeveloped by regional authorities in the framework of their climate change adaptation policy. The objectives of public action, which are often consensual, stumble over their operationalization and open the door to sociology in order to "clearly isolate what is causing concern and indifference in the contemporary world" (Mills, 1968). This paper highlights the science-practice interfaces as media for constructing alternative narratives (Shepherd et al., 2018).

And it proposes to expose, in the line of a pragmatic sociology (Barthe et al., 2013), what is problematic for the actors of these "worlds that have their own conceptions and rules" (Mormont, 2007). What are the mechanisms for translating scientific knowledge into political action? How can knowledge be made actionable for practice as well as for science (Porter et Dessai, 2017)? One of the specificities of adaptation to climate change is to act in a context of uncertainty and imperfect predictability of its impacts. This implies integrating flexibility into planning, placing the discussion on how to update the rules rather than on their purpose. Thus, new governance models are being developed through "anticipatory governance" approaches (Quay, 2010), the course-of-action approach (Lemos et al., 2012) or the principle of "decide without deciding" (Callon et Barthe, 2005), the presentation of which may question the ability to promote radical and inclusive transformations that are commensurate with the challenge of climate change.

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RN12_T10_01 | Participation, Acceptance and Environmental Governance 3

The Participation Of Indigenous Peoples And Local Communities In The Convention On Biological Diversity From Norms To Action.

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The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is considered by many scholars as one of the more promising sites of global environmental governance as far as the inclusion and recognition of indigenous peoples and local communities is concerned. This paper discusses how the CBD has evolved over time in terms of the spaces it accords these groups. We draw on legal and political analyses of the CBD and its decisions to identify these. Specifically, we build on a frame analysis of the CBD's decisions since its beginnings. On that basis, we argue that the most concrete opportunities for indigenous peoples and local communities are provided by calls for their direct inputs, without any gatekeeping role for national state bodies, and by the emphasis on their role in implementing the Treaty on the other. We then discuss to what extent these opportunities translate into actual engagement and implementation by indigenous peoples and local communities. We analyse the role of national law in hindering or facilitating such opportunities, and reflect on examples contributed by indigenous peoples and local communities themselves as detailed in the local biodiversity outlook. We also draw on existing literature, both legal and political, and interviews that provide some evidence of the experiences of communities excluded from these CBD processes. Indeed, a key finding of the proposed paper is the need for further research that seeks out these excluded voices, without which the true extent of inclusion in the CBD cannot be fully understood.

The International Regulation of Transnational Commons: Regime Formation, Institutional Design and Implications for Near-Earth Asteroid Mining

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Transnational commons are shared natural resources for which no effective access regimes exist. Without international access regulation, they are prone to overuse. As the technological and economic capacities for access are distributed highly unevenly, lack of regulation also raises questions of fairness and equity regarding the distribution of benefits resulting from the use of such resources. We presently witness intensifying commercial interest in Near-Earth Asteroids (NEAs), known to contain deposits of precious- and other metals of significant value. While international law (broadly) treats NEAs as the common heritage of humanity, no operational rules currently exist regarding their use as "the province of all mankind" (as stipulated by the Outer Space Treaty). This paper elaborates a) the conditions under which international regimes for transnational commons emerge, and b) the relevant institutional design elements for combining access with a fair and equitable distribution of the resulting benefits. To do so, we analyze two historical cases: The international regimes for deep-sea mining as well as for crop genetic resources. Our findings suggest a) that the successful formation of a comprehensive international regime for NEA mining is unlikely in the absence of multilateral package deals, the scope for which is narrow; and b) that onerous obligations regarding compliance and the sharing of benefits will deter potential users, leading to underutilization and limiting the scope for benefit-sharing. Our analysis suggests that a phased approach, which would combine an initial soft-law instrument with a ratchet mechanism, would have greater political feasibility and larger aggregate effectiveness than the conventional approach to the international regulation of transnational commons based on binding international law with stringent monitoring- and compliance procedures.

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Knowledge co-creation and collective experimentation in Urban Living Labs facing complexity

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The Urban Living Lab (ULL) approach provides space for innovative local collaboration in knowledge co-creation and experimentation in the context of research and practice for sustainability transitions. Nevertheless, especially complex issues such as the urban Food-Water-Energy (FWE) nexus present a challenge to the realization of such ULL.

This presentation discusses the integration of different knowledge systems and inclusiveness as key aspects and challenge of Urban Living Labs. Based on the project "Creating Interfaces -Building capacity for integrated governance at the Food-Water-Energy-nexus in cities on the water" we present ULL as a frame for a local knowledge co-creation and participation approach. The project aims at making Food-Water-Energy linkages better understandable to the stakeholders (citizens and associations, city government, science, businesses) and to facilitate cooperation and knowledge exchange among them with the perspective to increase urban sustainability, resilience, and quality of life. Urban Living labs are realized in three cities: Tulcea/Romania, Slupsk/Poland and Wilmington/USA. Creating Interfaces is financed by JPI Urban Europe and Belmont Forum 2018-2021, co-financed by the Horizon2020 programme under grant agreement No. 830254.

The presentation will address major challenges regarding the FWE nexus concept in a knowledge co-creation context and approaches to address these. It will also discuss the current ULL framework and how to develop it further by identifying major elements concerning reflexivity, rethinking the research process and roles of researchers and stakeholders as well as the development of transdisciplinary skills.

Just Transition or Ecological Solidarity? Reflecting the Justice Turn in Environmental Governance

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Just transition is a new buzzword in climate and environmental governance. While it is gaining ground in various national, EU and UN-level climate policies as well as public and policy discussions, there is a need to examine the concept's meaning and place in environmental governance. What kind of development and transition does the concept promote? What kinds of discourses does it create and do they facilitate rapid and effective responses to climate crisis?

In this study we place just transition in its context and examine the ways it has been utilized in different level policies and academic research. Just transition is an important concept, which coins the need to make environmental policies locally acceptable and respect people's socio-economic needs. Simultaneously, it risks the dilution of environmental sustainability and achieving the needed rapid transformation. Just transition fits nicely in the continuum of ecological mordernisation adding a managerial layer of social justice assessment to environmental policymaking. In the global North, justice is easily coined at the national level, which gives disproportionate emphasis on maintaining advantages achieved via privileged position in the current economic system. As a predominantly anthropocentric concept, justice towards non-human nature remains unaddressed. We need concepts, which help the inclusion on non-human nature and global perspective to the consideration of sustainability transformation and its fairness. We propose that instead of just transition, a concept grounded on solidarity, such as ecological solidarity, can create better ground for enabling a truly transformative change, capable of addressing also the root causes of unsustainability.

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RN13 | Sociology of Families and Intimate Lives

RN13_T01_01 | Covid-19: Challenges for Families and Familu Research I

Family Well-Being In Pandemic Times

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Families are the epicenter of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. We contribute to furthering the understanding of how family well-being has been affected by providing empirical evidence from two waves of a German longitudinal family panel (AID:A) that surveyed about 800 families with children below age 18 in 2019 and again in August/September 2020. We thus go beyond often-cited evidence from ad-hoc surveys that capture snapshots rather than change. Furthermore, the unique data allow incorporating the parents' as well as children's perspectives. Based on panel analyses, wee investigate a wide range of family well-being indicators including e.g. perceptions of the "family cohesion", "individual life-satisfaction" or "harsh parenting" behavior. We quantify changes in family well-being, investigate intra-family and intra-couple differences and examine sociodemographic pattern. Interestingly, we find that on average children report an improvement in family cohesion, while parents tend to report a decline. While in about half of two-parent families, at least one parent reports a drop in life satisfaction between 2019 and 2020, in only a small fraction of those, both parents experience a drop. In a much larger fraction of those families it is only one parent—and relatively more often the mother—that experiences a loss in life satisfaction. A similar pattern becomes evident with respect to harsh parenting behavior, which shows an overall increase that is mainly due to mothers' behavioral changes. This might point toward an unequal intra-family-distribution of the overall burden on families.

Regulation of Everyday Family Life During the Covid-19 Epidemic

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In the presentation we will focus on the changed dynamics of family life due to the first wave of the COVID-19 epidemic and the consequent quarantine in the spring of 2020. Forced nuclearisation required a rapid reorganisation of otherwise self-evident and established social patterns and relationships, above all new adjustments of care relations both inside and outside the private sphere. We were interested in how family members have experienced, accepted and accommodated to emerging external circumstances, and what everyday strategies they have adopted in order to face with them. The focus was put on new demands in the intertwined spheres of work and family obligations, especially in the light of the fact that private sphere has been assigned with several additional functions, otherwise carried out by educational and daycare institutions. Based on data from a quantitative exploratory on-line survey on everyday life during the spring quarantine conducted in April 2020 on a sample of 711 respondents, we analysed changes in practices and everyday routines, such as shopping, domestic labour, childcare, work obligations, and caring for other family members. The focus was also put on perceptions of how the epidemic has changed interpersonal relationships and family lives. The aim of the research was also to identify the most obvious distinctions within the existing social structures with a focus on gender, age, economic and educational differences. In particular, the research aimed to point to the main social inequalities and potential vulnerable groups within the forced nuclearization of everyday life.

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The (re)structuring of Daily Life During the COVID-19 Related Restrictions in Switzerland: Challenges and Coping in Intact Families, Lone Parent and Step-parents Families

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Compared to the neighboring countries, Switzerland underwent loose form of lockdown in response to the spread of the Covid-19 in the spring of 2020. Schools were closed, teleworking was promoted but not enforced, and there was no strict home confinement. The article aims to compare the reorganization of daily life between intact families, lone-parent families and stepfamilies in this context. How did parents reorganize their daily and weekly time use to reconcile working obligations, childcare and home-schooling, as well as other family activities?

First, we hypothesised that the reorganization of daily life would vary by family type. We therefore examined the unequal opportunities and constraints that parents faced in alternating between work, childcare or home-schooling, depending on the differential presence and involvement of (step)parents. Second, we expected heterogeneity within family types depending on social stratification, employment characteristics and conditions, the children's degree of autonomy and the type of physical custody.

We draw on data from a national representative panel survey and two longitudinal qualitative studies conducted in French-speaking Switzerland. We first analyse data on the organization of time and homeschooling from the ad hoc Covid-19 wave of the Swiss Household Panel (SHP) survey. We then analyse the semi-structured interviews conducted during and after the first partial lockdown by the studies "Becoming a parent" (intact families) and "Multiple pathways of lone parenthood" (lone and step-parent families), which included comparable questions about the (re)structuring of daily activities. Statistical and interpretative analyses will be triangulated to uncover parents' agency in driving the observed patterns of school-work organisation.

Home As A Mixture Of Spaces During The COVID-19 Pandemic: The Case Of Migrant Families In Poland

Anzhela Popyk

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The spread of coronavirus has led to significant modifications in the majority of social and private institutions. For most families, home is now the location of many activities that are usually kept separate, such as work, school, entertainment, and socialising. Migrant families, for whom school was a primary place for socialising, were forced to 'host' school at home. As a result, migrant families' homes have been reconstructed from a private household and intimate dwelling place to a mixture of spaces. This paper investigates how migrant families in Poland have experienced the COVID-19 lockdown. The study adopts the theory of social diffusion and the concept of social solvation to demonstrate the diffusion of spaces and formation of a special social unit located within the home. This work demonstrates how migrant families in Poland assess and access distance education. Moreover, it presents the way the diffusion of spaces has changed families' schedules, domestic practices, and routines. The analysis draws on a qualitative study of migrant children (n=19) and parents (n=18) that was held during the lockdown in the spring and summer.

This paper adheres to the following structure: first, the author presents the concept of 'home' and its meaning for family life. Second, 'school' as a social unit is characterised, highlighting the role of school in migrant families' adaptation and socialisation process. Third is a brief description of the theory of social diffusion and the concept of social solvation, followed by the methodology. Finally, the findings and conclusions section is followed by the hypophysial viewpoint on how home, as a place and space, might look when the lockdown is over.

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RN13_T01_02 | Family Policies and Interventions I

Family Policies in Spain: Can They Contribute to Increase Fertility Rates?

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Keywords: family policies, gender equality, fertility rates, This paper relates to the theme "Family policies and interventions".
This proposal aims to contribute to the current research on the relationship between family policies and fertility by examining the different combinations of policies that, from a gender equality perspective, may contribute most to increase fertility.
In this paper we will focus on the case of Spain, one of the countries with the lowest fertility in the world (also within the European context, with only 1.23 children per woman). This fertility pattern does not match the reproductive desires of the families, since evidence has proved a consistent ideal of "two-children family" despite the constant fertility decrease over the last three decades. This "fertility gap" is interpreted as the consequence of unsatisfactory social and political conditions dedicated to childcare. Thus, public policies must be adjusted to contribute to reduce this gap between fertility preferences and actual reproductive patterns.
In this way, this research applies the tools provided by mathematical sociology. The application case consists of adapting, validating, and using the Spanish model during the 2007-2019 to identify the existing relationship between both dimensions, fertility and public policies. Based on that model, some instance strategies have been tested in different scenarios for the 2020-2030 period. The results allow to identify what is the most efficient combination of family policies in terms of parental leave, care services and cash transfers that, from a gender perspective, will be most efficient to increase fertility rates in Spain.

Can Family Services Provide Early Support? Unmet Needs Among Parents Of Young Children In Finland

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The study analyses the unmet need for help and support in family life and parenthood in families with young children in Finland. This kind of help is in principle provided by municipal social services in the form of home help or social work, but in practice need of services is often not met. Despite a recent reform aiming at a more universal provision, the share of families with children who have received this help has increased only slightly.
A nationwide survey (2018) covering parents of four-year-old children (n=10 458) was studied to find out: 1) What is the self-reported prevalence of unmet needs and 2) Which socioeconomic factors associate with unmet needs. Approximately half of the parents who reported a need for family social work had not received it, or the service was not sufficient. The rate of unmet need for home help was even higher: nearly 70%. The unmet need for support related to child's behavior or to parent's own coping was 21% and 54%, respectively. Preliminary logistic regression analyses suggest nearly all individual socioeconomic factors to be associated with the unmet service need.
According to parents' experiences the unmet service need is high. The results show that the policy goals of the recent reform to better cope with the needs of families and early prevention have not been met. Moreover, Finnish parents and families are in an unequal position in the availability of services and support as there are clear differences between socioeconomic groups.

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"Comparative Analysis of Parental Leave and Care Policies: Guidelines for Advancing Gender Equality Policies in Chile"

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Work-life balance policies present a challenge in Chile; this is a problem that has increased due to the prevailing economic model, and that has had its most evident face in this context of Pandemic, work-life balance policies are presented as an alternative to address this inequality. In Chile, policies in this area have been designed from a family perspective, in which the care of children or dependents is understood from the home and family.

Therefore, this thesis will work from a gender perspective, with the intention of highlighting the importance of generating public policies that not only include this perspective but also the need to move towards transformative gender policies.

Although Chile has advanced in conciliation measures, such as parental leave, it is necessary to advance in co-responsibility, which implies moving away from the traditional model of sexual division of labor.

International evidence of those policies that have advanced towards greater equality will be analyzed in order to offer orientations to the Chilean public policy, considering the gender approach, making a comparative analysis between Chile, Spain, Sweden and the Netherlands, comparing their state models and the effects of their policies according to official statistics. This research is a concrete contribution to public policy, contributing to the debate and reflection on this matter, not only in Chile, but also in Europe.

Parental Choices for Childcare (ECEC) Services in Urban and Rural Areas

Jurga Bucaite Vilke

Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania

There is extensive empirical evidence on social-economic and demographic inequities of parents and their approach to formal childcare (ECEC system). The importance of the accessibility and availability of formal childcare services is highlighted by the political agenda, also looking from the social investment approach. However, the territorial effect in terms of the size of a residential place is not considered enough to explain the differences in parental approach to childcare. The presentation discusses the impact of territorial dimension on the perception of access to childcare and family welfare priorities by families with different socio-economic backgrounds in case of Lithuania. We use the subsample of representative population survey data of working-age generation cohort (34-48 years old cohort) focusing on respondents who have children below seven years and benefit from formal childcare services. The main results contribute to the explanation of parental preferences to benefits-in-cash or services-in-kind (childcare) family welfare priorities and their social-economic backgrounds, including residential location.

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RN13_T01_03 | Family Relationships in various Contexts and Life Course Stages I

Family Configurations In The Transition Into Frailty Of Elderly. The First Results Of An Empirical Research Conducted In Italy.

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The health crisis has highlighted the needs and criticalities already present in the social fabric. In particular, family care relationships towards older people present new risks and new opportunities.

This paper intends to explore the relational and intergenerational complexity of care, through a focus on the pathways of aging in the transition to frailty and vulnerability. Will be proposed the first results of an empirical research carried out in Italy, entitled Redesign (FRAIL ELDERLY, INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND AGEING FRIENDLY COMMUNITIES). The research adopts intergenerational dyadic interviews as a methodological tool, which involve a target of elderly people (identified on the basis of frailty indicators) and their younger reference person (recognized and indicated by the elderly themselves). The unit of analysis considered is therefore the network of the intergenerational couple (dyad): elderly and caregiver (or person of reference).

The analysis of the dyadic interviews, conducted through the use of the NVivo Software, will present the characteristics of the transition to the fragility of the network and the different strategies implemented at the onset of a critical event in the life of the elderly person. In particular, through qualitative analysis, will be outlined an articulated framework of the transition that explain: the stressful events that contribute to triggering it and the actions implemented by the actors involved. Finally, a critical discussion will be proposed on the protection and empowerment factors arising from family relationships and on the risk elements that may compromise this transition.

AGEING – FAMILY – FRAILTY - CARE

How Do Grandparents Experience And Envisage Ties With Grandchildren Over Time? A View From The Polish Rapidly Ageing Population

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Keywords: grandparenting, intergenerational ties, distance, adulthood, communication technology

The presentation is based on the results of a research project on Polish grandparents' adaptation to spatial mobility (both internal and international). The study aims to bridge the gap between the literatures on transnational families and the contemporary transformation of family practices. My case is Poland, where the society combines strong intergenerational and family obligations with intense out-migration and fast pace of population ageing.

The dataset is eight focus group interviews with grandparents living in Poland, conducted face to face and online during different phases of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020 and 2021. The participants were grandmothers and grandfathers whose grandchildren live in close proximity, in distant locations or abroad. This novel approach enabled us to emphasize the dimensions of distance and transnationality in the discussions on grandparenting norms, practices and expectations for future. I compare the perspectives of the non-migrant grandmothers and grandfathers on the emotional care and maintenance of ties with grandchildren of different ages and living in different locations in Poland and abroad. I explore if and in what ways having grandchildren abroad makes maintaining ties with them more challenging than in internally dispersed families. The timing of my data collection necessitated exploring the reactions to the restrictions in face to face contact and travel related to COVID-19 pandemic, a historical event that is experienced differently by members of each generation, also depending on their health status and care obligations. Going beyond these contemporary challenges, the analysis explores how the relationship with grandchildren evolves or is expected to evolve into their adolescence and adulthood.

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The Influence Of Family Models Diversity On Intergenerational Relations Between Parents and Young Children, and Young Children Wellbeing.

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In this paper we analyze the effect of different family models on intergenerational relations between parents and young children in a sample of Spaniards young children. Base on the theoretical antecedents related to the complexity of family structures (Thomson, 2014) and their implications for the parents-child ties (Ganong & Coleman, 2016) and the special relations between divorced parents (fathers and mothers) and their children (Hetherington,1993; Kalmijn, 2012; Kalmijn, 2015; Köppen,Kreyenfeld, & Trappe, 2018). The main objective of this study is to know if intergenerational relations varies among different family models and if young children wellbeing differs according to the different family models, they live in. For this purpose, we analyze HSBC (Health Behaviour in School-aged Children) 2014 data for Spanish children (families) that offers the children perspective (this is an important original contribution). A descriptive and an explanatory analysis have been developed in order to know the effects of the different family models on children well-being and on the parents-children relations. It is observed that those children that live in a non-intact family (a non-traditional family model, father-mother and children) in general, suffer a negative impact both at the level of life satisfaction and at the level of their relations with their parents. The results offer a deeper knowledge about the different family realities impact on children-parents relations and, young children well-being.
Key words: Family models, children wellbeing, parents-children intergenerational relations, HSBC survey.

No Children – No Solidarity? How Childlessness Shapes Intergenerational Financial Support

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This paper aims to investigate how childlessness influences downward and upward financial transfers between adults and their parents. Financial support between parents and their children does not stop as soon as the latter come of age, but is part of lifelong intergenerational solidarity relations. Financial transfers predominantly flow down the family lineage but also upwards from children to parents. In many countries, family solidarity structures compensate for the shortcomings of public welfare systems. Over the past decades, western countries were confronted with an increase in childlessness which is changing today's family structures and challenges social welfare systems. Based on parent–child dyads (n=8,623) from the SwissGen project (2018/2019), I present family structures of the childless and adults with children in Switzerland and multivariate logit models to test whether opportunities, needs, and social norms explain different transfer behavior. Results show that the childless do not receive more financial support but give more to their parents than adults who have children themselves. These effects are mediated by age, gender and education. Thus, the childless provide more support to their parents in old age, whereas they cannot rely on future support from own children. As family forms change, aging societies need new forms of solidarity within and across generations.
KEYWORDS: Intergenerational Solidarity, Childlessness, Financial Transfers, Switzerland

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RN13_T01_04 | Multi-local, Multicultural, and Transnational Families I

Effects of Modernization on the Formation and Dissolution of Families in Kurdish Tribes: Example of Van Province, Turkey

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In spite of widespread adoption of individualism with the help of modernization discourse around the World, the phenomenon of the tribal society as a collectivist organization still manifests itself prevalently among the Kurdish population of Turkey, who dominantly live in the Eastern Anatolia and the Southeastern Anatolia regions today.

Thus, the study aims at unfolding the processes of formation and dissolution of families associated with Kurdish tribes in the face of modernization. To this end, documents belonging to divorce cases that resulted with dissolution of families between 2013-2019 are retrieved from the Family Court of Van Province and the Legal Assistance Office of the Bar Association of Van Province. The patriarchal ideology and the related societal roles based on gender are being formed and primarily reflected in the families of the Kurdish tribes. Examination of the divorce cases of man and women members of the Kurdish tribes shows that divorce-which has long been considered as a cardinal sin by tribal codes-has at least started to be exercised among the tribespeople. The rise of divorce cases among Kurdish tribe members signifies importance when considering its liberating effect from the tribal rules such as "bride enters the family with her gown and leaves with her shroud". A detailed investigation of the divorce cases also shows that tribal marriage applications such as bride exchange, arranged marriage, levirate/sororate marriage, and child marriage are among the major causes of dissolution of families among tribespeople.

Key words: Kurdish tribe, family, marriage, divorce, modernization

Structural Constraints or Ethno-cultural Dispositions? Understanding Adolescent Childbearing Among Roma Girls in Hungary

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The incidence of teenage childbearing has increased in Hungary in the last ten years. This tendency is mainly observed in the 18-19 age group, but there is also some increase in the fertility rate for younger ages. Although Roma girls are more likely to give birth during adolescence, only one-third of teenage mothers identify themselves as Roma (Microcensus 2016). Yet it is widely believed that teenage childbirth is an ethno-cultural phenomenon, rooted in the traditional culture of the Roma. Previous research, however, has shown that early childbearing is more related to the poor socio-economic status of the Roma than their ethno-cultural norms, but the causal relation is not well understood. Our study focuses on exploring the roles that social status and cultural norms play in the adolescent childbearing of Roma girls, and identifying the mechanisms through which poverty and ethnic exclusion lead to teenage motherhood.

This paper is based on the analysis of interviews carried out with young Roma mothers (N = 27) living in poor rural settlements in Hungary. Thematic coding was used to analyze the interviews.

Using a multidimensional wellbeing approach (see Sumner 2010), the results highlighted that Roma girls have the opportunity to excercise control and increase wellbeing in very few areas of their lives. In the vast majority of interviewees, the consequences of poor socioeconomic status were manifested both in dysfunctional parental family and in school failure. Romantic relationship and pregnancy together served as an appropriate means of achieving independence from parental family and drop out of school legally. In contrast, cultural norms played a minimal role in fostering teenage childbearing.

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The Role of Older Siblings in the Educational Attainment of Children with and wihout Migration Background in Secondary Schooling

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Although three-quarters of children under the age of 18 in Germany grow up with at least one sibling as another attachment figure in the family, previous educational research has focused primarily on the characteristics and resources of the parents. In existing educational literature, siblings have so far been mentioned mainly when referring to the abundance of children in migrant families and its negative influence on parental investment of resources and time in the education between the first- and subsequent-born children.

Yet, sibling relationships have specific structural advantages and specific qualities compared to parent-child relationships for socialization influences (e.g., horizontality, longevity, the oscillation between love/trust and rivalry/competition). Furthermore, siblings possess educationally relevant resources that can be transmitted for educational acquisition. In particular, older siblings have a theoretical significance as role models and surrogate parents, which may be particularly evident in migratory situations, where they can potentially compensate for the disadvantages of parents in host-country-specific human capital and educationally relevant socialization conditions (e.g., lack of competence in the national language, inter-ethnic contacts, and knowledge of educational institutions) by having a lead in the educational system and acting as a bridge to the host-society context.

The theoretical core of the paper is the synthesis and extension of existing social class and migration-specific value-expectancy considerations of educational trajectories in secondary school by the sibling perspective. Hypotheses are made about compensatory and protective effects of older siblings in association with the (migrant) parents.

The hypotheses are tested by multilevel analyses of longitudinal data from the household survey "Socio-Economic Panel" (SOEP) that allow by its structure to link information of both, parents and older siblings, with that of respondents.

Family Affairs: Educational Strategies And Priorities Towards A Transcultural Identity Of German-Italian And Romanian-Italian Parents For Their Descendants. A Comparative Study In Turin.

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Hofstede's (1991: 5) definition of culture as "collective programming of the mind" distinguishes members of certain groups from those of other categories. Inter-culture is thus considered a mediating force among actors with different backgrounds. If the role of the intercultural delegate is allocated to the child(ren) in a scenery of mixed families, parent's expectations for their descendants' involvement in cultural practices and arrangements may vary significantly. The provision for a transcultural space and corresponding practices corroborates the parental desire to participate in both worlds – physically and virtually - and the children's need for defining its sense of belonging. Circulating cultural capital within the created transcultural environment plays a significant role for the formulation of identity, as they provide competencies for its perception and performance. In a European space that is increasingly characterized by "changing traditional bonds (…) and new issues of tolerance and respect for others" (COM 2018: 55), the Commission has engaged in the promotion of education as vehicle for personal (identity) development and active citizenship. 'Civic competence' and 'Cultural awareness' are among the core competences to be trained within formal (school) and informal (family) learning contexts to adopt citizenship as a critical, ambiguous and pro-diversity concept that underlines the benefits of pluricultural identities instead of pointing to one-way, detached cultural commitments. This is where the current research ties in. The central question is, how socio-cultural identity is transmitted by parents to their children through education. How are priorities for cultural transmission negotiated in family, which strategies are defined by parents and executed by their descendants? In other words: how is the hyphen between Italian and German, or Romanian and Italian whittled or balanced?

N13_T02_01 | Covid-19: Challenges for Families and Family Research II

Handling the Situation: Attitudes towards the Lockdown in Spanish Families

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Since 2020, the world has been shaken by the Covid-19 pandemic. Due to the rapid expansion of the virus worldwide, national governments adopted harsh policy measures restricting individual behavior and movements in a surprisingly homogeneous manner. Spain was not an exception, and from 14 March until 21 June Spanish Government ordered the state of emergency. Indeed, the pandemic has generated a situation of uncertainty and stress concerning a completely unknown situation. In this paper we study how Spaniards describe their lives during the coronavirus emergency through free word association (first three words that come to mind). Although the majority of the terms have a negative connotation (uncertainty, fear, anxiety), there are some that have a positive connotation (calm, patient, serenity, hope). Therefore, what factors drive certain ways of describing the living experience during the lockdown in Spain? Our paper will shed light on this question by examining the attitudes towards the coronavirus emergency regarding certain economic, geographic, social and family factors.

Mothers' Strategies to Reconcile Roles and Responsibilities During the Coronavirus Pandemic in Austria

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The COVID-19 pandemic and the accompanying restrictions multiply parents' roles and responsibilities: They are called to juggle caregiving responsibilities, workplace demands, teaching tasks, household work, mental, and emotional work. Extant research indicates that mothers are shouldering the bulk of these tasks. Drawing on family stress theory and family practice theory, and based on an ongoing qualitative longitudinal study, we ask: Which strategies have mothers developed to reconcile roles and responsibilities during the coronavirus pandemic?

The Austrian-wide study includes 74 working mothers of kindergarten and school-aged children, and consists of problem-centred telephone interviews (49 respondents) and diary entries (25 respondents). Data collection started in the first week of lockdown I in March 2020 and has been continued since, including nine completed waves of data collection so far. Data have been analysed using the Grounded Theory coding scheme.

We identified seven key strategies. The respondents strongly relied on strategies of self-optimisation and personal responsibility that allowed them to remain independent of others (restructuring daily routines, working during off-hours, reducing work hours, lowering their own needs, using media for childcare). Only two of their strategies involved active contributions of other family members (working in shifts, involving relatives). The elaboration of these strategies demanded careful preparation and organization and was at the expense of the respondents' individual needs for regeneration. We discuss the consequences of these strategies for mothers and for their families, elaborate on the evolvement of these strategies over time, and outline their relations to policy ascriptions to maternal roles during the pandemic.

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Family Practices and Relations of First-Time Mothers During COVID-19

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The restrictions imposed by the national governments in response to the emergence and spread of the novel coronavirus in 2020 affected various spheres of people's lives, including the realm of family relations and practices. Unlike other crises, which typically meant that family members rely on one another for emotional and practical support, the pandemic challenges the scope of family solidarities. This paper explores the particular junction between first-time mothers' limited capacity to leverage direct support from family members (e.g. grandparents as additional caregivers within first-time parenthood) and their resulting family practices around family relations during the national quarantine and the ongoing COVID-19 crisis in Poland.

The empirical material stems from the Qualitative Longitudinal Study (QLS) on intergenerational transitions to motherhood in Poland (GEMTRA project, 2018-2021) and features a subsample of biographical interviews (n=22) from the second wave conducted between July and November 2020 with women who gave birth to their first child between February 2019 and March 2020. Dedicated question blocks, including probes on the ongoing experiences of maternity, family relations and family practices during a pandemic, have been incorporated to the research tools of Wave 2, while the data from Wave 1 offers insights into women's expectations around everyday family practices and intergenerational support.

We argue that the crucial stage of family life reified in welcoming the first child (e.g. Miller 2007, Thomson et al. 2011) serves as a special grounds for examining how family relationships are maintained, altered or prioritized during the COVID-19 pandemic. We propose a typology of family relations during the 2020 pandemic through the lens of family practices and with an explicit focus on intergenerational family bonds.

RN13_T02_02 | Family Formation and Dissolution I

Transition to Marriage: Newlyweds' Perspective

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In existing family studies married couples are usually considered as a homogeneous group. However, there are works devoted to rather narrow aspects of the marriage process: engagement [Schweingruber, Anahita, Berns, 2004], spouses' interaction during preparation for the wedding [Sniezek, 2005], wedding wishes [Mongilyova, 2015], interrelation between wedding expenses and marriage duration [Francis-Tan, Mialon, 2015]. Such studies show that not only the first years of marriage [Hickman-Evans et al., 2017; Sullivan et al., 2010] but also the period from acquaintance to marriage could be considered as a separate component of the "marriage story". Moreover, the newlyweds' perceptions of the initial stage of family relations vary.

The research focuses on the analysis of young spouses' retrospective narratives about the beginning of their relationship and its development, the decision to create a family and approach to wedding celebration (in-depth interviews with 24 couples (48 interviews), married for less than five years, conducted from March 2019 to February 2020 in Moscow and the Moscow region). The analysis showed that each of the steps of transition to marriage is attributed by informants with its own set of meanings. For example, a wedding was described as a "joint project" or "our wedding", an event "for us" or "for people", as a significant ceremony, sacrament or as "just a party". Based on the results, several hypotheses determining the noticed differences were put forward.

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Decomposing Trends in Educational Assortative Mating - The Case of Ireland

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This study examines trends in educational assortative mating in Ireland over the past three decades – a time of rapid economic, demographic, and social change. Specifically, we are interested in how changes in three components – (a) educational attainment of men and women, (b) the educational gradient in union formation, and (c) educational matching in unions – have contributed to these trends. Based on Irish Census data, covering the period from 1991 to 2016, we apply a novel counterfactual decomposition method to estimate the contribution of each component. Preliminary findings indicate rising educational homogamy and a substantial increase in non-traditional mating patterns in which women partner 'down' in education both at the expense of unions in which the man has higher education. Our analyses show that those trends are mainly driven by changes in the overall educational attainment of men and women. Changing patterns of union formation showed a smaller but still substantial contribution to the observed trends. The strongest link between union formation and mating outcomes has been found for non-traditional unions – about one-third of their increase is attributable to changes in the educational gradient of union formation. Matching in unions contributed little explaining trends in educational assortative mating. The findings accord to previous research in showing that changes in patterns of educational assortative mating are mainly driven by structural opportunities and constraints. In addition, our results emphasize that changing levels of homogamy and heterogamy are also explained by changes in the educational gradient of union formation.

Performing the Bad Marriage? Doing Family in the Course of Fault Divorce

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Austrian family law is outstanding in Europe because fault-based divorce is still legally valid. These divorces include the proving of the partners' fault at the disruption of the marriage at court. Performing and displaying deficient relationships to achieve a divorce at court can therefore be seen as 'doing family' during a family transition. By comprehending family and law as interwoven practices, I ask which practices are done in the course of fault divorce proceedings, and how these relate to normative and legal ideas of marriage. For this contribution, I focus on practices that involve the divorcees.

Based on a qualitative multiple case study, I analysed 17 fault divorce files from the period 2013–2019. I used Situational Analysis and an analytical framework that had been developed within the research project.

Results show that the divorcees' involvement in fault divorces can be distinguished by three bundles of practices: Firstly, the initiation of the divorce is based on involving them into a proceeding. This includes producing narratives about their marriage and their partners, and connecting these narratives to the concept of fault in family law. Secondly, they become part of diverse legal practices like questioning them as witnesses. Thirdly, they deal with the courts' decision as a document that addresses them and their 'bad' marriage in particular ways. Therefore, it releases them as certain subjectivities from their involvement in the proceeding. To conclude, practice bundles of fault divorces are led by contrasting the legal concept of marriage and the divorcees' 'bad' marriages.

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Violence in Post-separations: a Consequence of State Regulations

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In Sweden, family policies strongly promote gender equality and children's rights. Post-separation child maintenance is underpinned by parents' shared legal responsibility and the assumption that children benefit from contact with both parents. According to these regulations, the liable parent pays an agreed monthly amount directly to the resident parent and public authorities are not involved. However, if there is a history of violence in the family, or if the liable parent does not pay, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency (SSIA) can function as an intermediary between the parents to make sure that children receive necessary financial support. This means that parents with experiences of such problems must disclose them to the SSIA, and the need for the SSIA to step in is then re-assessed every six months.

We argue that this scheme ignores the reality of gender inequality, parental conflicts, and intimate partner violence. For this analysis, we draw on a corpus of 649 recorded phone calls (~55 hrs) from parents to the SSIA. Post-separation conflict of some kind was disclosed in 133 of these calls, which were analysed thematically. Our analysis focuses on how violence is re-actualized in separated families through regulations and routines that facilitate economic abuse. We show how the SSIA in practice encourages parents to be in contact also in cases of possible violence, which may increase risks. Meanwhile, disclosures of experiences of violence to the SSIA can be traumatic. To avoid re-actualizing violence, abused parents may abstain from maintenance, which may bring financial hardship.

RN13_T02_03 | Family Relationships in various Context and Life Course Stages II

Relationship Between Parents and Children in Late Modernity: Comparing Military and Civilian Families.

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The influence of parent-child relations on children' well-being and various aspects of their personal traits, social identity and social inclusion is well-documented in psychology research, particularly through concepts such as attachment and parenting styles (Baumrind, 1966, 1967, 1971; Maccoby & Martin, 1983). Much less is known about child-parent relationship in a specific social setting of military families.

Family life and life courses in the context of late modern societies are subjected to numerous challenges. Compared to civilian, military families face an even more complex situation, which is a result of repeated deployments of one or both parents, etc. This means that military families in general, and parent-child relationship in particular, are subjected to specific risks. In this respect, the parent- child relationship and a child's well-being need to be addressed, in order to assure optimal conditions for the growing up and development.

Within the research Military specific risk and protective factors for military family health and well-being, we have applied a mixed methods approach and observed the following, on military and civilian sample: 1) differences in parenting styles; 2) parental stress; 3) child well-being. Furthermore, we have measured the impact of military deployments on a child at the specific age.

The results will reveal potential differences between the civilian and military families, as well as negative impact of parent's military job on child's well-being. In addition, empirical findings will be contextualized with regards to contemporary late modern conditions, which will help us to identify how the child-parent relations and the child's well-being are constituted and negotiated amidst the two

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greedy institutions (Segal, 1986) in the late modern conditions.

Shadows of the Past? The Influence of Childhood Experiences on Parent-Child Relationships in Adulthood

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Intergenerational cohesion across the whole life course is an important characteristic of parent-child relationships in contemporary societies. Although the emotional attachment between generations strongly depends – among other things – on current individual and familial circumstances, the main foundation of later parent-child-relations is laid in childhood. This includes, for example, parental conflicts and divorces, but also educational styles and quarrels between parents and young children. However, little is yet known about the impact of (early) childhood family events and behaviors on intergenerational cohesion in adulthood. Therefore, this contribution examines the extent to which family connectedness depends on childhood experiences such as tension, conflict and violence, but also affection, care and love. Research questions are: (1) Does the perception of parental upbringing during childhood have an impact on relationship patterns in adult life? (2) Do the relations affected by childhood experiences show gender-specific patterns regarding mothers and fathers, but also daughters and sons?

The empirical analyses are based on the representative study "SwissGen – Intergenerational Relations in Switzerland". The survey was conducted in 2018/19, including more than 10,000 respondents from 18 to 100 years in all three parts of Switzerland (German, French, and Italian Switzerland). The analyses prove that adult family generations are strongly connected through social interaction and cohesion. However, our multivariate analyses emphasize the importance of childhood experiences and their lasting impact on intergenerational relations in adulthood.

"My Whole Family is Not Really My Family" – Secure Care Shadows on Family and Family Practices among Young Adults and Their Family Members

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This study (based in Sweden) explores family practices and family display among young adults with a history of secure care, which limits and restricts contacts and therefore causes fundamental changes in relationships. Almost ten years after institutional placement, narrations of 11 young adults and 11 nominated family members reveal ongoing struggles between imagined and lived realities of family. These struggles are revealed by memories and emotions evoked by the context of secure care and show how deeply the secure care penetrated their family lives. By using the metaphor of shadows, we discern dimensions of secure care (moral obligations of parental responsibility, moral practices of parents as the only contact and the emotionally pervasive life situation) in the young adults' and their parents' moral understanding of the parent-child relationship as family. We call for more attention to the perversity of secure care arrangements, at both policy and institutional levels.
Key words: family, family practices, family display, secure care, young adults, parents, relations

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Adult Children Move Out: Family Meals and Reflections on Parental Self-sacrifice at the Moment of Transition

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The paper presents the differentiation and change in the shared eating practices of parents and their adult children, linking anthropological and sociological theories of sacrifice with empirical research. Drawing on 26 qualitative, in-depth dyadic interviews, I will analyze the transformation of expectations sensed by the parents before and after their adult children leave home. While the study results confirm the significance of meals for family relationships, it further develops the findings in transition to the empty nest phase of family life. First, it examines the understanding of different aspects and distribution of everyday sacrificing in an intergenerational family, as well as the dynamics introduced by the life course transition connected with adult children moving out. Second, it analyzes how this transition carries in consequence a transformation in the food-related practices of the parents of adult children, who tend to pay less attention to the quality, variety, and regularity of their dinners once their children have moved out. Third, it explores children's visits to their family home that can trigger or modify old self-sacrifice patterns. Finally, it demonstrates the perceived gains or losses resulting from parents' long-term sacrifices connected with feeding their children.

Keywords: sacrifice, meals, family, adult children, empty nest, life course

RN13_T03_01 | Covid-19: Challenges for Families and Family Research III

The Impact Of COVID-19 On Family Relationships In Italy: Withdrawal On The Nuclear Family

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The health emergency linked to the spread of COVID-19 has profoundly transformed people's lives, both from the point of view of family and significant relationships, and at work, substantially modifying the relationship between these two significant areas. This contribution is aimed at assessing how Italian families are facing the current situation in dealing with work and care responsibilities using data from a longitudinal CAWI study done during Phase 1 of the emergency (full lockdown, April 2020), Phase 2 of partial reopening (July, 2020), Phase 3 of second wave of emergency (December, 2020) with 306 participants, 83,3% women. Findings from this study will contribute to a more thorough understanding of how people have reconciled work and care responsibilities during the lockdown, as well as their coping strategies.

Findings from multivariate analysis have shown how health emergency and the related containment measures impact both personal/parental and work spheres, producing negative effects on the specific group of working parents, especially women.

The majority of respondents indicated that they continued to work mostly from home while simultaneously taking care of children. Moreover, married women and young people, and those without children, performed more effective coping strategies.

Such results reveal the challenges of a nuclear family unit, wherein parents are separated from parental networks and time between family and work must be reconciled. Such problems are particularly challenging for women.

Intimacy and Living Together in Times of Exit Restrictions. Pandemic Effects on Spatialities of the Home

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The covid-19 pandemic has drawn our attention to our homes. Intimacy and living together require a variety of active human action even at ordinary times. Lockdowns, quarantines and other measures have led to an increase in time spent at home and therefore challenge established ways of doing intimacy and living together. People and especially families with children had to arrange and transform their homes, e.g. into offices, schools, fitness studios while renegotiating intimacy and living constellations. The pandemic situation has, as a consequence, affected different households in very different ways, which not only makes inequality visible, but also exacerbates it. While groups of lower income are often restricted to fewer square meters which may cause functional overlapping of spaces, wealthier groups with more living space available may adapt the requirements for different functions more easily. Against this backdrop, we examine how people re-arrange their homes during the restrictions to deal with these requirements. While analysing these responsive pandemic practices (Werron 2020) we pursue the question of how pandemic measures affect explicit and implicit homely orders i.e. spatialities in shared living spaces, and how they challenge arrangements about e.g. intimacy, privacy and living together.

The ethnographic data was collected during the second and third lockdowns in Vienna in November/December/January 2020. In addition to online interviews and online-video tours, participants were asked to document their everyday-lives through different media.

In The Absence Of Touch: Hardship Of Social Distancing Measures For Solo-living Women

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A pandemic is hard on everyone, but for some, living solo has made it even harder. In this paper, we present how solo-living women think, feel, and practice the COVID-19-related protective measures, particularly 'social distancing,' which restricts individual sociability to household members. We present data from a longitudinal qualitative study in Slovenia conducted in two phases: (1) during the first lockdown, in April 2020, and (2) during the second lockdown, in February 2021. We conducted semi-structured in-depth interviews with 23 solo-living women aged 25-69, living in Slovenia. The data show that younger participants are more affectively burdened by the COVID-19 pandemic and related measures, particularly by the inability to socialize outside of their own households and to use social infrastructures (such as cafés and cinemas) that are otherwise taken for granted and represent a significant socializing space for those living alone. A protective measure of social distancing, alongside other COVID-19 protective measures, may produce specific phenomena that are increasingly highlighted by the media but have not yet been empirically supported and conceptualized, such as 'pandemic fatigue' and 'skin hunger', a longing for physical presence and touch from others. Our data suggest both 'pandemic fatigue' and 'skin hunger,' particularly among younger participants who report increasing feelings of loneliness, isolation, and a troubling lack of physical co-presence due to limited sociability that

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Family As A Total Institution: How "I" Transforms In Isolation

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What happens to young couples during isolation? Are their ideas about themselves preserved or does the transformation of the «I» take place under new conditions?

If earlier the spouses spent time apart, each had his own set of daily practices and could manage his time independently, then during the period of isolation, many changes occur. The boundaries between personal and professional life are blurred, roles change, control practices appear, physical contact with the outside world is lost.

Since young couples are together all day long, difficulties arise with the idea of themselves, under the conditions of the usual image of the "I". If we use the language of Goffman's description, then "spatial restrictions and limited contacts with the world lead to the violation of personal boundaries and a change in the idea of oneself" (Goffman, 2019:50), therefore, some of these functions can be observed in the family during the period of isolation.

The main thesis is that during isolation in a couple, daily practices change and family members begin to control each other's actions. To describe the effect of control practices on a person's self, ten couples were interviewed - this is a total of 20 interviews. The study involved young families (up to 5 years) who were isolated from 2 weeks to 1 month.

The results of the study showed that during a lockdown in the family there are indeed some controlling practices of individuals' actions, which depend on the spatial capabilities of the apartment/house, the family's attitude to disinfection of personal belongings, as well as the presence/absence of work, contributes to controlling behaviour.

RN13_T03_02 | Family Patterns, Values, and Practices II

Lithuanian Working-class Parenting Styles: Normalizing Concerted Cultivation

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Social scientists distinguish different cultural logics of childrearing related to families' social class positions. Middle-class childrearing style is often described as 'concerted cultivation' and the 'accomplishment of natural growth' defines practices prevalent among working-class and poor families. The repertoire of concerted cultivation that manifests middle-class privilege often involves hectic schedules of adult-organized activities and treats children as projects to be developed. The accomplishment of natural growth is based on a more open-ended schedule of children not strictly controlled by adults. Both concerted cultivation and the accomplishment of natural growth are underresearched in the Lithuanian and Eastern European context, where social stratification of family life experienced substantial changes in the last three decades.

Based on 23 biographical interviews with Lithuanian working-class parents the article analyses their different childrearing styles and parenting values. By examining how they organize and structure their children's everyday life, I demonstrate that most working-class parents are committed to concerted cultivation based on tight everyday schedule and regimented activities. I argue that Lithuanian parents tend to activate middle-class parenting values by practicing concerted cultivation that functions as their attempt to fit the neoliberal norms of achievement, competitiveness and instrumentalism, and the ideology of intensive or 'good' parenting.

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"As a good mother should do" – Aspects of Doing Good Parenthood in Custody Proceedings.

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Parenthood as practice and its relation to the child's best interest is a complex construction. When it comes to parental separation and in case of dissent about custody, the practices of the 'troubled family' are displayed, negotiated and judged in court proceedings. From a practice- and discourse-theoretical view, family, law and gender are interwoven practices that are constructed in discourses where mutable collective knowledges are limiting possible actions for mothers and fathers. Court files from custody proceedings – understood as a field of discourse - enable the reconstruction of patterns and ideals of good parenthood. To add an innovative link to the research on (post-)divorce families, I ask: What aspects of 'doing good parenthood' can be found in court files, and which ideals and practices are referred to and judged how, by whom, and in which gendered way?

I will present first findings from a hermeneutic approach (interpretative pattern analysis) to court files from 25 custody proceedings in Austria between 1976 and 2019. First results indicate that despite the reformation of family law from a patriarchal to a cooperative understanding of family, gendered ideals of parenthood like 'motherly love' still appear to be efficacious. A caring relationship seems to involve different practices for mothers and fathers, concerning for example professional activity and working times, especially when it comes to childcare arrangements for younger children. Therefore, divorcing parents (have to) display and 'do' good parenthood in a gendered way to fulfill the ideals of 'a good parent' and to be judged as 'good' for the child's best interest.

The Impact of Children Departure on Family Practices, Patterns, and Emotions: Strategies of Transition to the Empty Nest Phase

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Comparing to other life course stages and biographical moments (e.g. getting married, having children), the empty nest phase has received little attention, considering its significance on the entire family system. Psychological studies on the empty nest phase have focused on the correlations between the departure of children and the psychological well-being of parents, while most sociological studies have addressed the questions of health and well-being to help develop social policies on ageing.

According to Bouchard (2013), there are two dominant approaches in the psychological perspective on the empty nest phase: the role loss perspective, which demonstrates the decrease of well-being due to the absence of alternative roles of parents after the departure, and the role strain relief perspective, which suggests an improvement in parental well-being, because the presence of children at home increased exposure to stressors. Our paper presents a relational approach to the empty nest phase. Based on 26 in-depth dyadic interviews and 48 IDI (supplemented with an on-line questionnaire) with 26 couples living in Poland, our study explores the transition in practices, values and attitudes between the full nest and the empty nest. We demonstrate that the roles strain and role loss perspectives are not mutually exclusive.

Our study explores in detail the complexity of the empty nest phase. It argues that the departure of children may involve ambiguous attitudes, practices and emotions of parents. We will present different models of the process of transition to the empty nest phase, paying particular attention to (1) the differences within a couple, (2) types of interactions and practices in a family – mainly in terms of proximity and distance; (3) the types and degree of interdependence of family members.

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Bonds With The Mother And The Father Of Academic Youth. Support Or Escape?

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Bonds with parents are one of the most important bonds that a person creates with others. Regardless of any changes, they have their undoubted value and the power to influence the people who build them. However, the time of growing up, especially at the stage of starting studies, is the period in a person's life when a lot happens in his relationships with others. The question arises - What are the relationships with the mother and father at this stage? Do parents provide strong support to their adult children? The main research problem is to show the assessments of young adults in relation to the ties they create with their mother and father, and the assessment of the support they receive or lack from their parents.
The empirical material used for the analysis was collected as part of the research project Academic youth on family and religion 2020. The study was carried out in the spring of 2020, using the CAWI - Computer Assisted (Aided) Web Interviews technique, among academic youth from various centers in Poland (N = 621). The scope of the research undertaken concerns the assessment of the bonds formed by young people with their mother and father, and their support. When making assessments, the academic youth appreciated, above all, the quality and strength of the bond with their mother. The relationship with the father was rated lower, especially in the area of showing feelings, honest and open communication, trust and care.

RN13_T03_03 | Family Formation and Dissolution II

International Migration and its Short-term Effect on Partnership Stability

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Migration is a stressful process, implying far-reaching consequences in different areas of life. One of these areas is partnership stability. However, so far not much is known about the consequences of migration for partnership stability. To address this gap, this presentation analyzes the short-term effect of migration on the risk of partnership dissolution. It does so by taking into account two different types of migrants: emigrants left their home country while remigrants did so previously but then returned to their countries of origin. Three research questions are being asked. First, does international migration affect partnership stability? Second, are there differences by migration type? Third, does the effect depend on further migration-related aspects, including the number of migrations and/or its underlying reasons?
Hypotheses regarding these questions are deducted from exchange theory and the microeconomic theory of divorce on one hand and life course theory principles on the other hand. To test these hypotheses, data from the German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS, providing information on internationally mobile Germans) and the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP, providing information on the non-mobile German population) is used. Applying entropy balancing and logistic regression, results show that migration increases the risk of partnership dissolution. This holds for both emigration and remigration, but - in line with hypotheses - the effect appears to be stronger for the latter. Furthermore, the risk of partnership dissolution increases with multiple migrations and depends upon the underlying reasons for migration. These findings emphasize the need for assessing migration in a more differentiated way than just using a binary measure (migration yes/no) when considering family outcomes such as partnership stability.
Keywords: emigration, remigration, partnership dissolution, GERPS, SOEP

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Cohabitation Formation Pattern In Lithuania and Belarus

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The diffusion of contemporary cohabitation became obvious and many young couples in Europe start family life from living together in one household and not being married. However, cohabitation has not a universal meaning and role in the family formation process and couples cohabit for different reasons and motives. Existing research proves, that union formation pattern depends on socio-economic and socio-demographic characteristics, it varies by country and changes by time. For example, in Sweden and France cohabitation is more universal and in Eastern European widespread of cohabitation and duration of it depends on education level (Hiekel 2014).

In this paper, I used sequence analysis and dissimilarity matrix cluster approach to investigate cohabitation status in 10 years from living together in one household. The focus of the paper is Lithuania and Belarus, two countries with rather different transitional paths after the 1990.

The analysis based on harmonized pooled Lithuanian and Belarussian datasets from two surveys: the Families and Inequalities Survey from 2019 for Lithuania, and the Generations and Gender Survey 2020 Belarus Wave 1 from 2017. The data contains calendar (by month) retrospective information about union formation and childbearing and comprehensive socio-economic, socio-demographic characteristics about each respondent and its partner. The data contains information on birth cohorts 1970-1984 and lets to investigate cohabitation formation pattern on individuals, who are finished the most active partnership formation phase.

Based on sequence dissimilarity, I identify 3 clusters ("Prelude to marriage", "Unstable union", "Cohabitation as an alternative to marriage"), then applied multivariate analysis to investigate probability to belong to different union sequence cluster by income, country, education level and sex.

How Alternative Partners Affect the Development of Living Apart Together Relationships in Young Adulthood

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Forming stable intimate relationships is a key milestone in the transition to adulthood. Intimate relationships commonly start with a phase of living apart together (LAT) when both partners do not live in the same household. Previous studies suggest that the phase of LAT is highly transitory for most couples with high rates of cohabitation or separation. However, longitudinal studies that investigate factors that affect cohabitation or separation are still rare.

The aim of our paper is to focus on the role of the availability of alternatives partners for the relationship development of LAT couples. Theoretical assumptions from sociological, demographic, and evolutionary models suggest that the availability of potential alternative partners are barriers for cohabitation and risk factors for separation. However, no study has applied these assumptions to LAT couples yet.

We use waves 1 – 11 from the German Family Panel (pairfam) and link LAT couple data with official population data from the German Federal Statistical Office (640 couples). We measure both partners' alternatives using age-specific sex ratios on the district level. Using multilevel time-discrete event history models, we analyse LAT couples' transitions with competing risks of (1) remaining in a LAT relationship, (2) cohabitation, and (3) separation. First results suggest that LAT partnerships are affected by the availability of alternative partners in young adulthood. The chance to move in together is highest when women have many alternatives, but men do not. Contrary to theoretical expectations, we do not find a significant association with separation.

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Lat Relationships and Coupledom After the Age of 50

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My paper is focused on the characteristics of stable non-cohabiting relationships (LAT) in the population of separated or divorced adults over 50 years of age in France. I question the conjugal dimension of these relationships. Five dimensions of coupledom are successively analysed: the naming of the relationship and of the partner, the couple as a support of patrimony, the couple as an intimate relationship, the couple as a gendered organisation of domestic tasks, the couple as the center of individual life.

My analysis is based on a qualitative survey of new intimate histories after 50 years of divorced, separated or widowed individuals, conducted from 2013 to 2018. I'm particularly interested in individuals between 50 and 60 years of age (i.e. born between 1953 and 1964), in a stable non-cohabiting relationship (at least one year). It should be noted that these individuals very often still have grown-up children, sometimes in school, who live with them. My corpus is composed of 11 men and 24 women in a LAT relationship belonging to the high and medium fractions of the population.

The analysis shows that these relationships very often deviate from many of these five dimensions and do not constitute a prelude to entering into a cohabiting couple. They do not aim at the joint management of assets, they refuse any division of labour, they are no longer the centre of individuals' lives. But individual still search the ideal of shared experience, which is common to coupledom and friendship.

RN13_T03_04 | Same Sex Couples I

What Counts as Family? Plural Practices, Intimate Networks, and Claims of Gay and Lesbian Parents in Italy

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Couple access to medically assisted fertilization or adoption (included stepparent adoption). This mirrors a general trend – well documented in surveys on Italian population – of a growing acceptance of LGBT intimate relationships paired with a persisting and widespread opposition to LGBT parenthood.

When it comes to lesbian and gay parenting, both the public debate and scientific research focus on the so-called "new generation" of subjects who plan to have children as a same-sex couple, raising awareness on their exclusion from reproductive and family rights in Italy. Much less visible, also in terms of political mobilization, is the social experience of lesbian and gay parents with children from heterosexual relations.

This invisibility leaves out of the debate issues related to multi-parenting and the recognition – both by law and society – of same-sex blended families. Furthermore, their family arrangements challenge the simplifying contrast between same-sex and heterosexual families.

The contribution is based on two qualitative research carried out between 2015 and 2020. In-depth interviews have been collected with 27 lesbian and gay intentional parents, and 23 parents with children from previous heterosexual relationships. The aim of the analysis is to point out the common claims they share as non-heteronormative parents, but also the plural family practices and claims they bring at political level and in everyday life.

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The Constitutional Case Of Same-sex Couple Recognition - Comparing The Role Of The Hungarian And The Italian Constitutional Court

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How do States recognize same-sex couples and their right to respect for private and family life? Different approaches exist in Europe aiming to accommodate the need for recognition and protection of same-sex couples. Hungary and Italy both provide the highest form of recognition to same-sex couples in an institution which is similar to marriage (registered partnership; civil union). But why not marriage?

The paper's main aim is to analyse and compare the role of the Constitutional Court of Hungary (Alkotmánybíróság) and that of Italy (Corte Costituzionale) in the recognition of same-sex couples.

In order to capture the abovementioned role of the Constitutional Courts, a list of relevant decisions is compiled for each country. Each Constitutional Court decision is analysed following these points: How is the notion of marriage understood? How does the Court envision the recognition of same-sex couples? The work of Martha C. Nussbaum serves as a theoretical framework to describe the current legislation from legal and societal aspects following these decisions. Afterwards, a legal comparative analysis is used to pinpoint the similarities and differences in the approach of the Hungarian and the Italian Constitutional Court.

It can be concluded from the comparative analysis that both Constitutional Courts played a crucial role in shaping the form of recognition and in advancing the rights of same-sex couples. Nevertheless, both Courts upheld that the institution of marriage requires partners to be of a different sex, reinforcing its heteronormative nature. Meaning that marriage equality will probably not be achieved in the near future in either country.

Keyword: legal sociology, marriage, marriage equality, same-sex couples

Becoming the Mother of a Transgender Child: Ethical Self-Formation, Emotional Work and Cultural Narratives of Good Mothering

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The past decade has seen a growing presence of transgender youth in public spaces and also in academic research. However, scant scholarly attention has been paid to the mothering of transgender people, and especially how the process of child gender transition intersects within motherly subjectivities. Based on a content analysis of 11 in-depth narrative interviews with Israeli mothers of transgender children ages 8-24, I show that child gender transition necessarily implies a transformative process for the mother. When children undergo a complex socio-medical process of transition, their mothers experience social situations in which their conceptions and practices of mothering are challenged and eventually reshaped. Drawing on critical theorization of mothering in contexts of 'crisis ordinariness' (Berlant 2008) and mothering and stigma, I sketch the trajectory of the process of "becoming a mother" of a transgender child. I argue that this process is informed by the prevailing cultural discourse of intensive mothering that links mothers' "carework" and child's well-being. In order to fit cultural models of good mothering, some mothers are involved in promoting public awareness of transgenders, thus crossing the boundaries between the private and public spheres. Mothers are also involved in various "technologies of self-formation", namely, practices that enable mothers to transform themselves into ethical agents (Foucault 1997). While the process "moral becoming" that they undergo is structured by a wider affective regime of optimism, it is accompanied by diverse emotions as it "depends crucially upon the experience of acting in circumstances that are fraught and uncertain" (Mattingly, 2014).

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"Divorce in Same-sex Couples: Child Custody Assignment and the Composition of Marriage in Spain"

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Several same-sex couples have married after its legalization in Spain. Almost 15 years later, many of them have been divorced, and some of them have been involved in the process of custody assigning of the children. This paper examines how the custody modalities are distributed after the divorce of same-sex marriages, according to the its composition, and what social variables influence them. The methodology used is quantitative, and it is drawn from the Statistics of Annulments, Separations and Divorces (INE) of Spain. We conclude that shared custody is an increasing modality after the dissolution of these marriages, both in couples constituted by men and by women. In addition, the possession of minor or older dependent children, the number of children, the existence of custody regulations of each Autonomous Community and the failure of the sentence, are variables that determine the modality of the sentence.

RN13_T04_01 | Covid-19: Challenges for Families and Family Research IV

Coping With COVID: Older Europeans and the Challenge of Connectedness and Loneliness in Times of a Pandemic.

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Social networks in old age are important for well-being and healthy aging. However, older adults have fewer contacts than their younger counterparts due to significant changes in their life, such as retirement or age-related losses, along with a declining health and mobility. Consequently, with increasing age, a growing proportion of people experience feelings of social isolation. This becomes even more important in times of a pandemic when social contacts should be minimized.

However, so far, little is known, how people and especially in old age deal with the challenges and limitations caused by the spread of COVID19. Therefore, this contribution examines the extent of social contacts and loneliness during the lockdown in summer 2020. Research questions are: (1) How often do the elderly stay in contact with their networks during the pandemic? (2) Are there different forms of communication (personal or electronic) for different groups of people observable? (3) Does those patterns of communication effect the situation of feeling lonely?

Therefore, this study investigates social contacts, loneliness and their linkage during the COVID-19 pandemic using representative data for 26 countries from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). The analyses based on over 50,000 respondents aged 50+ indicate frequent private contacts during the pandemic. However, the frequencies vary between personal and electronic contacts and depend on the respective network members. Moreover, multivariate results showed that feelings of loneliness are directly related with the contact frequency, the type of communication as well as the constitution of the networks.

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The influence of Children-Parent, Spouse Relationship Quality during COVID-19 on Work-Family Enrichment and Conflict

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The main objective of the present research study is to determine the influence of quality of relationship among children-parent and spouse during COVID-19 on work-family alliance. The study aims at analyzing data collected from Spanish society regarding the family relationship quality (i.e., couple and children relationship quality) variables on supportiveness and togetherness as mediating variables over work family conflicts and work family enrichment. The data was collected from 614 families all around Spain from different sectors and socio-economic backgrounds. The results show that perceived children relationship quality by parents and couple relationship quality directly predicts work-family conflicts (negatively); whereas emotional sustenance and stress variables directly predict work-family enrichments. The findings explain essential theoretical and practical implications to future researchers, society and management.

Narratives Of Everyday Family Life Of Italian Young Adults During The First Covid-19 Lockdown.

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The Covid-19 pandemic has forcefully brought out the interdependent nature of our lives, forcing us to "rethink the importance of families, communities, the ethics of love, hospitality, care" (Hanafi 2020).
In this paper we explore the responses of men and women aged 26-29 to the pandemic, based on the analysis of 62 semi-narrative interviews with young Italian residents conducted during the lockdown period and in the weeks immediately following (March - June 2020). The interviews are part of the first wave of the longitudinal study on life courses in Italy (ITA.LI - Italian Lives).
A typology takes shape from the analysis of these interviews, showing different ways of reshaping friendship, love and family relationships during the lockdown, as well as different subjective experiences of the health emergency and the pandemic. Furthermore, the transformations of perception of these ties and the need to relocate and recode them in a different spatial and temporal dimension - both in the everyday time, and in the future (in terms of planning, imagination, sharing, assigning priorities) - emerges.
The narratives bring to light strategies that allowed physical distancing not to equate to social distancing, and that enabled subjects to evoke the pandemic as motiv of rethinking, reshaping and of (not only negative) rupture. Drawing on these results, we reflect on the potential of a longitudinal and biographical perspective (Thomson & McLeod 2015) in the study of the impact of the pandemic on doing families and relational lives, discussing some research questions and directions for further investigation.

Families Of Neapolitan Students In Lockdown. A Research Experience At The Time Of The COVID-19 Pandemic.

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Keywords: (COVID-19 pandemic, family, Social Network Analysis.)

In Italy, family has always played a central role in the social and cultural dynamics throughout history. Every socio-political change has gone through a cultural change that has specifically concerned the conception of the family, its structure and system of values and expectations. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected every sphere of society, forcing everyone to a prolonged period of isolation in their homes. This has resulted in a drastic change in daily practices and thus the need to develop adaptive strategies. Family is one of the social actors most directly involved in the dynamics triggered by the pandemic. The main objective of this contribution is to focus on how the family has faced the challenges imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The study is based on the results of a research we conducted with the active involvement of a class of Neapolitan university students

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and their families. We followed the principles and techniques of Social Network Analysis to observe a) the changes that occurred in family network structures during lockdown; b) the resources conveyed by family networks in terms of mutual help, material and immaterial support, understandings, and divergences. In addition, through in-depth interviews we delved into more intimate dimensions, such as changes in the perception of domestic space or the new configuration of daily roles within the family. Although limited in scope, this case study stimulates further reflection on the family in crisis situations and proposes a replicable empirical and methodological framework.

RN13_T04_02 | Work-Family Balance, Work-Family Conflicts, Parental Leave I

Work-Family Balance Dynamics Around the Birth of the First Child: An Exploratory Analysis Regarding Parent's Employment Arrangements in Switzerland

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This study will analyze parents' work-family balance following the first childbirth using the Swiss Household Panel (SHP). Our aim is to tease out the relationship between the parents' employment characteristics—regarding standard and no-standard arrangements — and the dynamic of subjective well-being variables around the birth of the first child. We constructed a panel data spanning from 2004 to 2018 with an individual observation window that comprises five years. After applying fixed-effect regressions, the results show that women's work-family balance increases immediately after the birth of the child whereas men suffer a temporary decline. These results confirm partially the set point theory according to which life events only have a temporal effect on individual wellbeing. Furthermore, we find that the role of non-standard work arrangements

varies across genders which suggests that this type of work can help new fathers deal with parenthood although it implies a potential stressor for women. The particularities of the Swiss welfare state would be a factor behind these gendered trajectories. The promotion of family-friendly policies, both in the form of labor market measures and in terms of public spending – for instance enabling more public childcare centers– can level the playing field between genders. In this regard, the approval, in the last September, of the paternity leave is a step in the right direction.

Strategies of Informal Caregivers to Adapt Work: A Matter of Intensity, Tasks, Duration, and Felt Burden?

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Informal caregiving, meaning taking health-related care of elderly and/or sick in the personal network, is known to be negatively related to work. Scholars usually focus on two strategies of informal caregivers to adapt their work: stopping work and reducing working hours. We argue that there are more strategies that similarly can have negative career consequences, like changing jobs, becoming self-employed, or quitting (additional) education. The focus on additional strategies for caregivers to adapt work, which were invisible in research so far, gives a more comprehensive overview of the employment consequences of informal caregiving. Building on role theories and the ethics of care, we examine under which circumstances informal caregivers adapt work, and the strategy used, by considering two main factors: (1) objective factors such as intensity, caregiving tasks, and duration, and (2) subjective factors including felt obligation and burden, and relationship indicators. We use detailed retrospective data on informal caregiving from the Netherlands, collected within the Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social sciences (LISS) (N=3,802 caregiving episodes of 1,851 caregivers). Our preliminary results indicate that felt burden plays an important role in all strategies, except for becoming self-employed, meaning that perceiving caregiving as heavy is a major determinant for caregivers to adapt work. In line with previous literature, we find that high caregiving intensity motivates to reduce working hours or to quit work. For the strategies that were not considered before, we see that a long caregiving duration stimulates job changes or quitting with education.

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Distrust in Daycare – Why German Mothers Remain in Part-Time

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30 years after reunification, there are still major differences in the use of public childcare for children under 3 years between the old and the new federal states in Germany. It is assumed that not only the provision of infrastructure but also the acceptance of care options explains these differences. The decisive factor is the parents confidence that their children feel comfortable and are well taken care of in childcare institutions. However, the direct link between trust in childcare infrastructure and actual use of early childhood care has been little studied so far.

The survey Familienleitbilder (concepts of family) of the Federal Institute for Population Research, a panel conducted in 2012 and 2016, allows to determine the extent of this trust in different forms of external childcare (daycare center, childminder or grandparent) and how this effects actual childcare arrangements of families. Results show a clear increase in distrust from care provided by grandparents (37%) via day care centres (41%) to individual child minders (54%). We find significant differences between social groups, e.g. by education, religiosity, gender or number of children. Furthermore, we can show that attitude is dependent on experience, as it changes with the use of care outside the home. Implications for a needs-oriented family policy can be derived from the results. In regard to East and West Germany we find a strong persistence of respective historically embedded day care cultures in combination with different workforce participation of mothers.

New Practices During the Pandemic? A Qualitative Study of Parents' (Re)negotiations of Care and Housework During Covid-19

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The aim of this paper is to explore how parents (re)negotiate care and housework during the covid-19 pandemic. Drawing on qualitative interviews with Swedish mothers and fathers of school-aged children, the paper seeks to contribute with new knowledge on what happens to the everyday life practices when an unexpected, external event – the Corona pandemic – affects social interaction as well as labor work and thus possibly also the caring and housework practices in families. Previous research indicates that life changing events, such as becoming parents, moving in together, or sick leave influence how couples divide the unpaid work. These events might bring about a need to renegotiate the division of care and housework. In a similar vein, the pandemic and its restrictions, which influence the everyday life (such as recommendations to work from the home) might trigger renegotiations of care and housework. The paper is part of a longitudinal study, which means that we have access to the couples' reasoning and divisions of work over time. The results indicate that while a majority of the interviewed parents have been widely affected by the restrictions, not least regarding change of workplace and restrictions concerning social interactions, only some argue that this has led them to renegotiate and modify the division of housework and care.

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RN13_T04_03 | Family Policies and Interventions II

Government Support, Active Participation of Families and Optimistic Vision of the Future During Covid19. Results From A Longitudinal Research

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During the emergency caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the Italian government has implemented some measures that have involved significant changes in family life and in its organization. Families were asked to make a fundamental contribution to allow some essential activities, strengthening an attitude of delegating to families the responses to social needs, taking for granted their willingness to take action. In this paper with try to analyze the iif the commitment of families for the common good is correlated with an adequate perception of government support and with an optimistic vision of the future. The longitudinal research entitled "The family at the time of COVID-19" (N = 2985) took place in two different moments of the pandemic period: the phase of the first hard lockdown and the one in which in virus seemed more silent (March and July 2020). All these phases have been marked by a certain dissatisfaction with the intervention of the policies, which worsened over time. Involvement and diversity, are the principles on which the respondents expressed the most negative opinion: this seems to indicate, on the one hand, that families do not feel heard by the government and, on the other, that policies still suffer from a standardized approach. Feeling supported by the government as a family (Family impact index), is closely correlated with an optimistic view of the future (scale of positivity) and the belief in the possibility that families can contribute to social change has a mediating effect. The results confirmed the hypothesis that the combination of active participation and support is able to foster an optimistic vision for life and the future.

Welfare Recipient Families – Employment as a Driver for "Re-normalization" for Family Lives?

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Over the last decades neoliberalism was a main driver for increasing social inequalities regarding material wealth as well as social and cultural participation. For many, parenthood turned out to be a risky life-event leading to poverty and welfare dependency. Even in a comparatively rich country like Germany every seventh child lives in a family struggling with poverty and welfare recipience, in many cases exacerbated by parental long-term unemployment. Welfare policies based on activation principles consider (unconditional) employment as the main remedy against social exclusion. However, only little is known about these families' lives, their everyday struggles and their views on their future prospects.

Based on qualitative data from a larger survey – designed at the Institute for Employment Research and carried out in cooperation with Augsburg University – the presentation deals with everyday practices and experiences by families affected by long-term unemployment and welfare (N = 36) in comparison to families who overcame that situation by finding publicly funded or regular work again (N = 27). The focus is on the impact of parental unemployment to family roles, family cohesion and the upbringing of children as well as social and cultural participation. Methodologically, a complete survey of family households was carried out with a mixed method approach consisting of open in-depth interviews, on-site observations and case-related household-data.

Our findings provide insight into the dynamics that foster feelings of estrangement and their impact on family-life during periods of unemployment as well as the conditions under which return to employment generates feelings of 're-normalization'. They indicate that the belief that any work is better than none as prevalent in activation-oriented welfare policies does not prove to be true unconditionally.

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Political Parties' Views On Family Policies In Spain

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Electoral platforms of political parties put in evidence society's demands, which at the same time link citizens and parties. It is for this reason that we consider the study of proposals of the different political parties towards the family to be fundamental in order to better understand citizen's demands around this issue.

Therefore, the aim of this project is to analyze the electoral platforms of the general elections in Spain of the 10N, studying those parties that have a greater representation (PSOE, PP, VOX, UP, Cs), and including for a broader understanding, other regional parties such as the PNV and ERC, which also have a considerable number of seats in the Spanish parliament. Consequently, we will be able to link proposals in relation to the family with ideological aspects and different cultural visions, as well as regional preferences.

In order to achieve this objective, the methodology used is based on the comparative research criteria of the OECD Family Database. The qualitative analysis consists of a classification among seven types: parental leave, dependent child allowance, educational services and childhood (0-3), dependency and care, conciliation, family typologies, and a set of other important issues and rhetoric around the situation of the family.

Ultimately, this work sheds light on the differences between different parties and party families. The rhetoric is more present in the traditional parties, while the new ones present a greater number of proposals. In addition, a clear left-right axis is distinguished, although with clear differences from the regionalist parties, thus coinciding with the great decentralisation of the Spanish State.

Doing Family in Times of Political Turmoil: The Impact of the 2019 Hong Kong Protest on Family Relationships

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In an era of political upheaval and ideological polarization, the impact of political crisis often spills over to the intimate domain and affects family relationships. Focusing on the 2019 Hong Kong Protest, this article unfolds the consequences of political unrest on family lives. Based on data collected through in-depth interviews with 36 individuals who participated in the 2019 Protest, this article illustrates the divergent effects of the political incident on family relationships. While some families were driven apart, some individuals reinvigorated their immediate and extended family ties, motivated by a sense of political solidarity. When conflicts were unavoidable, individuals might utilize a variety of strategies to alleviate the damages caused by political disagreements, such as maintaining distance, avoiding politics, controlling information of their political participation, and initiating mutual communication. The findings suggest that the impact of the political event was mediated by the political stands of the family members, the relationship quality among family members, and the development of the political incident and the socio-political environment. It is observed that family disruption tended to occur in families initially having a poor relationship, whereas closely bonded families demonstrated greater resilience to political dissonance. The findings also illustrate the fluidity of family relationships and its interplay with the broader societal structure. For instance, the changing social and political circumstances would affect individuals' political attitudes, thus reshaping the interactions among family members.

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RN13_T04_04 | Family Relationships in Digital Age

Digital Romance: Ethical Issues Of Artificially Intelligent Matchmaking

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The process of sexual liberalization, increasing role of intimacy as the main motive for a couple formation lead to structural and substantial changes in the process of creating social ties in private life. The key problem in modern society is the emergence and institutionalization of the pair as a social unit. An individual is faced with the problem of where and how to find a partner. The Internet is becoming a popular, well-developed alternative space for romantic encounters. Social networks, dating applications in the fight for the consumer attention introduce new methods, algorithms for effective selection of a candidate based on an artificial intelligence (AI). Mostly these technologies work with big data, namely social media mining. This vector of modernization of online dating services — aggregation and usage of a large amount of information about clients (with the help of AI— allows us to talk about the growing vulnerability of an individual in communicative space of the Internet. In this regard, questions about ethical principles, cultural norms and values that determine development and application of AI systems in the online dating industry are significant. Particular attention should be paid to the problems and possibilities of political and legal regulation in the field of ensuring information security of citizens. The purpose of this presentation is to identify, conceptualize and problematize the ethical aspects of the online dating industry regarding the implementation of AI technologies into modern services, to consider the directions and possibilities of its deontological coding, governing AI in modern society.

Digital Intimate Partner violence (IPV): types, responses and demands

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Gender based violence (GBV) is one of the main current social problems, especially for women and within families. Intimate partner violence (IPV) is extremely worrisome, due to its prevalence, perversity and impacts. Recently, the Catalan Government included Digital GBV in the law against GBV. However, we still know little about that. To explore Digital GBV, at the end of 2019 we designed and distributed a survey that obtained 270 responses. We aimed to identify the main typologies, its impacts, the responses of women and their demands. Although Digital GBV facilitates anonymity, 45.2% of those surveyed knew their online aggressors. 62.4% of them where their partners or ex partners. For this communication we focused on the Digital IPV and its particularities. We carried out a bivariate and multivariate analysis, through correlations and regressions. We aimed to answer what forms do Digital IPV take, how do women respond to that and what do they demand. Our main results show, first, that the main Digital IPV against women would be online monitoring and surveillance, digital blackmailing, unauthorized access to accounts and devices and gaslighting. Second, women that suffered Digital IPV mainly resort to seeking support and care from close networks, as well as to prevent future attacks and much less to strategies of collective or public action. Finally, our results highlight the strong connection between online and offline GBV. We conclude that more public support is needed, as well as research and action in this regard.

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'Addictive' for Children And 'Helpful' to Parents: Electronic Devices as a Non-human Actor in Family Relations

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The main aim of the presentation is to analyze the role of electronic devices used by children in parents–children relationships. Starting with the assumption that material objects are non-human actors ('actants'), the author explores the parents' perspective on electronic devices, seen simultaneously as addictive for children and helpful to parents, and their impact on family practices.

The thesis proposed is that electronic devices seem to actively influence and re-shape the power dynamics of families. Specifically, first the use of the devices by children reveals processes where children's influence appears to increase and parents' influence appears to decrease. Secondly, the way in which parents attribute agency to electronic devices reveals their anxieties and uncertainties about raising children, and about parenthood in general.

electronic devices have become an integral part of the parents–children relationship as active non-human participants in child-care.

The agency of devices as 'actants' is clearly visible in everyday sociomaterial practices described by parents where electronics are making children 'addicted'. In this case, the agency of devices means the loss of parental control over children, who isolate themselves from the 'real world' and get transferred 'to a different reality', often unknown by adults. The agency of devices is also observed in their role as parents' 'helpers', because adults are frequently unable to deal with children without the assistance of electronics in their daily practices. Thus, devices gain a degree of autonomy in parents–children-devices relations.

The presentation is based on the results of qualitative research: in-depth interviews with 54 parents (including: 24 parental couples and 6 single parents). Two rounds of interviews were conducted. The research was carried out in Poland.

Perspectives of Families Governance Facing Challenges of Virtual Learning Technologies -Can diverse families function as their children's educators in virtual and distance learning reality?

Esther Serok

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The paper presents a research study on the sociological and educational impact of global cultural diversity on the role of families as educators, lately, relating to the impact of virtual learning during the Covid19 pandemic. Specifically, it presents the fieldwork and findings of qualitative research, involving educational settings in which innovative methods have been developed to include families from diverse cultures as educators, thus decrease inequality and minimizing social gap.

The study explores methods to overcome the inequality and processes that will build families' resilience thereby promoting equality, helping the family to regain its leadership role assigning responsibility for strengthening their role as educators and knowledge transmitters.

The study's findings demonstrate that an effective partnership between the family and the educational framework improves the learning process. The study's conclusions show the contribution of families' multiple intelligences to the child's development and to the school's success in achieving its educational agenda. The latest global COVID19 pandemic created a new sever crisis where families faced unexpected technological challenges while their children are engaged in distance learning, suffering from lack of computers and access to internet connection, thus increasing inequality. Therefore, families' governance is challenged due to lack of technological knowledge.

It is also increasing the need for formal education as a vehicle for minimizing inequality and enabling social mobility. The paper will present studies conducted in a widely diverse type of families and schools in Israel along with innovative educational programs developed, tested and implemented during and after the study.

Key words: family, technological knowledge, cultural inequality, COVID-19 pandemic.

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RN13_T05_01 | Covid-19: Challenges for Families and Family Research IV

Pandemic Times and Domestic Violence Victims Support Services in Portugal

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On 18th March 2020, Portugal entered a state of emergency due to the covid-19 pandemic. Several governmental measures were approved, including compulsory home confinement. Overall, these confinement measures have worsened the risk of victims of domestic violence, regardless their gender, age and historical of violence.

Additionally, several policy measures were implemented to support victims of domestic violence, mainly regarding the services and the functioning of the National Network to Support Victims of Domestic Violence (NNSVDV).

This paper presents data collected for a research project funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology, under the scope of the Gender Research Notice 4 COVID 19, developed at the Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia (Cies-Iscte), about the services provided to victims of domestic violence in the pandemic context, especially those of the NSSVDV. Based on two questionnaire surveys applied to these support services, the presentation focuses services, its staff and volunteers, providing a portrait of forms of action in the face of the pandemic and contributes to decision-making regarding future measures for strengthening the services provided. These surveys were replied by 124 services and 114 individuals (staff and volunteers).

Conflicts in and counselling of stepfamilies: Evidence from Germany

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In Germany around 10% of all families are stepfamilies, where one parent is the biological parent to the child(ren) and the other is a stepparent who lives within the family household. Besides the stepfather or stepmother families, some have an additional common child (blended stepfamilies); in other families, both parents bring a child into the relationship (complex stepfamilies). Given this complexity, problems in stepfamilies arise. Whereas conflicts in stepfamilies are already well examined, less is known about how many stepfamilies seek for counselling and what problems are addressed. The aim of our paper is to identify types of conflict and the prevalence of stepfamilies' drawing on professional counselling.

In order to do so we first use data from the survey "Growing up in Germany AID:A II" (2014) with around 740 stepfamilies in comparison with 11.200 nuclear and 1.028 single-parent-families. Second, we use an additional online survey, where we interviewed around 300 counselors of youth and family counselling offices about their attitudes towards stepfamilies, about what makes them special compared to other family types and certainly about their special conflicts and needs of advice. First results show that the main conflicts in stepfamilies deal with the allocation of time, money and love. Conflict levels and types rise with the complexity of the stepfamily and the data suggests that often single parents seek for counselling, reporting conflicts with the new partner of the other biological non-resident-parent of the child (secondary stepfamily).

Keywords: stepfamilies, family conflicts, family counselling

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No Visitor's Days. The Impact Of The Pandemic In The Family and Intimate Relationships Of Prisoners In Spain

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Prisons are specific contexts for the study of family and intimate life. Incarceration results in the rupture and alteration of relationships, which are limited to visits, phone calls, and letters. Yet prisons also constitute a world of relations (Goffman, 1961) where incarceration operates by remaking personal bonds (Haney, 2013), which ultimately helps to survive imprisonment (Comfort, 2008), cope with it (Severance, 2005), or get security (Ojeda, 2013). In parallel, specific kinds of relations around prison life, such as ties between families of prisoners, also emerge. In this paper, we address the impact of public policies against COVID-19 on the relationships of prisoners with their loved ones in Spain. To do so, our research draws on three sources: a review of official data and prison policies implemented between March 2020 and March 2021, an analysis of the information published by organizations of relatives and supporters of prisoners, and interviews with key informants. We describe the negative impact of lockdown measures on the mental and emotional wellbeing of prisoners and the many obstacles families and friends have to deal with (secondary prisonization, Comfort 2008). We also explore the possibilities and reconfiguration of relations that emerge in this new scenery in the midst of the fears, uncertainties, and injustices worsened by the crisis of COVID-19 around prison walls. Finally, our research has also identified new forms of solidarity and new patterns of intimate life within prisons, between inside and outside, and between those loved ones outside. Keywords: prison, COVID-19, family relationships, intimacy, Spain

"We Were Just Left In The Dark": Families' Experiences With Incarceration During COVID-19

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The unfolding events of COVID-19 has led to a rapid surge of interest and concern within the academic and public arena (Simpson & Butler 2020, Akiyama & Spaulding 2020). Studies exploring the situation of inmates have often pointed towards their particular vulnerability to the virus and the consequences of outbreaks insides prisons (Montoya-Barthelemy et al. 2020). Seemingly lost within this growing body of research is the experiences of prisoner families' during the pandemic. This study explores how the events of COVID-19 have shaped the reality of everyday life for families of inmates. In this paper, I detail the changes in prisoner families' lives – their concerns, relationship with correctional institutions, and their connection to their incarcerated relative. Results from eleven in-depth interviews reveal that the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated and created new and painful challenges for prisoners' families. The risk rhetoric adopted by correctional facilities has supported harsh restrictions on prisoners' rights which has resulted in further loss of connection between family members. Families are placed on a continuous on-call duty in order to maintain a relationship with their incarcerated relative. Policy recommendations are provided that place an emphasis on the inherent human value in families over 'tough on crime' ideologies.

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RN13_T05_02 | Work-Family Balance, Work-Family Conflicts, Parental Leave II

Factors Affecting the Length of Unpaid Parental Leave in Spain

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This study analyses the effect of working conditions, educational background, job mobility, grandparental availability and co-worker attitudes on the length of unpaid part- and full-time parental leave in Spain. The length of parental leave is a key factor in both the work - family life balance and the furtherance of gender equality in childcare. The conditions affecting the length of unpaid full- and part-time leaves in Spain have not been compared to date. The data for the analysis were drawn from a 2012 survey of 4000 parents with at least one child under the age of 13 across the country on the social use of parental leave in Spain. Multivariate models were built using Cox proportional hazard regression to analyse the data gathered from a sub-sample of 142 households for the part-time and 96 for the full-time model. The results attest to the heavy impact of working conditions on the length of unpaid full- and part-time parental leave. The latter is also used to adjust working hours to childcare demands when workplace flexibility or employer support for work-family balance is perceived to be lacking. Job security is a primary determinant in the length of unpaid leave in Spain. The results suggest that full- but not part-time leave entails a substantial opportunity cost for the most highly qualified parents.

Contesting The Incontestable – The Political Struggle Over Gender Equal Parental Leave In Finland During The 2010s

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Recently, one main goal of Finnish family leave policy has been to enhance gender equality by increasing fathers' engagement in family leave and child rearing. One way of doing this has been through so-called 'daddy quotas', that is, individualised leave periods that are forfeited if the father does not use them. However, this policy pursuit has not met with the same success as it has in the other Nordic countries, and in Finland the uptake rate of parental leave is lower than compared to e.g. Sweden. Previous research has explained this gap mainly as a reflection of more rigid institutions and discord between stakeholders, whereas political factors have not been paid the same amount of scholarly attention. This chapter seeks to rectify this shortage and to contribute to the literature on political drivers of family leave reform. The aim is to analyse how the idea of gender equality has been constructed and contested by governments and leading political parties in Finland during the 2010s. We argue that one reason for Finland being a Nordic laggard in terms of gender-equal family leave is actually ideological. Although gender equality is a unanimously shared value on a general level of the political system, there are major differences between parties when it comes to the role this should have in family leave. Consequently, the idea of traditional mothering and parental freedom of choice still holds sway in Finland, which poses challenges and even obstacles for policy pursuits towards a more gender-equal family leave.

Matthew Effects of a Gender Equality Oriented Birth Leave Reform in Spain

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Between 2019 and 2021 Spain has implemented a radical reform of birth leave, in European comparative terms, based on the principle of individual, non-transferable, well paid, gender neutral leave around birth. From January 2021 employed mothers and fathers have the same leave entitlements and benefits at birth, basically 16 paid weeks each fully paid by the Social Security institution. Meanwhile parental leave remains unpaid and thus non-affordable for most employees, and leave to take care of sick children problematic, even though exceptions have been made during the covid19 crisis, which have highlighted the absence of more general regulations covering ordinary child sickness.

Data indicate that after the reform male users and public expenditure devoted to non-biological parents is overcoming use and social expenditure on employed-mothers on leave. This raises issues of gender equity. May it be that the gender neutrality around birth, translate into unintended social impacts amplifying gender or social inequalities particularly amongst mothers in more difficult employment situations?

Our main contribution is to discuss and estimate using Social Security data what we conceptualise as Matthew and Matilda effects of this 2019 intended gender neutral reform in leave regulation around birth, while at the same time acknowledging for its transformative potential. The Spanish case is discussed with OECD and Eurostat Data in the framework of present European debates on de-gendering the use of leave arrangements, comparative innovation and research on leave arrangements, in connection to the deployment of the 2019 EC Parental Leave Directive until 2024.

Can Fathers' Leave Take-Up Dismantle Gendered Child Care Practices? Evidence From Finland

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When becoming parents, men and women even in gender equal relationships often adopt a more gendered division of labour. In Finland, mothers take most of the family leave, although fathers' take-up of ear-marked leave has been increasing. Studies have suggested that father's take-up of leave is associated with him taking more responsibility in unpaid care work. We analyse the interconnection between father's leave take-up and the gendered division of care – playing with the child, physical care (e.g. feeding, clothing) and 'mental labour' such as making decisions for the child – in Finland. The analysis is based on survey data from mothers (1100) and fathers (550) of a four-year-old child. The data includes retrospective information on the parents' leave take-up as well as information on how different child-care related tasks are shared between the parents at the moment of the survey. We use logistic regression to analyse whether the father's take-up and the length of leave increase the risk of the father taking equal / more responsibility for different child-care related tasks when the child is about four years old. The results show that in families with two working parents, some of the concrete tasks related to the care of the child were shared more equally if the father had taken a longer leave. We conclude that a long enough leave quota for fathers could contribute to changing the gendered parental practices in families.

Keywords: parental leave, fathers, division of care, parental practices, gender equality

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RN13_T05_03 | Family Patterns, Values and Practices II

Diversity In Partnership Trajectories And Reproductive Outcomes In Spain

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Long-term declines in fertility were paralleled by declines in the formation and stability of marital unions in many countries in the last quarter of the 20th century. Recently, separated but complementary literatures have empirically addressed micro-level dynamics of fertility outside stable marital unions, addressing the role of non-marital fertility, childbearing in step-families or multi-partnered fertility, and the associated evidence suggested that childbearing is increasingly occurring outside the first marital union. However, it remains unclear the extent to which heterogeneous partnership dynamics led higher diversity in reproductive life courses, contributing to variations in completed fertility. In this study, we address the question of how does(in)stability of partnerships over the life course matter for outcomes in reproductive behaviour? We innovate by analysing entire partnership trajectories during reproductive ages, to shed light on the dynamics that are relevant for repoductive outcomes. We examine the full set of individual's partnership episodes since age 16 for variation in partially completed fertility (age 41, for the purpose of this study), and cumulative fertility (between age 20 and 41) using fata from the Spanish Fertility Survey (2018) for 7,656 women born between 1962 and 1977. We deploy machine learning methods (i.e. Boruta and Lasso) and account for interactions across individual's partnership episodes, to test several hypotheses on the associations between partnership dynamics and reproductive behaviour. This research makes a contribution by connecting the relevant literatures on partnership and fertility, showcasing how partnership dynamics are a major driving force for changing fertility regimes.

Attitudes towards Single-Parent Families in Europe

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Studies often investigate related policies, the employment and socioeconomic status of single parents, and the well-being of single parents and their children (e.g. Bernardi and Mortelmans 2018; Nieuwenhuis and Maldonaldo 2018). Attitudes towards single-parent families is a less often analysed topic. The paper provides an overview of attitudes towards single parent families in 35 European countries based on data of the European Values Study (2008). The analysis covers two statements: 'If a woman wants to have a child as a single parent, but she doesn't want to have a stable relationship with a man, do you approve or disapprove?' 'If someone says a child needs a home with both a father and a mother to grow up happily, would you tend to agree or disagree?' Four clusters of countries could be distinguished. In the first cluster, the agreement level with the first and the disagreement level with the second statement are both moderate (e.g. most Scandinavian countries). In the second cluster, there is a moderate level of support towards the first statement, but a low level of disagreement regarding the second statement (e.g. most of the post-socialist countries). The third cluster composites countries (Denmark, Iceland and Spain) with extreme high level of support towards the first and a moderate level of disagreement regarding the second statement. The fourth cluster includes countries (e.g. most of the Southern European countries), with conservative attitudes regarding both statements. The paper investigates these clusters in more detail.

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The Effect of the Simple and Complex Single-parent Household on Low Birth Weight. The Spanish Case.

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The decline of the traditional family model has given way to the rise of different types of households, including simple and complex single-parent households. In this specific case, the simple one is made up of single mothers with children and the complex one is made up of single mothers with children plus other people, generally the child's grandmother or grandfather.

There is a large body of literature on the effect of household structure on birth outcomes. Mothers who have a partner and live with her have better outcomes than those who do not have a partner and live alone (Albrecht, Miller and Clarke 1994; Castro 2010; Barr y Marugg 2019). However, there have not been many studies focused on the specific effect of family support within single-parent households and how the latter affects birth outcomes. Based on a comparison between the two types of single-parent households, the aim of this study is to analyse whether household structure influences low birth weight of children.

This research takes advantage of the opportunity to use a new database linking the Natural Population Movement records from 2011 to 2015 with the 2011 Spanish Census, provided by the Spanish National Institute of Statistics.

Logistic regression results indicate that there is a relationship between single-parent household structure and low birth weight, since complex single-parent households are supported by some family members.

RN13_T05_04 | Gender-Arrangements and the Division of Work within Couples I

Fathers, Mothers and Children: Visitation Rights For The Non-Resident Parents In Latvia

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When divorced partners cannot agree on the visitation rights of the non-resident parent, the dispute can be brought to the court. In Latvia, the law does not give the judges any guidelines on how to make the judgment, except that it must be made "in the interest of a child". This study looks at the court decisions in Latvia for the period 2017-2019 on the non-resident parent's visitation rights to explore how the judicial system frames family and childcare after divorce. How many hours, days and holidays non-resident parents, on average, are spending with their children? Is it equal for men and women, or there are signs of discrimination for any of them? The findings from the quantitative study of court decisions show that non-resident parents are spending significantly less time with their children than the residing parent. However, for the most part the taken decisions highlight what society considers as socially acceptable regards post-divorce family life.

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What Influences Paternal Childcare Involvement From Nine Months To Eleven Years Post Birth In The UK?

Helen Norman

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Fathers' roles have been adapting over the last three decades but 'breadwinning' remains pivotal to 'good' fathering and the work schedules associated with fathers' employment remains key in shaping their involvement in childcare and domestic work. Yet questions around the relative impact of fathers' and mothers' employment on paternal childcare involvement remain unanswered, and little is known about the longer term impacts – namely, whether the way that parents' organise their work and childcare arrangements in the first year of the child's life influences paternal childcare involvement as the child grows older. This paper builds on earlier analysis (e.g. Norman et al 2014; Fagan and Norman 2016) using the UK's Millennium Cohort Survey to explore what influences paternal involvement in childcare at five key stages of the child's life: nine months, three, five, seven and eleven years post-birth. Through longitudinal structural equation models, I identify which household and employment factors are associated with paternal involvement and at what stage of the child's life these influences are most important. I also establish (i) the longer-term impact of taking leave from work in the immediate post-birth period and (ii) whether being involved in the first year of parenthood shapes fathers' later (pre- and school-age) involvement at ages three, five, seven and eleven. The findings shed light on what enables and hinders fathers from being involved parents at different stages of the child's life, and they also help us to evaluate which policy interventions are the most effective in supporting fathers' long-term childcare involvement.

Mothers As Main Caregivers. Competences, Responsibilities And Wishes

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This proposal presents the results of the doctoral thesis titled "The Construction of Motherhood in Mommy Blogs Discourses. Motivations, perceptions and preferences of readers" (2019) that analyzed the discourse of 40 posts and their comments of the 5 mommy blogs with the greatest visibility in Spain in relation to the topics that most interest mothers. In addition, these results are complemented by the ones obtained in the recent research "The ideology of intensive motherhood as the axis of gender symbolic violence" (2020) that performed 6 life stores to mothers and their adolescent daughters.

Specifically, the proposal focuses on the results linked to the research question: what is the model of motherhood that predominates in the discourse of blogs aimed at mothers? and more specifically to the objective aimed to discover mothers perceptions regarding the representation of parenting roles On the other hand, the construction of the theoretical framework was based on key concepts such as the definition of intensive motherhood by Sharon Hays (1998) or the postulate "the personal is political" by Carol Hanish (1969).

Both investigations suggest that the dominant idea of intensive motherhood is the responsible for women identifying the figure of "good mother" with the role of "caregiver" (understanding the absence or incompetence of the father). The same way, although many mothers say they do not agree with current models of fatherhood; on the other hand, they defend biological motherhood that places the father in a position of incompetence in relation to the care of children. All of this generates contradictions between their interests and their ideals, feelings of guilt and frustration.

Keywords: motherhood, parenting roles, co-responsibility, motherhood ideals and imaginaries.

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Do Involved Fathers Promote Gender-Egalitarian Attitudes in Their Children? A Study on the Intergenerational Transmission of Gender Roles

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Objective: This study examines the influence of four dimensions of paternal involvement in family life across 10 years on the gender-role attitudes of their children by age 14: paternal warmth, childcare time, and housework time, as well as maternal sense of fairness with the division of domestic tasks.

Background: Recent research suggests that, in wealthy democracies, paternal involvement in the lives of children is increasing. Yet while previous studies on fathers' involvement have considered paternal influence on child cognitive or socio-emotional outcomes, studies have not addressed paternal influence on children's gender-role attitudes. Meanwhile, studies on the intergenerational transmission of gender roles have analyzed maternal influence on children's gender-role attitudes and neglected the role of paternal influence. This study engages these two strands of research in response to the relatively unaddressed question of the effects of paternal involvement in children's development of gender-role attitudes.

Method: We used the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC) with biannual observations over 10 years for 2,025 children born between 1999-2000 who lived with both biological parents.

Results:

Multivariate regression models indicated that, among paternal involvement measures, the most powerful predictor of children's gender-role attitudes at age 14 was the time fathers spent doing housework—particularly when mothers were not employed. It was, however, fathers' housework time relative to mothers' housework time, rather than hours total, that had the biggest impact on children's gender-role attitudes.

Conclusion: These results suggest that co-responsible distribution of unpaid labor (and especially of housework) between parents when children are young, leads to increased gender egalitarianism in the attitudes of children at age 14.

RN13_T06_01 | Family Planning, Fertility, and Reproductive Technologies I

Fertility and Social Uncertainty in Lithuania: the Analysis of 1970–1984 Birth Cohorts

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A lot of studies have been conducted in order to identify and to explain declining or low fertility in Central and Eastern Europe as well as in Lithuania since 1990s. The investigations are mainly based either on theoretical framework of the Second Demographic Transition or economic theories that correspondingly emphasize the impact of changes in cultural values or structural economic constrains. The emerging new theoretical framework, covering uncertainty and vulnerability considers not only economic, but also social factors, provides an opportunity to investigate fertility issues from a different angle.

The aim of this presentation is to reveal the main findings of the research of 1970–1984 birth cohorts in Lithuania. These cohorts have experienced various types of uncertainty and vulnerability caused by the consequences of the collapse of the socialist system in the 1990s. The interconnections between uncertainty and fertility are analyzed retrospectively. The research is based on analysis of biographical interviews conducted in 2018-2019. The analysis is focused on preconditions and factors of planned fertility. The results show that some stability was required for childbearing. For instance, despite the fact that cohabitation was the preferred form of primary union formation, the marriage for these cohorts was an important condition for fertility intentions.

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Postponement of Childbearing and Health Outcomes of Mothers

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The shift in childbearing towards older ages has constituted one of the most significant demographic and societal trends observed in central and eastern European countries since the 1990s. Therefore, increasing attention is being devoted to the consequences of fertility postponement, especially in connection to low fertility, increasing rates of childlessness, changing life cycle and timing of its various stages, as well as norms and values associated with parenthood. Despite there are advantages of later motherhood, reproductive ageing represents a decline in fecundity, difficulties of conceiving and increased use of ART. Moreover, advanced maternal age is also a risk factor for adverse birth outcomes. Older mothers are at higher risk of pregnancy complications and complications related to delivery (miscarriage, preterm birth, low birth weight, stillbirth, multiple births, caesarean section).

This paper will focus on the impact of fertility postponement on the health risks of mothers in Czechia, where the process of parenthood postponement has taken place very intensively over the last 30 years from the very young age of mothers in the early 1990s to the current timing of reproduction on the European Union average. Findings can serve to increase awareness of potential mothers or for implementation of relevant family and health policies.

The research will be based mainly on anonymised individual data obtained from national health registers managed by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics (IHIS). These registers contain data on the reproductive history of mothers, the course of the pregnancy, childbirth and the new-born child.

Fertility Postponement in Spain: Does it Inevitably Lead to a Smaller Family Size?

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Fertility postponement is considered a major underlying cause of fertility decline. Since women's reproductive period is relatively short, the later a woman starts having children, the less time she has to achieve her desired family size. Among the different causes of postponement, researchers stress the difficulty to reach adequate economic and occupational stability to form a family. For women with tertiary education, this stability may come later, delaying the age at first motherhood. However, these women may end up in their reproductive careers with a larger family size than those with lower educational attainment.

I use the 2018 Spanish Fertility Survey to assess the effects of the postponement of the first child on the final number of children women achieve in Spain, an interesting case of study given the lowest-low fertility rates and the late age of entry into motherhood. Using Poisson regression models and including interaction effects between age at first birth and educational attainment, I observe that late mothers end up in their reproductive careers with fewer children than those who start earlier. Nevertheless, this effect is not as perceptible among women with tertiary education, who end up with more children than late mothers with lower educational attainment. The higher household income these women achieve contribute to this ability to catch up. These findings are relevant because they illustrate the consequences on fertility derived from the precariousness among young individuals in Spain, especially those with lower educational levels.

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Can Covid-19 pandemic influence the fertility intentions among Hungarians?

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Current special situation caused by the pandemic also could affect individual decision-making about fertility for different reasons. Actually, it can have a double relevance. One is when somebody gets infected by COVID-19 and the other when somebody is affected by the social, economic, cultural, and psychological consequences of Covid-19 (Settersten et al. 2020). The direct relationship between COVID-19 infection and fertility are already proven. For example, Khaili and co-authors (2020) found that there is a relationship between Covid infection and male reproduction and it also has an effect on pregnancy outcome (Khaili et al. 2020). However, the effect might be larger in volume than the infection. COVID-19 can have an indirect effect on fertility and family patterns because of many reasons. Just to mention some cases: pregnant women don't know whether their partner can be inside the maternity ward (Davis-Floyd et al 2020), or whether they will get the sufficient treatments. In addition, it can also have an effect via economic uncertainty (Luppi et al. 2020).

In this research we aim to examine how the Covid-19 influence young men and women fertility intentions in Hungary. To answer this question, we use both quantitative analyses based on the representative survey conducted in Hungary at the end of 2020 and 40 interviews that were conducted among 20–40-year-old men and women who have maximum 1 child in Hungary. Our preliminary analysis of the Hungarian representative survey has shown that around 10% of couples who planned to have children before Covid-19 have postponed or changed their plans due to the pandemic situation. The interviews can show the exact mechanism behind their decisions' changes.

RN13_T06_02 | Work-Family Balance, Work-Family Conflicts, Parental Leave III

Perceptions And Practices Of Gendered Parenting In Transitional Phases Of The Life Course.

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Research question: How do pregnant couples on the verge of becoming parents and parents becoming so-called "empty nesters" discuss and anticipate their (changed) parenthood?

Theoretical approach: We focus on family-biographical transitional situations. According to anthropological initiation and ritual research (van Gennep 1981, Turner 1964) as well as sociological life course research (Kohli 1985; Mayer/Huinink 1990; Scherger 2007) they show a particular crisis potential and a specific need for response.

Data and methods: Qualitative content analysis was conducted upon advice books and internet forums dealing with pregnancy, birth and the transition in the so-called "empty nest". Respective findings were amended by hermeneutically analysed ethnographically observed birth preparation courses and narrative interviews with parents whose children left home.

Main findings and interpretation: The proposed paper presents results of a German research project on becoming parents, separation and moving out of the children. In the first transition phase (entering parenthood), an external and self-attribution of primary maternal responsibility is established through references to the body. This is consolidated and legitimized by naturalization and results in gender-differentiated care and employment constellations. Although, family upheaval phases do offer the opportunity to restructure everyday family life and to renegotiate tasks there is a tendency for couples not to fundamentally change once established divisions of care and labor after the children left home, let alone to return to distributions effective prior to entering parenthood.

The Promotion of Caring Masculinities in Spanish Companies. How Does it Work?

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This organizational analysis is based on five case studies of Spanish companies, which display some good practices for involving men in personal and familial care activities. We aim to show the Work Live Balance (WLB) which exist in middle-large companies of different sectors and which are used by men to care for their children, their partners, elderly relatives or themselves. Based on qualitative interview data from organizational experts, male employees with caring obligations who actually take up some measures and also their partners, it contributes to the ongoing debate on a developing concept of caring masculinity. This contribution reveals a more complete picture of care sharing and its effects on family life and gender equality. It focuses on barriers hindering men's taking up unpaid care tasks, as well as support factors, including a multidimensional approach on different levels, such as company cultures, gendered substructures/informal structures, leadership, relevant players and networks, implementation of official regulations and role models within companies. The findings highlight that the organizational culture of companies is key to enable caring masculinities, in particular how leadership at different levels manage diverse WLB needs and how co-workers, in particular other men, react to demands to adapt working conditions to care responsibilities. Directors, Human Resources staff, supervisors and workers' councils' representatives have the capacity to manage and decide on how to facilitate WLB for all employees and to include gender experts into decision making. In addition, information, communication, training and awareness raising is very important to change gender stereotypes and to promote men's use of measures without penalisations (loss of wage, of opportunities for training and of promotion opportunities).

Work-Life (Im)Balance? An Explorative Qualitative Study Among Mothers and Fathers of Persons with Disabilities in Poland.

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The aim of this paper is to reconstruct the meaning of professional activity and to present strategies for coping with work-life balance among parents of persons with disabilities in Poland. Research proves that having a child with disability very often results in a lower financial status, work overload, and the necessity to manage the child's rehabilitation. The theoretical context of the study includes Herbert Blumer's concept of giving meaning to objects as well as Erving Goffman's notion of stigma by association. The context of the study is illustrated by a brief description of the sit-in protests organized by persons with disabilities and their parents in the Polish Parliament in 2014 and 2018. As such, it refers to the social policy system in Poland. The explorative study was carried out among mothers and fathers of persons with various disabilities in Poland. Individual in depth interviews were conducted with eight participants. The results show two main types of strategy: working-mode-related and values-related. Both generational and gender differences are present in managing work-life balance.

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Parenthood and Gender Gap in Leisure: a Cross-national Time Use Comparison

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Research on gender inequality has amply assessed the paid work, housework, and childcare gaps existing among men and women in current families. Yet, research on gender inequality in the use of time for leisure activities has been less prevalent, and the search for cross-national differences on the gendered leisure patterns has almost been omitted. Through a set of Fix-effect regression analyses, this study aims to broaden the knowledge about gender inequalities among mothers and fathers with under-aged children by analysing differences in leisure time. The main contribution of our study is that

we analyse gender differences in European countries adopting a couple perspectives as we are able to analyse simultaneously the time use of both partners and address gender differences within the couple. The institutional context is introduced by comparing countries that represent different gender cultures and different levels of diffusion of the dual-earner dual-career family model. Results reveal how mothers do gender through leisure, resulting in less leisure time, less quality in leisure, and more time on children-oriented leisure being alone. The family arrangement of couples deeply moderates the existent gender gaps, with mothers on Female Breadwinner couples strongly suffering from leisure deficits. Whilst the country's cultural and contextual factors shape the relationship between gender and leisure, no great evidences were found for the moderating role of socio-economic, socio-cultural, and relative resources of couples. This study uses the Multinational Time Use Study (MTUS) for five countries (Finland, Spain, Italy, France, and the UK) which surveys were run between 2008 and 2014.

RN13_T06_03 | Family Formation and Dissolution III

Postdivorce Kinship Networks

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Kinship networks comprise a range of relatives commonly residing outside of the household, such as people's siblings, cousins, or aunts and uncles. Kinship networks change across major life course transitions, such as marriage and divorce. Whereas it is generally acknowledged that marriage extends kinship networks to a binuclear structure (i.e., the partner's relatives become part of people's kinship network), the effects of divorce on the structure of kinship networks are less clear.

In this contribution, we explore how the kinship network of married parents differs from that of divorced parents. We consider the extent to which ten different kin (i.e., parent's own and their respective (ex)partner's parents, siblings, nephews/nieces, aunts/uncles, cousins) are featured in the kinship networks of married or divorced parents. For our theoretical framework, we extend existing notions of kinship hierarchies, genealogy and equity to include also more distant kin (e.g., cousins)

about which little is known. Furthermore, we theorize how the postdivorce kinship network differs within the group of divorced parents, i.e., between different residence arrangements (sole/shared residence) and forms of repartnering. We base our analyses on recent large-scale (N=4,800) survey data from the Netherlands. For each of the ten different kin, respondents were asked whether they considered them part of their family, relatives, or neither.

Preliminary results show substantial differences between the kinship networks of married and divorced parents. Specifically, the (ex)partner's kin are included to a lesser extent, with this being especially so for more distant kin (e.g., the ex-partner's cousins). These tendencies appear magnified when parents have a new cohabiting partner or spouse after divorce and in case of sole-custody arrangements as opposed to shared residence.

How Children Of Separated Parents View Their New Post-Divorce Family?

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In the context of everchanging family configurations, this paper focuses on children of separated parents' conceptions of what their family is. It is based on an ongoing research project entitled MobileKids: Children in Multi-Local, Post-Separation Families (ERC Starting Grant project – supervision: Prof. Laura Merla) which seeks to understand how the lives of children are affected by divorce, mobility and multilocality in the context of shared custody arrangements, and how children accommodate to this family situation. Moreover, as children's own accounts and experiences of contemporary changes have largely been overlooked up to now, this project considers children as active social actors that can, to various extents, exercise agency and influence on their own lives as well as on the lives of the people surrounding them, while being constrained by institutions.

Based on the analysis of in-depth qualitative interviews – through the mobilization of creative, visual and participatory methods (Socio-Spatial Network Game & Relational Maps) – with over 8 children (ongoing fieldwork) aged 10 to 16 in Belgium, this paper presents how children in shared physical custody perceive the contours and the substances of their family. Contours, here means the actual people that children consider as being a member of their family. Substance, here refers to the dimensions (values, affects, or practices) that

children mobilize to classify, recognize or negotiate the place of each member inside their perceived family – which is particularly of interest in the presence of step-family members.

Stepparents' Financial Contributions In Contemporary Stepfamilies

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Parents invest two key resources to improve children's life outcomes: money and time. The rise in stepfamilies has led to concerns as stepparents may invest less than biological parents. So far, research focused on stepparents' time involvement. We know very little about stepparents' financial contributions, especially for stepmothers and nonmarried stepparents. These are important gaps as financial contributions is a notably gendered parental task, also one that can be legally required depending on the type of relationship between the stepparent and the biological parent, and children's residence; e.g., in the Netherlands, married stepparents with resident minor stepchildren are required to provide financial support. In this research, we study the extent of stepparents' financial contributions to their stepchildren and what determines these contributions. We investigate the roles of stepparents' gender, type of relationship in a stepfamily, children's residence, stepparents' other responsibilities (i.e., another child from a previous relationship), their income, and children's other parental figures (i.e., other biological and step-parents). We, further, examine whether these determinants differ depending on stepparents' gender. Our data comes from the second wave of the New Families in the Netherlands survey (2015/16; N~3500) among divorced and separated parents with minor children. Because of its large scale and recency, the dataset includes sufficient numbers of nonmarried stepparents (i.e., cohabiting and LAT), those with part-time and nonresident stepchildren and stepmothers. Our descriptive results show that stepmothers contribute less than stepfathers. Marital ties, co-residence with stepchildren, and not having other responsibilities correlate positively with stepparents' contributions. The results of multiple regression analyses will be presented.

Stepmothers´ Experiences of Care

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This presentation discusses results from an ongoing study about care between generations in Swedish stepfamilies. To be more precise, I examine stepmothers' experiences of care during the upbringing of a stepdaughter. The study is based on 19 life story-interviews with 1) stepmothers who have become step grandmothers and 2) stepdaughters who have become mothers. This presentation is based on nine interviews with stepmothers. It focuses on care during the stepdaughters' childhood, in particular how care is done as a moral practice and negotiated with stepdaughters and parents over time. Underlying values, principles, motives and possible turning points are examined. The result shows that stepmothers´ relationship to stepdaughters is in several ways characterized by ambivalence. For example, while norms related to motherhood seem important when negotiating the relationship, claiming the role of a mother is considered morally wrong. Also, although the relationship between stepmothers and stepdaughters is sometimes regarded as close, it is yet never seen as close as biological relationships. Results also indicate that principles of justice and the best interest of the child guide negotiations of the relationships. The meaning of these principles are however negotiated in different ways. Finally, while most stepmothers in this study seem to take on a lot of caring responsibilities, they simultaneously find ways to morally legitimatize not taking on specific caring responsibilities. This result differs from research findings indicating that stepmothers find it difficult to morally legitimatize why they do not take responsibility for the care of stepchildren.

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RN13_T06_04 | Family Research Methodologies and Methods

"Triangulating Perspectives in Family Research"

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Transition to parenthood affects both partners. To understand dynamics and sense-making within this time of change, the perspective of both partners should be taken into account. Multiple perspective interviews (MPIs) involve interviewing members of a social group separately and triangulating their accounts during analysis to gain insights into the functioning of families. The integration of perspectives allows for a richer understanding of family dynamics. In addition to individual accounts, dynamics and negotiation processes within the couple can be reconstructed.

However, the integration of perspectives is a challenging endeavor. Such approaches are inherently challenging due to the complexity and volume of data involved. Little attention has been paid to the methodological challenges of data analysis in multiple perspectives, particularly with dissonant data. To illustrate the importance of this aspect, we draw on the triangulation metaphor and related epistemological and ontological perspectives, which determine analytic choices and thus yield different forms of knowledge. We show how triangulating perspectives can extend individual-level results, but also how researchers should go beyond a descriptive level of analysis for convergent and dissonant accounts to realize the potential of MPIs. Convergence should not be assumed too hastily, yet, there might be dissonance that cannot be resolved. (Self-)reflection on epistemological views, interpretive practice, and the purpose of MPI as well as their interrelation can increase the strengths of MPI approaches. This in turn can strengthen current family research and broaden the perspective from single family members to a more holistic understanding.

Mixed Methods Approach in Family Migration Research

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Despite the emerging importance of mixed methods research across the social sciences, the combination of quantitative and qualitative methods in family research is limited. One of the reasons is that most researchers are trained either in quantitative or qualitative approaches, but not in both. The main advantage of quantitative study design lies in the standardised questions and the respective analysis with large comparability across demographic groups, time points, geographic locations. However, experiences and dynamics in migrant families are very heterogeneous that need the most appropriate and effective data collection design, methods and tools to capture those. To emphasise the advantages as well as the limitations of the qualitative approach in family migration research, we will look at a case study with the qualitative study design that explores the experiences of Baltic women as mothers in Ireland. This paper will critically reflect and discuss our experience with quantitative and qualitative study approach in family migration research. Respectively, it aims to show arguments for the appropriateness of the mixed methods approach for investigating family issues and addressing meaningfully relevant research questions that will advance the study field of family migration.

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Partnership, Fertility And Social Class: Adoption Of The Social Space Approach

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Current developments of the demographic family events (family formation, childbearing, union dissolution) consistently prove the increasing role of the social stratification. Many countries witness the new social inequalities in fertility. For example, in the Nordic countries, the highest childlessness is among low educated women, childbearing in cohabitation is more prevalent among the low educated. Educational gradient in marriage is also increasingly positive in many countries. Divorce in many countries is more pronounced among the low educated.

Though the stratification of the demographic family behavior attracted a lot of interest, the predominant category remains education. However, currently, one observes the heterogeneity in the educational outcomes. University degree does not guaranty a stable and high-paying job as it was several decades ago.

In this paper we apply the multidimensional concept of social class introduced in the works of Bourdieu (1984; 1996) to the analysis of the partnership and fertility behavior.

Our paper focuses on Lithuania, we use the Families and Inequalities Survey (2019) dataset, which collects rich information on birth cohorts 1970-1984.

In the initial steps of analysis, we applied the multi-correspondence analysis and constructed the social space, which included axis of cultural and economic capital. In the next step, we added to the social space separately the variables on age at first marriage, number of children, marital status. Our preliminary findings show the stratification of the family behavior across the social space. In the further steps of the analysis, we intend to simultaneously consider the fertility and family behavior in the social space. The initial conclusion suggests the potential for the integration of the social space analysis into the family demography research.

Investigating Family Relationships Through Ordinary Domestic Commensality

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Ordinary family meals, also called domestic commensality, constitute unique lenses to investigate intimate family lives, as they are social and cultural events of socialisation into family dynamics. The convivial and healthy meal terminology is often used to refer to domestic commensality, implying that family members coming together to eat necessarily generates a positive experience. This normative representation is heightened in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, during which family meals are often presented as "comforting" compensations during challenging times for families. Family meals are often valued, in particular, for the opportunities they provide to develop communication and strengthen or sustain relationships. However, most of the research on domestic commensality is based on narratives of family food practices, often delivered by mothers, instead of observations of actual practices involving the entire household. How do family interactions and relationships enfold in the context of ordinary domestic commensality? To what extent can ordinary family meals be observed by the researcher, in particular during the Covid-19 pandemic? Our investigation is mainly based on in person observation of ordinary family food practices in ten middle classes families in Lyon (France) and individual semi-directive interviews with the family members. The fieldwork covered a range of practices and interactions, such as the anticipation and preparation of the meal, table manners and conversations and the cleanup. This paper addresses the methodological challenges of investigating ordinary family meals in a context similar to extraordinary commensality and discusses the interactional and relational aspects of domestic commensality.

RN13_T07_01 | Diversified Family Boundaries and Kinship Networks I

Beyond the boundaries of the Nuclear Family: Childless Women's Relationships with Children of Others in Lithuania

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Based on individualization theory, there is no obvious reason why childless individuals should invest in the relationships with their kin (Pollet et al. 2006). Among the few studies that include childless women's relationships with children, it was found that childless women still do parenting work (Martin & Kendig 2012). Yet the ways that childless women communicate with other people's children is still an unresearched area.

The analysis is based on 40 semi-structured qualitative interviews conducted in 2017-2018 with single and coupled women who are voluntarily and involuntarily childless. Two generations of women were interviewed: those who are still in their reproductive years (27- 49) and those who are beyond their reproductive years (50-71).

We aim to reveal the relationship between childless women and the children of these women's relatives or friends.

Most of the interviewed women were involved in taking care of their siblings' or close relatives' children during a period in their lives, and in some cases, these women became substitute parents. The feminization of care work predetermines that such childcare support is not considered as important by childless women. Some women built friendly relationships with children in professional settings: at schools, kindergartens, children choirs, foster homes etc. Only a few women avoided contact with children in their personal lives. The concept of 'community parenting' (Kessler 2007; Evans & Holland 2012), which culturally was a common practice in the beginning of the 20th century in Lithuania, allows us explaining childless women's involvement into childcare, which expands the traditional definition of parenthood.

The Meaning Of Family In Context Of Foster Care: Theoretical Perspectives.

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Contemporary studies within family sociology focus primarily on family relatedness as a socially constructed, recognising that family now take various forms and includes a whole range of permutations and living arrangements. Although, sociological theories relating to family, and intimate relationships have developed considerably the last decades, their application in research in foster care where children live apart from their biological families is limited. By using sociological theories related to family and close relationships, and by borrowing the concept of child agency from childhood studies, there is potential for creating new approaches on how to understand the lives of children currently in substitute living arrangements, and advance professional discretion and communication. This is a gap, in which the present article will contributes to and extend current scientific knowledge in family sociology. Considering the relevance of living space and family arrangements presents a new opportunity to understand families, and highlights the kind of family relationships that may be found in foster care. This study is on-going, and preliminary results will be presented.

Three-generation households in a Central and Eastern European country. The Hungarian case.

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In most European countries, the proportion of three-generation households (TGH) is on a steadily declining trend. There are several reasons for this: the loss of the role of the household as an economic unit, the widening of individual earnings, the extent of the pension scheme and change in attitudes. However, in several developed countries (UK,USA,Canada) the proportion of TGHs has increased significantly recently. This phenomenon is explained by the global economic crisis of the late 2000s. The research examines how economic crises affect the proportion of TGHs in Hungary; how do these affect different strata of society? To answer these questions, we used the 1980-2016 censuses/microcensus. The research finds that in the years of the post-1990 economic crisis, the proportion of TGHs among the lower social strata increased significantly. While in other social strata the declining trend remained. As a result, social disparities increased, and TGHs were increasingly linked to the low-status group. The crisis of the late 2000s, which lasted much shorter and was much less profound than before, found no such effect.

Previous research has found that the TGHs is closely linked to demographic life events and a significant proportion of TGHs last only a short time in an individual's life cycle. Using data from Hungarian GGS the study investigates how the share, transition patterns of TGHs vary by age of the children, mother's relationship status and education attainment of parents. Our research finds that the proportion of TGHs is significantly higher among parents with small children and single-parent families and also among low-educated parents. Compared to the American results (Pilkauskas,2013) the proportion of long-term TGHs is particularly high in Hungary.

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Families and Partnerships Among the Oldest Old Population in Germany – How Divers Are They?

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Background In the sociology of the family there is an ongoing debate on the pluralization of living arrangements. However, not much is known about the families and partnerships of the oldest old population. This contribution examines therefore the heterogeneity of the living arrangements among the population aged 80 years and older in the most populated German state, North Rhine-Westphalia.

Data and methods: Data is derived from the representative survey "Quality of Life and Well-Being of the Very Old in North Rhine-Westphalia" (NRW80+). The panel study was conducted from 2016 to 2020 and covers information of 1,863 individuals aged above 80 years. The prevalence and the transitions of different living arrangements are presented and the measure of entropy is calculated to quantify the amount of heterogeneity.

Results: The most prevalent living arrangements in old age are to live alone, to live with a coresidential partner, and to live together with other family members. Also living-apart-together (LAT) turned out to be a common partnership type. The heterogeneity of living arrangements is high for the age group 80-89 years but it is declining for older age groups.

Conclusions Because of the considerable heterogeneity of living arrangements, the oldest old population should be considered more adequately in the debate on the pluralization of living arrangements. Transitions from coresidential partnerships to LAT are assumed to be a result of one partner moving to a nursing home because of health reasons.

RN13_T07_02 | Work-Family Balance, Work-Family Conflicts, Parental Leave IV

Having a Son, Having a Daughter: Shifts in Roles for Fathers' Involvement in Care.

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Sociological studies deepen the transformations in male parenting, highlighting increasingly individualized paths in life courses. Less attention is paid, however, to whether these transformations involve fathers of boys or girls in a different way, despite neuroscience and social psychology have clearly shown differences in having a daughter or a son and fathers shape attitudes, behaviors, expectations on this "diversity".

The "mighty girl effect" (Borrell-Porta, Costa-Font and Philipp 2019) shows that where daughters are present, the times of fathers dedicated to domestic work and family care are lengthened, more protective attitudes and behaviors increase and, consequently, educational choices are better monitored (Sharrow et al., 2018).

This proposal presents the outcomes of a cross-sectional analysis trough the three different waves of data by the Istat Multipurpose Survey "Aspects of daily life": 1993, 2000 and 2017 (latest wave available) years. A latent class analysis towards stability and changes in fathers' care is proposed. We analyze the relationship between fathers, daughters and sons within the sampled households, focusing on care time and on the choices (also in terms of motivations and expectations) of the children's school path (starting from the attendance of the pre-primary level). In particular, we examine changes over the three decades of the fathers' care and how latent trait representing fathers' care is associated with demographic characteristics.

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The Impact of Parental Leave Reform on Fathers' Leave Take-up in Luxembourg

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In this article, we examine the immediate impact of 2016 Parental Leave Reform in Luxembourg on first-time fathers' parental leave take-up behaviours across different type of workplaces. With the reform in 2016, Luxembourg's parental leave policy became more generous regarding payment, more flexible regarding the modalities of use, and offered a more extended coverage period. An interesting detail about the reform is that it covers not only the parents who had their children in the post-reform period but also the parents whose children under the age of six by the time of the introduction of the reform. This detail in the policy design lets us employ a quasi-experimental design. We apply propensity score matching method using social security register data provided by Luxembourg's General Inspectorate of Social Security (IGSS data). Our study sample comprises Luxembourg-resident first-time parents who had their children born between December 2014 and June 2015 (pre-reform) and December 2016 and June 2017 (post-reform), which makes up 775 fathers and 775 mothers. Descriptive numbers show a sharp increase for fathers' parental leave take-up in the post-reform period. Our preliminary estimations results indicate some 17 per cent increase in parental leave take-up among fathers who had their first child in the post-reform period compared to fathers in the pre-reform group. Looking at parental leave rich households, where both parents are eligible for the leave, we find that partners' characteristics play an essential role in this group of fathers' parental leave take-up more strongly than their workplace characteristics.

Families with Stay-at-home Fathers in Hungary: An Alternative for Mitigation of Parents' Work-life Conflict

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Work-life conflict of parents with young children has long been a topic of interest to scholars, but for a long time it was considered rather a female issue. In recent times, in parallel with changing family roles more and more researchers are dealing with the dilemma of the work-life balance for fathers (e.g. Hobson & Fahlén 2009, Brandth & Kvande 2019, Duckworth & Buzzanell 2009), and increasing attention is being paid also to stay-at-home fathers (e.g. Kramer et al. 2015, Chesley 2011). However, despite the fact, that complicated coordination between career and family life affects the family dynamics, there has been a lack of research on work-life-conflict from the respect of the relationship between both parents' attitude towards family roles, work, and their labour market situation. With our presentation we are filling this gap by answering the question to what extent can involved fatherhood mitigate the work-life conflict of both parents. In our qualitative research, based on 31 semi-structured in-depth interviews with Hungarian stay-at-home fathers and questionnaires completed by the mothers, we focus on a special group of families where the father actually stayed at home with the child(ren) while the mother had a paid job. Analysing the data, we set up a typology of stay-at-home father families of four characteristic family patterns on the basis of the evaluation of both parents' work-life balance. Furthermore, we found, that balanced sharing of domestic works also helps reducing the WLC of the examined families.

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Fathers On 2-Months' Parental Leave – A Sound Or An Insane Idea? Exploration Of The EU Directive ("Work-Life-Balance") Perception And Impact On Polish Families.

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The paper is inspired by the UE Parliament directive that obliges EU members to introduce by 2022 minimum of two months of non-transferable parental leave for fathers. For now, only 13% of Polish parents heard about the directive (IQS; 2020), and parental leave is perceived as attributed to women (only 1% of fathers took it in 2019). Even if the family and gender pattern in Poland is subjected to ongoing sociocultural change and move towards egalitarian, post-materialistic values (Inglehart 1977), Polish family remains traditional on the level of practices. Moreover, the COVID-19 lockdown strengthened traditional division of household chores (IRCenter 09.2020).

The author poses a question: is Polish family ready for the EU directive? How will that affect Polish families?

During the presentation, the awareness and perception of the EU directive in will be analyzed. The focus will be put on the key benefits as well as drawbacks that the directive may bring. Due to a qualitative perspective, the author will present main fears and hopes attributed to the experience of 2-month parental leave for fathers. Taking the pandemic context in consideration, the author will explore if, and how, the COVID-19 experience impacts the perception of family roles, caregiving responsibility, as well as openness to take on parental leave by fathers.

In consequence, the author will deliberate if the EU directive would be an engine to promote equality in the longer perspective, or rather a challenge for Polish families which may see a shift towards conservative notion as more valuable.

RN13_T07_03 | Family Planning, Fertility, and Reproductive Technologies II

Partnership Norms Towards Assisted Reproduction in Hungary

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We will examine the general attitudes of heterosexual men and women between the ages of 20 and 35 to assisted reproduction technologies (ART) as well as their partnership norms related to accessing ART.

This issue is a relevant topic in Hungary because several public policy measures have recently been adopted that may affect their use (as of February 1, 2020, six fertility clinics were nationalized, and from July 1, 2020, not only are assisted reproductive treatments freely available, but also examinations and medicines have become free in Hungary). On the other hand, the Hungarian government has just introduced restrictions on adoption by single persons in order to exclude gay men and lesbian women from the adoption process. However, single women including lesbians have access to ART. To better understand how young men and women think about the links between parenting and partnership forms we conducted eight focus group discussions among young men and women (n=50).

The preliminary results show that there is an overall positive attitude to assisted reproduction. Regarding partnerships norms we found that there is a debate among the focus group participants concerning whether or not same-sex couples should have access to ART. One of the results is that young people admit that they do not have sufficient information about this topic, and they would like to learn more about it.

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Determinants of Self Induced Abortion among Married Women in Ekiti State, Nigeria.

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Social-culturally African society frowns at the practice of induced abortion and It is a fact that abortion is illegal in Nigeria. It's a concern that in-spite of availability of contraceptive services, quite a number of married and un-married women practice abortion. The study administered open-ended questionnaire on 240 married women and 20 IDIs on 20 female married nurses from Teaching Hospital. Findings revealed that, high level of awareness and availability of contraceptives in the study area. Majority (74.6%) of respondents never used any modern family planning method, 46.2% had practiced abortion at a time or the other. Some of the determinants factors discover are misconceptions, believes and perception that are rooted in social and cultural value. Recommendation based on the findings: remedy for mortality related to abortion should go beyond reproductive health awareness; social cultural factors must be address and there is need for active involvement of men (husbands) in family planning programs and implementation.
Key words: Induced abortion, Maternal health, Unintended/Unplanned pregnancy, Perception.

International Surrogacy During a Pandemic: Who is the Victim?

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Introduction: International surrogacy is an increasingly common way to have a child. As this is a largely uncontrolled business or market, it is not possible to determine the number of procedures per year, but we can talk even about tens of thousands. The procedure is often associated with huge problems, the most serious of them is the ex post registration of the child in the applicant's home country.
The unexpected Covid-19 pandemic brought a new problem based on sudden travel restrictions prevented applicants from personal contact with a pregnant surrogate mother, from participating in birth of a child and from taking the child into their own care, including subsequent return to the applicants' home country. Pictures of babies "imprisoned" in the home countries of surrogate mothers have appeared in the world media.
The presentation of the situation was very interesting. Our paper seeks answers to the questions of who is described as a victim in this situation and the reasons why and who calls her that.
Methods: Discursive analysis of available media texts in Czech, English and German, published in 2020.
Results: We identified the following main groups of victims, in our analysis, so far: applicants, child, surrogate mother. The description of the victim is usually very emotional and who is identified as the victim is very much related to the focus of the commentator.
Keywords: international surrogacy, pandemic, victim, media

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Why We Need Better Studies Of Help-seeking For Infertility – A Review Of Existing Studies And Their Conceptual And Methodological Problems

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Medically assisted reproduction is now broadly available in developed countries and its use keeps increasing. However, many people who can be considered eligible for treatment do not use it. Despite the fact that a considerable number of papers have been published in this highly interdisciplinary field of research, we do not have a systematic understanding of who does and who does not seek medical help for infertility and why. This study aims to provide a summary of existing quantitative studies on the determinants of medical help-seeking, discuss core conceptual and methodological problems and thus offer a guide for future research on this topic. This narrative reviews includes 39 studies published between 1990 and 2019. Determinants are assigned to five categories: socio-demographic variables, socio-economic factors, reproductive history, attitudes, and psychological factors. While there has been considerable research on socio-demographic and socio-economic factors, relatively little is known about personal values and attitudes and psychological characteristics. As they seem to be important, further research is needed. Findings from different studies are difficult to compare because of differing research designs and analysis methods. Importantly, the central concepts "infertility" and "help-seeking" are not clearly defined. Most studies completely lack an underlying theoretical foundation. We propose to treat infertility related action as fertility behavior as it aims at realizing a desire for a child. More research is needed that treats help-seeking as a couple phenomenon and considers different stages of help-seeking. Moreover, studies should consider how macro-level structures relate to individual decision-making on seeking medical help.
Keywords: infertility, medically assisted reproduction, help-seeking, developed countries, ART

RN13_T07_04 | Multi-local, Multicultural, and Transnational Families II

Examining Transnational Care Circulation Trajectories Within Immobilizing Regimes of Migration: Implications for Proximate Care

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In this paper we argue that the current political context of restrictionist migration policies is dramatically affecting people's capacity to cross borders to engage in proximate care with their relatives, which is a central, yet often overlooked, feature of transnational care practices. We examine how the wider context of temporality, restrictive mobility, and heightened uncertainty about the future affect people's ability to be mobile and to move back and forth for caregiving. In examining the wellbeing effects of such restrictions, we highlight their variable impact depending on factors such as socio-economic positioning, life-course stage and health. The first sections of the paper present the care circulation framework and the particular meaning and function of proximate forms of care, as well as the main categories of care-related mobility that support this. We illustrate the main dynamics and challenges faced by transnational family members who engage in these care-related mobilities, through three vignettes involving care circulation between India and the UK, China and Australia, and Morocco and Belgium. In the final section, we discuss our vignettes in relation to the political, physical, social and time dimensions of current regimes of mobility that impact on care-related mobilities. We argue that the regimes of mobility that currently govern care-related mobilities are best understood as 'immobilizing' regimes with important and undervalued implications for ontological security and wellbeing. We conclude with a discussion of how the covid-19 pandemic exacerbates this situation.

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Intergenerational Support Structures. The case of Romanian Transnational Families

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This paper describes the latent categories of intergenerational support among Romanian transnational families. Theoretical perspectives such as intergenerational solidarity, the circulation of care and copresence from a distance provide insightful knowledge about why and how transnational families work. The case of Romania is an excellent field of study thanks to the increased outmigration of Romanians towards the developed world. Moreover, previous findings highlight the fact that migration from Romania is highly family-oriented. Based on nation-wide survey data, this work stresses the point that migrant adult children and also non-migrant elderly parents are actively involved in maintaining a family life across borders, comparable to what it was before migration. It is illustrated how care circulates transnationally by distinguishing between upward solidarity, downward solidarity and solidarity without practical support. Finally, this paper highlights how family history and individual structures of needs and opportunities describe these three latent structures of family practices in a transnational setting.

The Division Of Housework Within Interethnic Couples Of Chinese Women And British Men Living In The UK

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Family-based chain migration of female Chinese to UK has been highly gendered and socially accepted. However, little research exists on this growing phenomenon. The study seeks to explore power and intimacy of couples between Chinses women and British men through the lens of housework division, as domesticity offers a unique site for examining the roles of gender, ethnicity and their interaction play in the interethnic household. In-depth semi-structured interview is adopted with 16 couples to explore how interethnic couples perceive and coordinate household labour and gender hierarchy. The study has found that household chores are not mere blocks of tasks that could be clearly divided based on traditional gender norms. Performing ethnicity, for example maintaining ethnic identities and the sense of belonging through cooking, is one of driving reasons why some foreign wives show a clear propensity for domesticity. Besides, rather than harshly demanding wives to look after home well, many husbands nowadays are tend to have more flexible attitudes towards gender-role preferences and actively take up traditionally feminine chores. For some couples who find it difficult to share household chores fairly, outsource is a popular option to safeguard autonomy and avoid potential family tension. Furthermore, high standard of cleanness has long been linked to female gender roles. However, the results of the study indicate that the pursuit of tidiness/ hygiene can be cultural specific, due to the fact that different agents of socialisation have influences on how a person, regardless male or female, views tidiness and hygiene.

Changes in Intergenerational Relations During the Transition to Motherhood: A Longitudinal Study of Chinese Migrant Mothers-to-be Living in the Netherlands Under COVID-19 Pandemic

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The COVID-19 pandemic has changed family life and relationships globally as well as affected the perceived stress among couples, especially during the transition to parenthood. The fear and anxiety of pregnancy have impacted on the marital relationships, and low mood and loneliness as they missed contact with friends and family were often reported. Despite geographic separation in transnational families, a feeling of collective unity of "familyhood" is urgently needed. But how do the young parents-to-be sustain the connectedness and information exchange with family in the topic of parenting and childrearing in distance? This article is based a longitudinal study following three Chinese migrant women living in the Netherland from their three-to-four-month pregnancy till four-month postpartum

stage. Each participant was interviewed through digital communication Apps (WeChat and WhatsApp) from April to Dec 2020. The communication was in form of texting and voice recording. This study focuses on how the Chinese mothers-to-be in transnational families manage their intergenerational interactions with family member living in China about motherhood facing the restrictions under pandemic. It also highlights how social isolation and lack of family support reshape the expectations of motherhood. Meanwhile, to some extent the potential conflicts based on different values in parenting have become mild and relieved due to the long distance. "Absence makes the heart grow fonder" was expressed by all three participants that reflected the attitude towards a "new status" of Chinese family relations.

RN13_T08_01 | Family Patterns, Values, and Practices III

Disclosing Siblings' Relationships from Everyday Life and Family Events

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This paper explores the full and half-siblings' relationships, aiming to understand them through their diversity and temporality, and revealing them as a complex object. How siblings build their relationships? How they display these relationships inside and outside the family? Looking through the everydayness of these relationships reveals siblings' relationships constituted by activities, actions, and ties, which take on meaning at a moment in time and are (re)made over time.

The paper is based on qualitative research, that took place in Portugal, in 2018-2019, conducting 69 life story in-depth interviews. Photo elicitation was used during the interview. The interviews looked up to: a) individual and family trajectories;

b) narratives about family and relationships; c) temporalities, "family events" and traditions; d) everydayness: routines, domestic work, leisure, communication; and e) characteristics of siblings' relationships when comparing with others (for example,

parenting or friendship). All members of each sibling group were interviewed, and participants were selected by several criteria: age of the mother; type of family; size and gender of a sibling group; region and educational level.

This communication focuses on two variables that are crucial to understanding siblings' relationships: space and time. Firstly, cohabitation is the main feature – sharing the same space is a way of knowing each other and bonding. Secondly, space and time crossover allow to understand lifelong changes and discloses different levels of intimacy.

Lastly, events are important to siblings' relationships and to the definition of family identity, strengthen ties, and are crucial to legitimizing these relationships.

We argue that "doing" and "displaying" should be observed in siblings' relationships in two levels of interaction in this space-time crossover: daily contexts and extraordinary events.

Silence As A Family Practice: How Descendants Experience Parental Silence About Their Past. A Qualitative Study In The Context Of Compulsory Social Measures And Placements In Switzerland

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As part of the National Research Program NRP76, this paper investigates compulsory social measures and placements (CSMP) in Switzerland and tackles the perspective of the relevance of these measures to the present and the future. As part of the state welfare and guardianship system, Swiss authorities carried out measures against minors and adults according to cantonal practices and with practically non-existent procedural rights. CSMP caused considerable trauma to those affected and was considered a taboo subject in Switzerland until recently.

This contribution presents empirical results of a study that asks how the social practice of silence on a societal level about CSMP in Switzerland affects families, and how structures of silence are (re-)produced in families (Völter et al., 2005).

Drawing on biographical interviews, Grounded Theory Methodology was used to reconstruct how descendants

experienced their parents' silence regarding their experiences with CSMP.

The results show that the hidden parental past is paradoxically made present and absent at the same time in familial interactional processes. The presence and absence are manifested on the one hand in fragmented verbal forms of communication structured by avoidance, and through nonverbal forms conceptualized as "experiences of silent presence." These include, among other things, feelings of the offspring such as anxiety and compassion, and parental behaviors that are interpreted by the offspring in relation to the silenced past. It becomes clear that parental silence and its consequences can be accompanied by specific stresses for the offspring that must be endured and dealt with. Implications for research are discussed.

Keywords: Family practice / silence / compulsory social measures and placements / Switzerland / Grounded Theory

Family Secrets: Serendipity, Methods And Results Of Told Intimacy

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Secrets are due to be studied sociologically. Whether they are individual or family secrets, they perform important social roles in the dynamics between people and families. Secrets are observatories of the internal dynamics of families, providing rich material for the understanding of family relations and the way they are linked synchronically and diachronically, as well as of the processes of individual management of intimacy, self-presentation and maintenance of the coherency of the biography. Secrets are also observatories of external dynamics. They reveal where the social rules, norms and values in context of the times, disclosing the different power relations of the social fabric in which families are/were inserted when the secrets were "generated" or maintained.

In the scope of the project "Linked Lives: a mixed, longitudinal and multilevel approach to the course of family life", 15 family histories were collected (with life calendars, genealogical trees and semi-structured biographical interviews). Serendipity gave way to the relevance of the family secrets, their natures, impacts and dynamics. Secrets were tackled as units of analysis, in order to protect both families and their secrets. In this communication we present an overview of types, themes, durations, functions, timings and consequences

of the secrets of and within families, always taking into account the gender and social stratification that lays beneath. We present a panoramic and critical observation on the diversity, complexity and relevance of secrets and taboos within family studies.

RN13_T08_02 | Work-Family Balance, Work-Family Conflicts, Parental Leave V

Motherhood Penalty: Beyond Bias? Understanding the Puzzle of Mothers' Career Penalty in 'Post-Biased Societies'

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This paper present a critical review of perspectives on 'motherhood penalty' based on a systematic comparison of research on gender-gaps in wages, careers and hiring from different countries. Our review reveals an intriguing puzzle: While US and European studies of equal CVs, but varying gender and parental status, continue to display gender-bias disfavoring mothers, recent experiments conducted in the Nordics do not show such bias. Presented with the same CV at the same age, mothers are rather preferred than disfavored. Thus, the 'idea of motherhood' may no longer be interpreted as a problem in Nordics. Nevertheless, 'actual motherhood' still present itself as a major cause of gender-gaps in wages and careers.

To understand the puzzle of continued motherhood penalty in 'post-biased societies', we argue the need to move beyond the study of discrimination, perceptions, and preferences and develop our understandings of the structural and cultural conditions that shapes mothers and fathers opportunities to participate, achieve and build equal CVs – at the same time as they are building a family. The many policies of the gender-equal welfare states have transformed work- and family-life in the Nordics in ways that reduce biased perceptions, short-term motherhood penalty and increase gender-equal ideals. Still, recent transformations in the direction of

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more individualized competition may create new challenges of gender-biased structures and outcome – requiring new research and new responses in order to achieve and sustain gender-equality in work and family life.

Shared Parenting In Germany - Rewriting The Norms And Values Of Modern Parenting After Separation

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Shared parenting as a new model of joint custody after divorce or separation has been interna-tionally discussed as a new form of family live for several years now. Whereas other countries have already legally fixed shared parenting as normative model, the German family policy and jurisdiction seems to be still dominated by the traditional residential custody. Moreover, the model of shared parenting has raised controversial discussions of different lobby groups in Germany. The presented mixed-methods study examines the perceptions of parents and children practicing shared parenting in Germany. It especially analyzes the different perceptions of fathers and mothers towards shared parenting and gives emphasize to the well-being of teenagers being raised in shared parenting models. By examining the theoretical backgrounds of modern family sociology the paper discusses the challenges and chances, families are facing when deciding to do shared parenting after separation.

Early Motherhood as an Alternative Career? The Role of Social Policies in Shaping the Effect of Employment Status and Education on Fertility

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The mean age at first birth has risen significantly in Europe, but less so for low-educated women, especially if they are currently without employment. Often, early motherhood has a negative long-term impact on subsequent careers. However, the reproductive polarization differs across welfare regimes. Therefore, this paper examines the effect of education and employment status on the risk of having a first child for young women aged 18 to 26. I explore whether they postpone childbearing until they find a stable position or whether they choose motherhood as an alternative career and how this decision is shaped by different social policies. I utilize panel data for 28 European countries from the EU-SILC and the SOEP and combine it with information on social policies from Eurostat and the OECD.

Using discrete event history models, I show that social policies, which ease the compatibility of family and employment, such as extensive childcare availability and adequately long paid maternity leave, are negatively correlated with the birth risk for low-educated and unemployed or inactive young women. This supports the hypothesis that for women with poor labour market prospects, childbearing and employment are competing options. In contrast, family and unemployment benefits that mitigate the income effect of unemployment have a positive effect on fertility for women with fewer career options. Comparisons with older age groups show that these effects are specific to younger women, supporting the assumption that social policies have a distinct effect on women who have yet to establish themselves in the labour market.

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RN13_T08_03 | Family Formation and Dissolution IV

The Influence of Parental Divorce on Children's Life Course in Japan

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[Objective] This study aims to investigate the influence of parental divorce on children's life course in Japan. Like other developed countries, the number of marital disruptions has increased in Japan over the past decades. While many studies have been hitherto conducted on the relation between parental marital disruption and children's life-course in Europe, there has been little research concerning the impact of parental divorce on children's life-course in Japan. The paper attempts to address the influence of parents' divorce on their childrens' living natal home, cohabitation and marriage from an international comparative persective.

[Data & Method] Data come from the Japanese Generations and Gender Survey (JGGS). This is a nationwide panel survey conducted from 2004 until 2013. The targeted population is Japanese men and women between ages 20 and 45. We selected male and female respondents over age 20 at the time of the first wave of JGGS. Event-history analysis was used to examine the influence of parental divorce on children's living home, cohabitation and marriage. Moreover, socio-economic and demographic variables were also included in our analytical model as independent variables.

[Results] First, results showed that parental divorce hardly increased the risk of children's leaving natal home. Second, the probability of entering a consensual union was greater for children who experienced parental divorce than those who did not experienced. Third, parents' divorce hardly decreased the hazard rate of marriage.

[Conclusion] As far as the present study shows, parental divorce increases a risk of cohabitation in Japan. Hence, while parental divorce tends to promote children to entering a consensual union, marital breakup has no bearing on home-leaving.

Keywords: Parental Divorce, Children's Life Course, Japan

When Parents Scream and Shout – Consequences of Inter-Parental Conflict for Children's Social Well-Being

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The familial context influences children's social behavior and social well-being (CSWB) like no other sphere: Children learn their mode of communication and basics in interpersonal behavior primarily in the parental household. Inter-parental conflict (IPC) compromises family life and poses emotional strain for all family members. Consequently, children might not only suffer from conflict-stricken parental interactions but potentially suffer from harsher parenting behavior following those conflicts. A number of cross-sectional studies show that IPC is associated with child behavior and emotional problems. Drawing upon the Emotional Security Theory, this study explores longitudinal associations between changes in IPC and CSWB and whether parenting behavior mediates this association.

For the analyses I use data from waves 8-11 of the German Family Panel (pairfam) to perform fixed-effects regressions and mediation analyses. The data includes a total of 1,019 children (3,182 observations) between the ages of 7 and 17 who report on IPC, parenting behavior and their own prosocial behavior and peer problems.

The analyses reveal that increased IPC is associated with decreased emotional warmth and increased harsh verbal parenting behavior. Further, increased IPC is related to increased peer problems and decreased prosocial behavior in children. Lastly, the results of the performed mediation analyses indicate that the effect of IPC on CSWB is indeed transmitted via parenting behavior.

The results indicate that increased IPC leads to less warm parenting and harsher verbal parenting, which ultimately reduces CSWB. Consequently, it is likely that changes in IPC are directly and indirectly transferred to their children's social behavior and ultimately to children's social well-being.

Keywords: inter-parental conflict, peer-problems, prosocial behavior, parenting behavior, social well-being

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Family Breakdown And Joint Custody From Children's Perspective.

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How does joint custody affect the well-being of the children? Ultimately, the children are the most affected from the family breakdown so ¿why not ask them how they felt? So far, most research work on this issue in Spain has been made through the perspective of legal operators as well as parents. In order to gain a better insight into the implications of joint custody from the child's perspective, semi-structured interviews were made to ten young people from ages of eighteen to twenty years old from Barcelona. It is important to emphasize that all the participants belong to heterosexual dual-earner families. Our research allows us to gain a deeper understanding of teenagers' perceptions about this type of custody, that supplement previous research using indicators from the Health Behaviour of School-aged Children 2014 Survey. Therefore, getting an innovative perspective will allow us to know how they are enduring this situation from a qualitative longitudinal perspective.

We were surprised to find that each parent provides a certain set of needs for their children. Moreover, it is important to remark that in exclusive custody the parent that owns the custody usually finds it difficult to acquire a healthy work-life balance, as it finds him or herself with a huge amount of both labour and household work. Joint custody seems to satisfy wider needs of the children, or in other words, prevent that the children feel deprived from material and psychological well-being, according to our interviews.

Being a Bonus-Grandchild

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Since the 1970s, the number of couple separations have increased significantly, with many reconstituted families as a result. People of all ages separate and meet new partners, which increases the possibilities of bonus-grandparent/ bonus-grandchild relations to emerge during a lifetime. As many people periodically live in re-shaped families, a bonus-relation can be considered as a relationship that can occur suddenly, be interrupted, cut off, or become life-long. In this way, bonus-relations offer a variation of connectedness. In the unselected family, the bonus-grandparent/bonus-grandchild relation can go from very close intimacy to barely any contact at all. In this paper I explore how bonus-grandchildren define and understand closeness, and intimacy in their bonus-grandparent relations:

How do children view their relationships with bonus-grandparents, and what is the meaning of these relationships in children's daily lives?

In the empiric sample, there are children who has up to 16 grandparent and bonus-grandparent relations (due to parents and/or grandparents re-coupling several times), while for other children, the bonus-grandparent is the only older relative they have. From the perspective of the children, the closeness and importance of the relationship depends on the doings of care and intimacy performed by the bonus-grandparent, where being treated the same or differently from an eventual biological grandchild is key.

Empirical data (biographical interviews, diary interviews, lifelines, drawing exercises with grandchildren) from bonus-grandparents, and bonus-grandchildren has been gathered. So far, more than 20 individuals have been interviewed, several in repeated encounters.

Keywords: Bonus-grandchildren, unchosen family, family of choice, step-grandparent, step-grandchildren

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RN13_T09_01 | Diversified Family Boundaries and Kinship Networks II

How Personal Conceptions of Family Shape Subjective Well-being? Differences in Women and Men's Family Understandings and the Effect on Subjective Wellbeing

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Family members are highly important for individual's happiness. A wide body of research shows that support from a partner, family, and friends is connected to reports of greater subjective wellbeing (SWB). However, the way in which family is understood in many studies relies more on household composition than individuals' personal conceptions of family. This study assumes another perspective and draws on the configurational approach, where specific free-listing tools have been used to map individuals' subjective views of family. We investigate first, the differences in women and men's personal views on who belongs to their family, and second, how these views are connected to the respondents' subjective wellbeing. Our data come from a representative survey conducted in a Finnish small town (N=1965) in 2016. Besides descriptive statistics, we report marginal effects derived from regression models to study the effects of perceived family composition on SWB. The results show that while all respondents' views on their family composition were only rarely restricted to people they lived with, women included more people in their families than men and their multiple family relations were connected to a high level of wellbeing whether or not they were single or lived with a partner. In contrast, for men the high level of subjective wellbeing was connected to living with a partner, while the increase in the number of family members did not indicate higher level of wellbeing. Future research and theoretical implications of the results are discussed at the end of the paper.

Relationship Satisfaction of Couples Living in Switzerland in The Light of Couples' Residential Mobility and Network Overlap

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Network overlap, i.e. the degree to which partners share common network members, has been found to be an important characteristic of couple satisfaction. While many personal relationships are not common to both partners, having shared friends and family helps maintain an identity as a couple. However, there is little evidence about the effect of residential mobility on network overlap and on relationship satisfaction. One may hypothesize that residential mobility impacts negatively network overlap. Romantic partners who have moved to a new place from two distant regions and those where only one of them has moved to that place may share less friends and family members than couples where both partners live near to their place of birth. Couple satisfaction may also be negatively affected when the physical distance to relatives challenges traditional family roles, for example when parents live far away from grandparents. Evidence has shown that couples move sometimes closer to the woman's parents when they have children, which suggests residential strategies to facilitate childcare support from women's parents. Conversely, not being able to move closer to grandparents, may add strains on parents, especially mothers, and the conjugal bond.

Using the Swiss MOSAiCH 2019 survey data (N=2032), we construct a typology of couple's residential history. Multivariate analysis allows assessing the relationships between couples' spatial mobility patterns, the degree of their networks overlap and their conjugal satisfaction measured as a combination of self-reported general quality of the relationship, frequency of dispute and thoughts of separation. First results show that residential mobility has an influence on visits frequency, that varies according to distance and duration of residence in the region of origin, suggesting adaptive effects.

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Life Satisfaction Linked to Different Independence from Parents Conditions in Romanian Emerging Adults

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The presentation refers to the statistical analysis of the 3rd wave of a longitudinal online survey on the transition of Romanian adolescents to adulthood. The study debuted in 2012, with a nationally representative sample (3509 final graders in high school), followed in 2014 (1509 respondents). In the 3rd wave, we tracked 854 respondents. The average age is 25.07 years, SD=0.46). Most of the young people in the initial sample are graduates of higher education: 40.5% have a bachelor's degree, 36.2% have a master's degree. There are also 13.7% who have graduated twelve classes, but without Baccalaureate. A percentage of 67.1% young adults in this sample left the parental "nest", 87.6% are employed, 60.2% are involved in a romantic relationship, 21.9% are married and 11.8% are parents. According to the conceptualization of dependency by young adults, we explored how the graduation of university studies influences employment, family formation and child bearing by gender and the life satisfaction, by "totally dependent", "partially independent" and "totally independent" young adults.

Children's Well-Being in Sole and Joint Physical Custody Families

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Joint physical custody (JPC), a parental care arrangement in which children live with each parent about equally after separation or divorce, is an increasingly common phenomenon in many countries. This is a major shift away from the standard of sole physical custody (SPC), in which children live primarily with one parent – usually their mother – after family dissolution. Although attention to JPC by social scientists is growing, and the effects of this arrangement on children's well-being are the subject of highly ideological debates, there is currently little empirical evidence with statistical power on JPC. Using data from Family Models in Germany (FAMOD), a survey of post-separation families conducted in 2019, we investigated the asso-ciation between physical custody arrangements after separation or divorce and four dimen-sions of children's well-being: psychological, physical, social, and cognitive/educational. The results provided support for the hypothesis that children living in JPC families fare significantly better than children living in SPC families on all four dimensions of well-being. However, after controlling for a set of child, parent, and separation characteristics, as well as for the quality of family relationships, the differences between children from SPC and JPC families disappeared. In sum, the quality of family relationships was found to be more important for children's well-being than the physical custody arrangement.

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Re-thinking Work-family Dynamics In Italy: an Analysis Of Promising And Innovative Practices

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The changes in the regulations concerning the work-family balance system in Italy over the last 20 years result from a critical reflection carried out at the national level. The main aim is to allow the companies concerned to experiment with positive actions to transform critical organisational issues into opportunities for growth and development, meeting both employees and managers' needs with family care responsibilities without underestimating productivity or company performance. Over time, Italian companies have paid more attention to the activation of innovative measures in reconciliation, experimenting with new formulas instead of focusing only on the parental leave mechanism and thus going beyond the obligations established by law and the national labour contract. In this contribution, we present

some of the possible actions to be implemented – using case-study methodology - at the level of both work flexibility, smart working and new service opportunities. We analyse two specific case studies that highlight positive experiences and innovations in the mutual enrichment perspective between families and companies. Results show that different forms of family-friendly practices and various type of company welfare can be introduced in companies. These formulas allow personalisation of reconciliation with positive consequences on people's quality of life inside and outside the workplace, and, in the long run, companies can see reduced absenteeism rates for family reasons. To promote this kind of contributions, there must be adequate communication of their use in the company and a reliable territorial network for their activation and dissemination. Besides, real family-work services could be set up in the workplace to be offered to staff, such as specialist advice, guidance, and information provision.

The Impact of Paternity Leave Compared to Unemployment on Child Care and Housework Distribution in Spain

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There is growing evidence that paternity leave has a socializing effect on childcare. However, it is has not been identified yet its impact in forthcoming stages and neither if other situations, such as unemployment, have a similar influence in paternal involvement in childcare. Based on the Fertility Survey 2018, this paper aims to (1) analyze the relationship between the duration of paternity leave and father's involvement in care and domestic activities in the short, medium and long term; and (2) examine the association between unemployment and paternal involvement in these activities. The results show that prolonged leaves are related to a greater dedication of time to care activities and housework, although only in the former the effect is maintained in the long term. Regarding unemployed fathers, these individuals show more involvement in childcare during the first year, but the effect disappears later and there is no significant relationship with housework. In this sense, time availability motivated by unemployment does not

seem to transform gender roles in the same way as it is produced by the use of paternity leave.

On The Treadmil of Pandemic Everyday Life:Work-Life Boundary Dynamics In Three Types of Organizations in Poland

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Our presentations aims to examine the subject of boundary work and management in the pandemic, taking into account the employment mode and family status of the researched participants. We present (1) changes the coronavirus pandemic has caused in lives of men and women as well as (2) responses and adjustments to these changes, including undertaken institutional and non-institutional alleviating measures, through the lens of the linkages between work and non-work aspects of their lives.

We will discuss implemented border management strategies undertaken during the pandemic by researched participants: the strategy of rational regulation of work-life interface as well as various strategies of contesting and blurring work-life boundaries.

Our presentation is based on research project (etnographic interpretive paradigm) during which 12 people (6 women and 6 men) were examined. The respondents were selected on the basis of quota sampling with the type of organisation (family micro-businesses, non-governmental organisations which work on project base mode, and corporations) and their family situations (families with dependent relatives and without them). Participants were asked (1) to keep a diary for one week, (2) to provide a story completion, (3) to take part in the In-Depth Interview.

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Working from Home and Work-family Conflict: Longitudinal Evidence from Australia

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About one in four Australians regularly worked from home in 2018, and this share has since further increased due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Yet, despite numerous studies, there is no agreement in the literature on whether working from home (WFH) produces good or bad work-life outcomes. On the one hand, home workers are saving on commuting time and often have increased schedule flexibility. On the other hand, WFH blurs the boundaries between working time and leisure, increasing the risk of overtime hours and negative mood spillover from work to family.

Against this background, this paper investigates the effects of WFH on work-family conflict (WFC) among Australian parents, using longitudinal data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey (covering 2001 to 2019). We measure WFC by a four-item scale reflecting how much workers' job demands interfere with their parenting and family role. An example is: "Because of the requirements of my job, I miss out on home or family activities that I would prefer to participate in". Our study goes beyond previous research through its specific focus on parents, use of longitudinal methods, and an investigation of the mediators linking WFH to WFC.

Preliminary results show that regular WFH is associated with reduced WFC for women, whereas there is no general effect for men. Further, WFC decreases with the share of total working hours worked from home. Mediator analysis suggest the work-family benefits of WFH are mainly due to increased schedule control.

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Sickness as a Family Transition Challenging the Interplay Between Family and Work

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Today family transitions become increasingly challenging and, even if often invisible, they inevitably impact on professional life.

This topic was dealt within a broader quanti-qualitative research project - "Ageless Talents" (2017-2018) funded by Valore D - carried out in Italy on workers aged between 50 and 69: 73% of interviewed reports an event that significantly changed one's life, in particular divorce, loss of a loved one and illness.

Through focus group we focused on a challenging transition - managing illness in the workplace - aimed at understanding and deepening personal experiences and motivations of different categories of workers: manager, executive, office worker, manual worker.

First of all, the importance of narrating and reconstructing the continuity of one's life story emerges. Companies are faced with very different situations (such as tumors, neurodegenerative and autoimmune diseases ...) that can directly touch the worker or one of his family members. In both cases we can distinguish two temporalities or phases: an emergency phase- close to the illness event and requiring immediate coping and a detachment from work - and a chronicity phase- at a distance from the event, with more dilated and blurred temporal boundaries where the worker can resume work even with some precautions and modulations. Work allows continuity, despite the disease, although specific measures are needed to allow people to rebalance their personal life spheres.

Thus, the research project gave us back the urgency and importance of giving voice to topics that usually struggle to find a suitable time, space and interlocutor.

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Life Course Generational Placements in the Family System and Individuals' Well-Being and Health in Later Life

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Previous research has demonstrated that intergenerational family transitions, like entering (grand-) parenthood and losing a parent, are closely related to short-term fluctuations but also long-term consequences for subjective well-being and health. Following the family life course perspective and understanding the family as a system, this paper uses generational placement trajectories, i.e., sets of (multiple) family transitions and their timing across individual life courses, to predict well-being and health in later life. We assume that the interplay of different transitions influences later-life outcomes holistically.

Based on individuals aged 60-75 from the German Study of Ageing, sequence and cluster analysis identified six typical patterns of generational placement trajectories ranging from patterns with multiple transitions early in life to more stable clusters with fewer transitions later. Subsequently, regression models revealed that – irrespective of the timing of filial bereavement – individuals experiencing clusters without children were least and with earlier (grand-)parenthood most satisfied with life. Overall, earlier parental death was associated with lower functional and physical health. However, (later) parenthood weakened the relationship to functional health. Members of the most common pattern, the 3-generation-family with later transitions, exhibited best functional health. Childless individuals who lost their parents late reported best physical health while childless with early filial bereavement reported the worst. Depressive symptoms were not related to the trajectories.

The current analysis highlights the importance of considering the interplay of multiple family transitions across the life course to better understand how the family as a system affects overall well-being and health far into later life.

Multiple Social Roles In Early Adulthood And Later Mental Health: Gender Differences In Different Labour Market Contexts

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Work and family roles entail divergent responsibilities, which can be a source of conflict, especially in young adulthood – the so-called "rush-hour" of life. Combining multiple social roles can result in stress or strain but it can also function as a resource for later mental health across the life course. The aim of this study is to investigate combined employment, parenthood and partnership trajectories of men and women during early adulthood and to examine the relationship of these trajectories with depressive symptoms at older age.

We used harmonised data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) and the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) with retrospective information on employment, partnerships and parenthood histories between age 25 and 40 for men and women from 22 European countries (n=42,340). We applied sequence analysis and Ward's linkage clustering to group trajectories into clusters. We then used multilevel models to analyse the links between combined employment and family roles and later mental health in different historical labour market contexts.

Men and women with fewer social roles (e.g. partnered workers without children) reported higher levels of depression than those who combined work, partnership and parenthood between age 25 and 40. Results for women differ between countries, depending on the female employment rates around the time of labour market entry.

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Disability and Gender in the Formation of Couples. Revisiting Some Classic Sociological Processes.

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While the sociodemographic determinants of couple formation have been well established, the way in which disability enters into these mechanisms has been little explored, and even less in a gender-sensitive way. Yet, for people with childhood-onset impairments, difficulties in accessing conjugal life (intimate cohabiting relationships) have been documented. Based on 37 interviews conducted between December 2019 and June 2020 in France with people who have grown up with a visual impairment (20, including 12 women, 8 men) or with specific learning difficulties (17, including 8 women, 7 men, 2 non-binary individuals), we find that, just like social class or age, disability shapes the attitudes towards couple life, the nature of physical and digital venues where partners meet, and the matching process. Moreover, within the disabled population itself, some variations in the schemes are to be noticed, depending on the visibility of the condition, the nature of the limitations, and the familiary with institutions in the disability sector. Furthermore, although the heterosexual respondents seem to align themselves with certain classic male and female standards of conjugality (restrictions on partnering induced by pre-existing informal help work among women, masculine and masculine norms of self-presentation, injunction to male paid work), two dimensions suggest more complex interrelationships between disability and gender: exposure to violence is framed either from a gender or a disability perspective, but never cumulatively, as multiple affiliations make each other invisible ; and stakes of financial and human dependence are framed by respondents of all genders as a mere disability issue.

RN13_T10_01 | Multi-local, Multicultural, and Transnational Families III

Migration Decisions, Gender Roles, and Comparative Advantages – A Cross National Analysis

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Economically motivated family location moves are key ways to accumulate human capital and provide opportunities to reduce gender earnings differentials, but may asymmetrically favoring career profiles of either women or men (Cooke 2013). The paper aims to contribute to a more accentuated explanation of economically motivated family migration. Based on representative longitudinal data (CNEF 1980-2018) the paper focuses on long distant moves of dual-earner couples in two observation periods in countries with different welfare state regimes. Theoretically, the paper balances human capital approach (Sandell 1977), relative resource theory (Blood and Wolfe 1960), and gender role explanations of family migration (Bielby and Bielby 1992). We test the hypotheses that gender asymmetries of migration decisions, and net returns to residental moves are explained by human capital investments, family role models, comparative advantages, and intra-household earnings distribution. Methodologically, we fit random effect dynamic probit models, and conditional difference-in-differences models. The paper is structured in five sections: (1) discusses the relevant literature, (2) describes the database, (3) presents methodological issues, (4) presents empirical results, and (5) concludes

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Negotiating Gender Roles at the Shared Space of the Intercultural Home

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Being engaged intimately with a partner from another culture is a profound change for both of the partners with a shift in power relations what, according to Beck & Beck-Gernsheim, needs to be renegotiated and "a new equilibrium established" otherwise "relationship will be put under severe strain" (2014, p. 28). The current paper is particularly concerned how the gender roles are (re)negotiated and established during the process of homemaking in intercultural context. The biographical study draws on narratives of intimate partners of Estonian and Northern or Southern Europe origin, residing in Estonia or North or South of Europe.

As power is a crucial aspect for reconciliation of distinct expectations (Clapham, 2005) of the intimate partners, the paper draws on the theoretical works of Bourdieu (1972/1999, 1984), what enables to see home as a field (see also Paadam, 2003), with its power relations and Massey's (2005) understanding of space in light of negotiations of power and identity, along with the theories of material culture (e.g. Miller 2005, 2008/2010). The analysis of biographical experiences suggests that gender roles appear as implicit, not openly negotiated in homemaking. The negotiations appear within couples when their taken-for-granted understandings of the division of practices are contested by the other partner and/or by the partner's significant others, supported by the gender ideologies characteristic of the local community and a society at large.

Keywords: gender, identity, space, home, intercultural couples

Mutual Life and Coping Strategies of Jewish Women in Intercultural Jewish-Arab Families in Israel

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The number of mixed couples has increased in recent years in Israel, with several thousands of them being Jewish-Muslim mixed couples. Studies which examined how Jewish women and Muslim men in mixed families cope with their mutual life, found that the Jewish women display both at the interpersonal aspect and in the raising children aspect full assimilation into Arab culture (Abadi, 1991; Abu-Raiya, 2000; Asadi, 1984).

Following these findings, the present study examines, through in-depth interviews with 12 Jewish Israeli middle-class women married to Muslim Israeli men, the coping strategies used by the women regarding their daily mutual life and their children's education.

The findings differ from previous studies, show that the interviewees have a wide range of coping strategies: on the one end, there are few women who display full assimilation into Muslim culture. On the other end, there are families in which a complete assimilation of Jewish culture is done by the husband. In between, there are families in which mutual acculturation of both spouses occurs either through daily confrontations or through respectful, democratic negotiations based on acceptance and tolerance towards the other culture.

These findings imply that the existence of these intercultural families, and the ongoing negotiations that occur within them, reveal cracks in the rigid ethno-national-religious boundaries which prevail among the social groups in Israel. In addition, the negotiations that take place in these families regarding children education present a rising of multicultural discourse that encourages ethno-national-religious tolerance and mutual respect in the Israeli society.

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Culture or Structure? A Longitudinal Study of 122 National-origin Groups' Marital Assimilation in Denmark, 1986-2016

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The marital assimilation of immigrants from non-Western countries in the Western countries in the late 20th and early 21st century occurs at widely different speeds depending on the immigrants' national origin groups but it is not clear why. One theory is that the distance between a national origin groups' culture and that of the receiving country is inversely related to its members' likelihood of intermarriage with the native stock because people generally prefer partners who resemble themselves. However, opportunity structure theory emphasizes that immigrants' and descendants' opportunities for finding a partner from their own country of origin is shaped by demographic constraints in local marriage markets. This study uses discrete-time multilevel event history analysis to investigate to what extent cultural and structural factors explain differences in the likelihood of intermarriage with the native stock between national-origin groups when compositional factors are controlled for. Drawing on administrative register data from Denmark, our study follows 71,123 immigrants and descendants from 122 different national-origin groups residing in 97 local marriage markets. Controlling for compositional factors, our results suggest that cultural and structural factors alike explain differences in the likelihood of intermarriage with the native stock between the national-origin groups.

RN13_T10_02 | Work-Family Balance, Work-Family Conflicts, Parental Leave VII

Parental Self-Efficacy and Work-to-Family Conflicts

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Parental self-efficacy describes the belief in the own ability to implement effective parental behaviour and to meet the requirements of a parent. Findings indicate that parental self-efficacy is an important factor regarding parental and child wellbeing, positive parent-child interactions, and child outcomes such as behavioural problems (Albanese et al., 2019). For many employees, the work demands decide how much energy and time can be spent on family life, which impacts if parents meet their own standards of a good parent. This dependency may result in conflicts between the work and family role. These work-to-family conflicts were found to influence children's well-being (Hess & Pollman-Schult, 2020) – similarly to parental self-efficacy.

Our study, therefore, investigates how work-to-family affect parental self-efficacy in Germany over time. We extend previous research based on cross-sectional data by conducting multilevel panel regression models using dyadic longitudinal data from The German Family Panel (waves 6, 8, 10; n = 2,116 employed individual parents). Leant on the assumption of different role expectations between mothers and fathers and the work-care culture perspective, we additionally investigate gender-specific effects and possible differences between parents from Eastern and Western Germany to account for the influence of the normative imprint.

Results, in line with our expectations, show a significantly negative impact of work-to-family conflicts on parental self-efficacy. The models, however, do not report any significant interaction effects of gender or region, which indicates that work-to-family conflicts reduce parental self-efficacy, for mothers and fathers in Eastern and Western Germany to the same amount.

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Role Of The Family In The Processes Of Women Entrepreneurship

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Entrepreneurship has become an engine of progress and the core of economic development. Women are getting involved into entrepreneurial activities in all spheres of life and this factor has positive social impact on women and their social surroundings. In this paper I present findings of a study on women family relationships as one of the key factors that influence women's success in work-life balance and a career as an entrepreneur.

Despite the significance of the subject, there is limited number of studies on entrepreneurship with a particular focus on women. My ongoing research aims at evaluating major factors that can determine the decision of women to start a business. This paper presents first results of qualitative analysis of 30 narrative interviews that took place between April 2020 and February 2021 in Lithuania. The main research question is: what role does family play in women's business development processes, and what influences do family relationships and family commitments have on woman's decision to create her own business? The analysis also included Covid-19 pandemic challenges and barriers for women entrepreneurship.

The analysis has shown that the most important reasons or motives for women to develop own business is the need for self-realization, control in decision-making, and the opportunity to balance work and family. Sharing childcare and household responsibilities with a partner is crucial for women with children to start her own business, especially during the Covid-19 time when schools closed and women are juggling primary care-giving and homemaking while trying to save their businesses.

The Impact of Women's Meaningful or Vocational Work on Relationship/marital Conflict and Divorce

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This paper provides a deeper understanding of how women are more affected by the conflict between their work, their dedication and involvement in their career and their multiple social roles and, especially the roles of taking care of the family.

The theoretical foundations for the conflict perspective on work and family can be traced to the scarcity hypothesis (Goode 1960), which proposes that time and energy are limited, finite resources, and to Robert Merton's role conflict hypothesis, which proposes that people sometimes face conflict among their multiple social roles (Merton 1949). These models were applied to work-family studies in the 1970s, in important early work (Kanter 1977, Pleck 1977, Rapoport & Rapoport 1971) acknowledging the existence of dual-career families and the overlap and conflict between work and family roles. Overall, early research on work and family presented a bleak picture. For instance, conflict theory (Greenhaus & Beutell 1985) proposed that work and family were incompatible domains due to their competing responsibilities. Early research on work and family almost exclusively examined negative outcomes of attempts to combine them, particularly

for women and their families. Perspectives that allowed for the possibility of role enhancement would come later.

My focus in this paper lies at the intersection of gender hierarchy, vocation, marital life and marital conflict.

I try to show that women who focus on their work for which they have a strong calling are more likely to show more resilience and clarity during separation and divorce and are less likely to compromise the values which allow them to continue doing their work in order to preserve the "role" as "wife".

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How to Manage Life and Sex Work? Strategies of Indoor Female Sex Workers in Poland

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Work–life research focuses almost exclusively on the work–life management practices of white, heterosexual, dual-career couples (Blithe & Wolfe, 2016, p. 2; see also Gill, 2006). Little is known, therefore, of the practices of marginalized populations and people in non-normative work situations.

The purpose of the speech is to analyze the strategies deployed by female sex workers in Poland when navigating the areas of work and life. I approach the provision of sexual services (as the participants of the study do) as stigma-burdened, non-regulated work that may offer an opportunity to establish a work–life balance. In practice, this enterprise is jeopardized by a number of factors within the legal, social, and organizational frames of sex work.

I discern several work-life management strategies depending on what realm, work or life, is prioritized by sex workers as well as whether they choose to segment or integrate these realms. Much as establishing strong boundaries between the domains of work and life is the predominant strategy, some sex workers strive to make these boundaries permeable or remove them altogether. The strategies practiced are also informed by the sex workers' life and occupational conditions as well as the experience or anticipation of social stigma.

The speech draws on unstructured interviews, analyzed using the procedures of grounded theory methodology.

RN13_T10_03 | Family Relationsips in various Contexts and Life Course Stages IV

Intergenerational Social Mobility of 1970–1984-year Generation: A Reproduction of Social and Cultural Capital

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Presentation is based on the data of qualitative research of the intergenerational social mobility in Lithuanians 1970–1984 generation. Empirical research was conducted out in the framework of the ESF-funded project "Families, Inequality and Demographic Processes". Of the 88 biographical interviews, analyzing intergenerational social mobility were selected 30 narratives. To cover different experiences and capture the existing diversity of social mobility models, narratives have been chosen in which informants represent different socio-economic status, have different education and gender. As social mobility is a complex phenomenon, the analysis was assessed in terms of individuals' position through the interaction of cultural and social capital resources. Empirical research shows that the opportunities of the transition generation for intergenerational social mobility are largely related to the ability to get benefit from the assistance provided by the immediate environment or institutions. They create additional resources for the socio-economic growth of the individual. However, differences are observed between informants with medium / low and high socioeconomic status. Families with high status create opportunities to have the necessary contacts and gain the necessary reinforcement by creating a wide social network. Meanwhile, in families where is poverty, low parental education, dysfunctional relationships between family members, there are additional barriers to family members' educational opportunities and, at the same time, lack of motivation for change. As intergenerational social mobility is an important measure of societal justice, research on intergenerational social mobility in specific generations provides an opportunity to identify significant factors and their limiting influence on the growth of individuals in the structure of society.

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Gender Inequality and Social Inequality: The Class Dimension of Division of Housework in Croatia

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Gender asymmetry in the division of household labour is one of the most reliable proxies of gender equality. However, it is most often measured quantitatively (at country level), thus falling short of providing rich accounts of practices in localised settings. Likewise, the classed nature of the distribution of household practices is largely ignored in research and presents a particular challenge in the study of social contexts in which clear class self-identification is missing.

This paper attempts to provide an empirically grounded account of the connection between gender inequality and social inequality in contemporary Croatia, a society which has undergone a major transformation of both gender and class relations in the post-socialist period. Drawing on 92 semi-structured interviews (sampled for socio-demographic heterogeneity) and a multi-step qualitative analysis, typologies of strategies in the division of housework were constructed. On the other hand, we utilised Bourdieusian multiple correspondence analysis, as well as a multidimensional model of class analysis for hybrid societies developed by Cvetičanin et al (2021), to quantitatively construct the social space of inequalities in Croatia. In the final step, we projected the empirically established types of household strategies of division of housework into regions of social space, enabling an understanding of their class dimension.

Our mixed methods design is based on Bourdieu's philosophy of research, and data were gathered within the Croatian Science Foundation-funded project "Relational gender identities in Croatia: Modernization and development perspectives" (GENMOD – HRZZ-IP-2016-06-6010).

Keywords: division of housework, gender, class, mixed methods, Croatia

Socio-Economic Differentials In The Effect Of Formal Childcare Availability On The Timing And Level Of Fertility: Spain 1994-2015

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This paper assesses the impact of the expansion in formal childcare availability on fertility in Spain during the period 1994-2015 focusing on its differential impact by women's level of education. I use fertility histories derived from the Spanish samples of the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EUSILC) for the years 2016, 2012 and 2008, and regional level data on childcare enrolment rate, women's labor force participation and unemployment. The results of the event history analyses show a substantial effect of the availability of childcare on both the timing and the parity progression ratios for first and second births. The impact of childcare is considerably higher for the better educated women.

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Gender, Parenthood and Intra-household Inequality in Europe

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Co-residence with extended family is increasingly recognised as a strategy used both by single parent and couple families to cope with poverty and income losses. Households have been shown to prioritise children's needs, but the consequences of such prioritisation for other household members are little understood. Yet, intra-household resource allocation has consequences for both gender and generational inequality. This article explores the following questions: How common is the prioritisation of children's needs in couple and extended households? Who goes without when households prioritise children? and, to what extent do gender, age and labour market participation affect the probability of deprivation in couple and extended households? Using individual material deprivation data from 37,917 households in 22 countries in the 2014 European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions, the paper provides new evidence intra-household inequality in households with children. Parents are substantially more likely to sacrifice their needs for children compared to

other household members. Mothers are more likely to be deprived compared to fathers, particularly in extended households. Unemployment, part-time work and being a homemaker are associated with higher odds of individual deprivation and going without to cover children's needs. Households allocate resources according to varying rules that consider age, gender, as well as the labour market position of household members. The paper furthers the evidence with regards to the usefulness of deprivation data to better understand intra-household inequality between and within generations.
Keywords: deprivation, generations, inequality, parenthood, gender

RN13_T11_01 | Same Sex Couples II

Who Gives Birth (First)? Lesbian Mother's Birth Mother Choice In The Netherlands.

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The emergence of "new" family forms, such as lesbian parent families, and increased family diversity have contributed to a rise in research interest into the reproductive trajectories of these families. Within lesbian parent families, one choice in this process that has received relatively little research attention is how they decide which partner carries the child. In this paper, we examine what birth motherhood means to women in lesbian relationships and how they chose which partner would carry the child, through semi-structured interviews with 42 mothers-to-be in 21 couples in the Netherlands. Our dyadic perspective allows us to pay attention to the workings of power (resources) in the reproductive decision-making of lesbian couples.
Our analysis shows that informants ascribed multiple, and ambivalent, meanings to birth motherhood, including reflections on the embodied experience of pregnancy, the social recognition of birth motherhood, and the value of the bio-genetic tie. For most couples, deciding who would carry the child was not a difficult decision, even when their interests were contradictory. When both partners wanted to carry, the decision was often made based on age, with the younger partner letting the older "go first" and planning for two children or more. Closer examination revealed how the age-argument subsumed different gendered temporalities. Still, the promise of future "turn taking" for subsequent

births enabled partners to defuse potential conflict. The narratives show evidence of larger cultural discourse on what it means to be a woman, the centrality of reproductive motherhood and kinship, and gendered time.

Creatively Becoming a Family in the Fertility Clinic? Matching Donors with Non-heterosexual and Single Recipients in Commercial Care

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New and transgressive third-reproductive-party technologies, including donor tissue treatments, bring about new ways and choices not just of perceiving family and kinship, but also of becoming related. Regulations concerning ART, treatment practices, public (e)valuations and cultural normativities, however, set limits to those choices and freedoms. This presentation is an experiment in thinking through the room and potential left for creativity in fertility care practices of matching gamete donors with recipient intended parents to enable kinship and families. Drawing from ethnographic research from four commercial fertility clinics in Finland during 2015–2020 I explore two groups of donor gamete recipients who are often excluded from fertility treatment practice: single women and lesbian couples. Non-heterosexuality and singlehood open up spaces for creativity in family-building, because homosexual and single people sometimes come under less pressure than their heterosexual or coupled peers to conform to certain family norms. These norms are particularly concerned with a requirement to reproduce plausibility of genetic relatedness in matching. In this way, clinics allow these women the potential to defy heterosexual intercourse as the baseline of reproduction and kinship, and to problematize and challenge perceptions portrayed as 'facts of life'.

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Similar Imaginaries, Different Plans: Lesbian Mothers-To-Be Imagine Parenthood and Parental Leave

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In Sweden, lesbian couples tend to divide parental leave more equally than their heterosexual counterparts and the income gap that arises at childbirth – in all couples – closes over time in lesbian couples. The literature suggests we explore how couples envision and plan for parental leave to understand its motives and how things unfold, possibly altering plans. This is the first study to do so among lesbian couples in Sweden. Based on in-depth interviews with 40 lesbian mothers-to-be (20 couples), findings show that the most common plan is to take a substantial amount of joint leave in the beginning, and thereafter divide the leave more or less equally. This is a new way of organizing parental leave. Parents in Sweden typically split the leave in two distinct halves by having the birth mother go first and for a longer period than her partner due to breastfeeding. Breastfeeding was not neglected by the interviewees, on the contrary, all couples intended to breastfeed. However, unlike heterosexual couples, where shared parental leave often revolves around what is best for the child, the lesbian couples emphasized in-couple benefits from planning to share the initial care. The lesbian couples recognized this period of parenthood as a time of burdens and bondings important for both to be responsible of. Rather than arguing for equality from the perspective of the child's interests, equality was relational and involved the partners. These couples show how strong norms about how to divide parental leave and initial care-taking can be reimagined. Keywords: lesbian couples, parental leave, equality, work-family balance, division of work

Early Labor Market Outcomes of Children in Same-Sex Families: Evidence from Population Data.

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This paper provides first evidence on a large representative sample of early labor market outcomes of children who lived in a same-sex family during childhood. We exploit a unique administrative dataset from the Netherlands, where we observe year by year the address where every child (and parent) lives since birth. By matching household member identifiers with demographics, we are able to distinguish whether the child has lived in a same-sex or a different-sex family while growing. We focus on the population of children born between 1995 and 1999, who are old enough to first approach the labor market. Relative to this population, we estimate a pooled linear regression model on gross wage, hourly wage and employment . We find no significant differences in labor market performances between children in same-sex families and children in different-sex families, both for the sample of part-time and full-time workers. Our results suggest that children who lived in a same-sex family during childhood are likely to perform just as well as children who grew up in a different-sex family, when entering the labor market. From a theoretical point of view, our findings support the evidence that children in same-sex families 1) are equally encouraged to participate to the labor market by the balanced division of paid and unpaid labor among same-sex parents; 2) are equally motivated and productive as a result of the libertarian background in which they grow that stimulates them to choose their future occupation according to their preferences.
Keywords: same-sex parents; administrative longitudinal dataset; labor market outcomes; coarsened exact matching

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RN13_T11_02 | Gender-Arrangements and the Division of Work within Couples II

Getting Behind the Wheel: A Closing of the Gender Gap Without a Bargain

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The post-1970s period is associated with a reconfiguration of household gender roles. To evaluate its extent we analyze historical data on how heterosexual couples negotiate the access and use of automobiles. We address two basic questions. First, how do women negotiate their access to a household's car as principal driver? Second, if successful, does female driving lead to an extension or a decline in the gendered division of domestic labor? We use four waves of data (1973, 1981, 1993 and 2008) from a nationally representative survey of transportation practices of French households. Results show an increase in the access of women to the household's vehicles. Higher levels of education and employment status act as resources for negotiation. But the "bargain" is predicated on the presence of young children, on driving a smaller car and on taking on a higher share of domestic labor.

Greater Participation Of Women In The Domestic Economy? The Effect Of Money Management On Egalitarian Values

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This study explains the type of values of couples, according to the way of organizing the domestic economy. Money management practices among couples from 27 countries were studied to understand how they reflect more or less egalitarian values. The welfare system was used as a classification criterion, to account for the distinct socio-political contexts in which couple relationships are formed. The data is sourced from the 2012 Survey on Family and Changing Gender Roles of the International Social Survey Programme. The analytical strategy used has been binary logistic regression. The results obtained demonstrate that participation of the woman in the household economy and financial decision-making indicates higher levels of egalitarian values in the couple. Couples who distinguish between a common fund and individual funds demonstrate more egalitarian values than those who put all their money in a common fund. Besides, symmetry in the couple in terms of the income level of each partner increased the probability of having more egalitarian values. Less equality was found among couples who resided in countries with a Latin American welfare system. This study shows some of the elements necessary for greater gender equality in couples.

Couples Where Woman Have A Higher Income Than Man And Management Household

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This research focuses on analyzing some topics of couples' life. Advanced societies are characterized by a greater incorporation of women into the labor market, with women having increasingly higher levels of education and occupying more prominent positions. This trend has resulted in growing number of households in which women earn more than their partners. This study analyzes the presence of these women in countries with different welfare models, examining their most relevant characteristics and the impact on the family and on household management. To fulfill these objectives, we used the latest wave of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) Family and Changing Gender Roles IV (2012). The characteristics studied were grouped into four dimensions: country of residence, socio-demographic characteristics, egalitarian values, and the management of intimacy. Our results indicate that female primary breadwinners tend to be older and more educated than their partners, less religious and more likely not to have children; they have more egalitarian values and a greater tendency to manage money separately. These results help to understand better some behaviors of families, which is interesting for the public and private sphere.

What Determines Reasons of Financial Disagreements in Russian Couples? Relational Sociology Approach

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For now, studies about financial disagreements are very broad and general, considering the issue without deepening into the questions of the reasons and the structure of the conflicts. Also, the topic of financial conflicts in families is completely understudied in the Russian context. Russian case is significative for countries with conservative and slow types of family institute development and change. Thus, despite having an unusual type of power, money, and labor distribution within the marriage (with the prevalence of woman's whole wage systems and mass women's representation in the labor market), Russian couples remain very patriarchal in family values and financial decision-making. This research focuses on this gap to provide an understanding of the determinants that lead to the different types of financial disagreements in Russian families. With the framework of relational sociology, which places the partners' values into consideration, 5 types of financial disagreements are empirically studied: values conflict, price conflict, necessity conflict, goals conflict, and salary conflict. The analysis is built on the 2018 wave of Survey of Consumer finance that presents dyadic data for 3503 Russian couples, the regression models were calculated for men and women separately to identify gender effects. Only different attitudes of partners towards money provoke all the considered reasons for financial disagreements. The share of woman's income increases the likelihood of price conflict, goals conflict may be forced by partners' traditionalist attitudes, salary conflict depends on the dissatisfaction with the decision-making process. Thus, the research shows the significance of considering partners' values when analyzing financial situations within the family.

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RN14 | Gender Relations in the Labour Market and the Welfare State

RN14_T01 | Gendered Senior position

How Race Matters to Black Women's Agency? An Analysis of the Path to Corporate Leadership in Brazil

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Social discrimination against black women in Brazil is a reality that has been anchored in the country's socio-cultural formation. This reality is reflected in many aspects of society. The social impact of sexism and racism is more substantial for those women, affecting the access to fundamental rights, such as education and equal remuneration, compared to white women and men. This research intends to study how discrimination affects black women's agency freedom in their career paths toward leadership in the Brazilian private sector. Thereunto, we have combined the methodologies of literature review connecting agency, race, and gender; analysis of data about race inequalities in Brazil; and qualitative interviews with fifteen women, some starting their careers and others already in leadership positions. With this data, we seek to understand how the agency concept applies to black women's reality in Brazil and how discrimination affects their agency freedom, work experience, and career achievements. Through phenomenology, it was possible to capture the various challenges perceived by these women as discrimination and how they faced them over the life-course. The results of this work will focus on the aspects that helped these women overcome the unfavorable objective agency and maintain their subjective agency throughout this process. As preliminary results, it is possible to mention self-efficacy, black consciousness, and generational impact. It is recognized that the stereotypes connected with the group identities also varies according to the context, so this research contributes to a better understanding of agency for black women in Brazil.

Self-Responsibility and Responsibility for the Others: Pious Muslim Entrepreneur Women in Turkey

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This paper examines women entrepreneurship in Turkey with an intersectional approach by focusing on business owner women's multiple positioning processes in the discourses of entrepreneurial subject and pious Muslim woman. As heavily discussed in the literature, the market logic of neoliberalism has diffused into individual forms of governance and has created an entrepreneurial woman subject who takes risks in business and social life, calculates self-interest and prioritizes self-development and self-responsibility. Leadership workshops, popular autobiographical books, and social media posts spread various discourses on strategies and ways for living as a successful and empowered entrepreneur woman. On the other hand, pious Muslim women are subjects of religious discourses that regulate their everyday life, that lay a burden on them to be representative of Muslim community and that give special responsibility to them for maintaining the family and its ties. Thus, for the pious entrepreneur women, the responsibility for the self and for the religious community and family become two sides of the same coin. Pious Muslim entrepreneur women tend to participate in labour market in Turkey due to their increased economic capital and involvement in pro-government business networks with the support of market-oriented and neo-conservative policies of Justice and Development Party. We argue that pious Muslim women entrepreneurs in current Turkey take positions with various tactics in the field of these discourses on ideal entrepreneurship and Muslim womanhood, thus constantly reconstruct their own subjectivities. Therefore, this study intends to focus on these women's positions that become visible through their work-family balance practices, self-representation tactics in social relations, and the social and economic risk management skills they have in their lives.

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Women on Boards: An Analysis of the Intra-board Dynamics of Companies Bound by the Gender Quota Law in Portugal

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Affirmative action programmes, although usually surrounded by great controversy, represent essential fast-tracking and temporary measures that can help mitigate historical disadvantages. One of the fields where these types of measures usually come into play relates to women's attainment of leadership positions and their participation in decision-making. In order to neutralise the systemic gender-based constraints sustaining the corporate board glass ceiling, a group of EU countries have already implemented legislative quotas designed to attain a greater gender balance in management bodies. Portugal was among the European Union latecomers in passing legislation to promote a balanced representation between women and men on corporate boards, in 2017, introducing gender quotas in the management and supervisory bodies of public sector (state-owned and local government) companies and listed (Euronext Lisbon) companies.

This paper explores whether the entry into force of the gender quota law had an impact on the intra-board dynamics of the companies bound by the law. Data were collected from a survey and semi-structured interviews undertaken with men and women serving on the management and supervisory bodies of targeted companies, in order to gain insights into the intra-board dynamics. The paper is based upon the empirical work that has been developed under the scope of the project Women on Corporate Boards: an integrative approach (2018-2021), funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) and by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education (MCTES) through national funding (PIDDAC).

RN14_T02 | Gender Family and the Labour Market

Caring Men At Work: Work Adaptations Of Male Caregivers In Six European Countries

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Men are increasingly challenging the assumption that care is a feminine task and are getting involved in childcare and in the care of dependent adults. However, this does not necessarily have a reflection on their work, as they very rarely adopt flexible work arrangements. In this study we propose a definition of male caregiver as a working man who has made any work adaptation in order to meet care needs (excluding any decision to increase income). After a general overview of the EU´s member states, we analyse deeper the prevalence of male caregivers among men living with children below age 15 in six European countries (Spain, France, Austria, Norway, United Kingdom and Poland) which are representative of different care, gender and welfare regimes, using recent representative data (the European Labour Survey and its 2018 ad hoc module on work-life balance). Much of the research on flexibility for men has focused on how middle class men (mostly in the US) experience work-life balance and care, thus adopting a qualitative perspective. In contrast, our research offers cross-national evidence at the EU level of how many these men are, what kind of adaptations they do and which factors foster them to challenge the male breadwinner role. It is proposed that their becoming male caregivers ultimately depends on three sets of factors need, external incentives and gender ideology, which can operate at the micro (household), meso (organization) and the macro (national context) levels.

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Development of the Partner Pay Gap Within Couples, Over Time

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This paper studies the income dynamics within couples and investigates how the partner pay gap has developed over the past two decades in different regions of Germany. Moreover, we study separately the income growth of men and women within partnerships to gain a deeper understanding of the ongoing dynamics. We look at cohabiting couples, which we follow over the duration of the partnership starting the moment they move in together. Using growth curve modelling, we first describe the development of the partner pay gap, defined here as the difference in monthly labour income between partners, excluding outliers at the top and bottom of the distribution but retaining those with zero labour income. Our growth curve model shows how the partner pay gap increases strongly with relationship duration in Western Germany, while it remains relatively flat in Eastern Germany. Children, as expected, have a strong influence on the development of the partner pay gap, with wage differences increasing more strongly over time for couples with children than those without. For couples in Eastern Germany without children, the monthly earnings difference even decreases slightly over time. To understand which factors are driving the labour income difference dynamics between men and women, we then go on to estimate wage growth fixed effects regressions separately for men and women. In our fixed effects regression - that control for selectivity into employment - we regress the difference in log monthly labour earnings on time-variable sociodemographic and job characteristics, controlling for the relationship duration using a set of dummy variables. These dummy variables pick up the 'unexplained' dynamics that are going on over time.

Family as a Gender-dysfunctional Insitution

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Family has been a functional institution for men and children but dysfunctional for women. The family institution is changing (new division of gender roles, decline of the male breadwinner family model, and new parenting styles) but not disappearing. Although the family institution has evolved to become a contemporary institution in many ways, some hindrances still persist for gender equality. Hetero patriarchy in Western countries is smoothing but it is very resistant to disappear. Is this resistance due to the gender dysfunctionalities of the family institution? This paper analyses the impact of the family institution on the professional/occupational projection of women. Principal component analysis and regressions will be used to examine the World Values Survey database (6th and 7th Waves). Western countries representative samples will be analyzed in order to understand whether family is the last gender-dysfunctional institution in society.

The Politics of the Heart and the Head: Developing Intersectional Solidarity Amongst Mothers from Female Headed Households

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The Covid 19 pandemic has highlighted pre-existing intersectional inequalities endemic in female-headed households. These inequalities increasingly exacerbated by deteriorating labour conditions, precarious housing and the ever-unfolding strictures of the welfare state, are further limiting the life chances of one parent/BAME families on low income. How do mothers experiencing these conditions develop a collective consciousness of their common and diverse oppressions and find voice? How can they organise together against the causes of inequality and discrimination, in a political environment that nurtures politics of division and populism?
This paper considers how motherhood and motherwork can empower the politics of the heart and inform the

politics of the head; how agency develops when personal injustices are shared with others and given common cause; the potential for change when knowledge and passion experienced by mothers from diverse cultures and backgrounds are channeled into collective leadership. We take the Single Parent Action Network (SPAN) UK as our case study, informed by our long history of working together in this multi-ethnic organization that from 1990 – 2015 developed a form of "rooted cosmopolitanism" which led members to take collective action against poverty, racism and gender discrimination at local, national and EU levels. Referencing our involvement in participatory/co-produced research with women since that time we consider the opportunities and challenges faced in organizing in the present day given the disembodied trappings of social media and the state's enforcement of individualization and time poverty on female-headed households.

RN14_T03 | Immigration, the state and labor relations

Care Workers Without Papers in Pandemic Times: Notes on the Socio- Institutional Responses to the Essentiality-irregularity Dilemma

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For decades, researchers have emphasized the importance of migrant care work to sustain and reproduce European welfare regimes. Simultaneously, some analyses on the social production of migrant "illegality" have shown that migrant workers must face significant obstacles in Europe. The current socio-sanitary crisis requires that this dilemma be addressed in migratory studies and at different public administration levels. In this sense, this paper analyses a public policy developed by Catalonia's government to discuss the forms and obstacles to socio-institutional responses to the essentiality-irregularity dilemma in Europe.

In June 2020, Catalonia's government opened a call for subsidies for the employment of migrant people in the field of care work. The policy consists of economic aid to employers (families) to covers the costs of Social Security contributions corresponding to 12 months. The policy aimed to regularize the care workers' residence status and to formalize labor relations. Therefore, this institutional initiative involved the (inter)action of a sub-national public administration level, the employing families, and migrant workers. For this reason, the evaluation of this policy and its comparison with other similar international proposals is a fruitful way to reflect on the essentiality-irregularity dilemma in Europe.

This paper is organized into three parts. First, we analyze the design and implementation of Catalonian policy and interpret interviews conducted with representatives of third sector organizations. After, we develop a brief comparison of this policy with similar ones to recognize how the differences and similarities may explain the positive and negative outcomes identified. Finally, we discuss the limitations of this type of policy and, to conclude, we reflect on other types of institutional initiatives needed to face the essentiality-irregularity dilemma in Europe.

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Perception of Agency in the Biographies of Precarious Migrant Workers

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The agency of precarious workers, particularly migrants, had been attracting more attention in the past years. Yet, the attention focused mostly on workers' ability to change their structural condition and negotiate their position on the labor market or labor conscious. Existing research points out how the agency is often reduced to minor acts of resistance, in which the power structures are more often normalized than challenged and recalibrated (Paretand and Gleeson, 2016; Standing, 2014).

Our article develops a unique perspective, which emphasizes precarious workers' perception and experience of the agency. We show how the perception of agency is embedded in a worker's life experience (Hitlin, Elder 2007, Emirbaye, Goodwin, Mische 1999). We often analyze the precarious situations of a worker in time perspective; we show how important it is to include

temporal dimension into the analysis - if our aim is to understand workers' perception and reflection.

Using data from biographic-narrative interviews (Erel, 2007, Plummer, 2001) with Ukrainian female migrant workers in the Czech Republic, such an approach allowed us to show the multiplicity of layers of reasoning which can make precarious work not only acceptable but can also provide those working these positions with a sense of agency and control within the set and restricting conditioning.

Focusing on female migrants with children also allows us to further explore the simultaneous exploitation and empowerment experience (Tyldum 2015, Fedyuk, Kindler 2016, Rydzik, Anitha 2020) and better understand why actors perceive decisions that are reproducing a precarious status or (gendered) role as transformative. Emphasizing the importance of experience can also contribute to understanding the impact of long-term experience with precarity.

What Is Going On When Migrant Women Integrate Into The Labour Market? Autonomy, Dependency Or Gender And The Couples' Division Of Housework.

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The division of housework time among migrant couples is far from even and gender differences are higher than among native-born couples. Using data from the German Socio Economic Panel for the years 1995-2018 and fixed effects estimations, this study examined the impact of the migrant women's labour market integration on her and her partners' housework time. Theoretically, the analysis considered the relative resources, the gender deviance, and the autonomy perspective. A comparison to native-born women gave insight concerning the impact of housework on the migrant wife's integration process. Results showed that among Western migrant and native-born women, the relative compared to the absolute income has more impact on the wife's housework time, meaning that a bargaining process is taking place in these couples, contradicting the gender device perspective. The labour market entrance has a negative effect on the Western migrant and native-born women's housework time, but only among natives, the

women's labour market entrance has a positive effect on her husband's housework time. Furthermore, non-Western migrant women hardly adjust their housework hours to the absolute or relative income or the labour market entrance. The adjustments of their partners are even higher than the own adjustment. Policy measures that support the social integration in terms of more contact of persons outside the women's households are highly relevant. Thereby they may get in touch with couples who respond to their earning and employment situation not only with a more even division of housework time, but also with a higher outsourcing rate of tasks.

Learning to Work at the "Italian Way". Ethnography of a Work Training Course for Migrant Women

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The paper aims to interrogate, with a critical and intersectional approach (Crenshaw 1991), the relationship between the "integration" of migrant women (Farris 2017 ; Gargiulo 2018), workfare policies (Handler 2003 ; Lewis 2002 Krinsky & Simonet 2012) and social reproduction (Kofman & Raghuram 2015 ; Anderson 2001). It is based on an ethnographic research of an online training and work orientation course addressed to a group of migrant women in Italy carried out in the pandemic context. The contribution analyses how institutional actors, by reformulating and reproducing religious, cultural, sexual, racialized and gender relations, produce normative values and behaviours and guide the choices and work trajectories of the populations they address. While the training course promotes empowerment, emancipation and the sharing of experiences and instruments, it is also a place with a strong moral and normative dimension. The paper highlights the normativity reproduced within the trainings not only from a cultural point of view, but also in the material definition of the relationship that the participants maintain with the labour market, strongly conditioned by the Covid-19 pandemic.

RN14_T04 | The state and the Politics of Budgeting

Marginalizing The Budgeting Of Care Services During The COVID-19 Crisis

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Healthcare, welfare and education system posit a challenge for intersectionality researchers who focus on fragmented employment arrangements. All social workers, both those employed by the public sector and those employed by NGOs, were sent home, on unpaid leave, on the first day of the COVID-19 lockdown. They were all deemed 'non-essential workers'. The emergency situation created by the COVID-19 pandemic was defined as a matter for military and scientific experts, excluding contributions from the care perspective. How was the temporary halting of a range of caring services constituted as rational? Following earlier analyses of the disproportionally high cost paid by women for the policies applied to deal with the COVID-19 crisis, I examine how care changed its meaning in statements made by Israel's Ministry of Welfare, the Central Bank of Israel, and the Ministry of Finance between March 2020 and April 2020. These decisions created an opportunity to consider the position of care and caring services in relation to other funding issues. In examining the logic of budget cuts to this sector at a time of urgent need, I found that the rationality of ignoring care was constituted by a combination between two silencing mechanism and the appropriating of the concept of 'categories in need'. Such a rhetorical combination made it possible to detach government assistance from any feminist content related to responsive care and its manifestations in formal and informal care. The exclusion of care, performed by silencing mechanism that marginalize care, facilitated the marginalization of budgeting the costs of required salaries at the healthcare, education and welfare system by allowing banking services to override all other needs.

Labour Market Policy In Post-Crisis Scenarios: Women's Mobilization And Party Preferences

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In recent decades there has been a growing interest in combining studies on welfare regimes and political and electoral competition. Some scholars (Rueda 2007; Beramendi et al. 2016; Lindvall and Rueda 2014) theorize an insider-outsider divide that fuels dualisation in social protection. More specifically, according to this stream of literature, social-democratic parties tend to invest mostly in passive labour market policies targeted at insiders, such as short-time work schemes (Beramendi et al., 2016; Rueda, 2007).

We contend, however, that this analysis does not consider that collective agency may influence party politics. This is important since women are the largest and most politically organized group of outsiders, with important ties to social-democratic parties. Furthermore, female employment increased significantly among sociocultural professionals and low-skilled service workers (Oesch, 2016), that may prove strategic in forming "new welfare state coalitions" in support of social democratic parties, and more oriented towards active labour market policies (Gingrich and Häusermann, 2015; Hausermann and Kriesi, 2016).

This paper tries to highlight how women's mobilisation may influence the labour market policy mix. Through a historical reconstruction of women's mobilization and a content analysis of party manifestos, we show how collective agency may influence decision-makers to undertake reform paths that differ from the "insider-outsider" model expectations.

The countries analysed will be Italy and Spain. The paper entails two elements of originality: it sheds light on the relationship between gender and labour market policies and highlights divergent trajectories between countries traditionally considered as part of the same labour market policy regime.

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We Are at War. How the Coronavirus Spread Within the Gender Based Violence Society. Italy and the international scenario

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This paper analyses the war metaphor's immediate and pervasive diffusion during the Covid19 pandemic in Italy and an international comparative key. Italy was the first country to be affected after China, the first to experiment with restrictive measures for the management of the health emergency, which were immediately accompanied by the proposal of war as an interpretative lens of the health state (consequently social, economic and political), through the protagonists of the public scene, becoming the horizon of political action.

The war in its inevitability and a-historicity, from the first moment available, has produced a restriction of public space and a re-proposition of the re-naturalisation of gendered roles (between male warfare and female welfare). The 'men of the nation' dominating the public scene have developed emergency measures that have effectively reduced social participation by gender, as well as an invisibilisation of the female presence. This produced significant effects on political representation, economic and labour participation, as well as on the management measures before and recovery ones now. The gap between myth (representation) and reality (consequences) is analysed here in an interpretative key of excess control over care between frontline and domestic invisibility. The analysis of the public discourse is focused on the identified four "myths of war": We are at war (there is no alternative), The market does not stop (economic primacy, consequences and contradictions of fact), The heroes (heroes and victims), The safe home place, The myth of post-war reconstruction (post-pandemic management). The relationship between the "weapons of control" used (in the public discourse) and its consequences (data, intervention measures) offers an opportunity to analyse the processes, taking place between exception and paradigm shift.

A Struggle Over The Moral Center: Ward Nurses' Critique Of Management As 'Real Utopias' In The Crisis-stricken Public Healthcare Sector

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Based on a feminist and critical historization of the Swedish public sector together with vignettes grounded in extensive qualitative data (interviews, n50), this paper identifies management, managerialism and organizational logics – and not only specific management regimes – as a problem in public sector work places. The paper specifically explores what nurses identify as central areas of conflict shaping their work, and what forms of structural and organizational change they view as necessary in order to create a more socially sustainable work situation, for themselves as well as for their patients. The article argues that workers within the public sector are key knowledge bearers in confronting the global crisis of care. Inspired by the work of feminist scholar Nancy Fraser, who has developed the concept of a care crisis, as well as Erik Olin Wright's discussion on real utopia, the paper analyzes what public sector workers know about the workings of their workplaces, and how this knowledge can be used to change society to become more sustainable, just and equal.

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RN14_T05 | The welfare state, Gender and Employment

Stigmatization, Access to Promotion, Job Quality Perceptions of Fairness of Educational Opportunities and Income: Intersectional Analysis in a European Comparative Perspective

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The transition to market economy in East and Central Europe has drastically multiplied inequalities among many social groups - especially among women from ethnic minority origin such as Roma - who have been simultaneously trapped by the patriarchal tradition in the family and the demands of the global labor market, suffer from discrimination and low education, beside ethnic background. Little research has been carried out on the simultaneous negative influence in strictly intersectional terms of lower educational status, of ethnicity and of gender in the European comparative perspective.

Main focus of the paper is on Intersectionality based on social class (low education- both of the individual, and of the parents), ethnicity and gender. The proposed paper offers theoretical and empirical intersectional research. It aims at contributing to the different levels of complexity meant by the intersectionality: intracategorical, anticategorical and intercategorical (McCall 2005), comparing the effects within women as a group and between women and men concerning the judgment of two dimensions of distributive justice: fairness in educational opportunities and of the received income. We further draw on the Sen's capability approach looking at the negative effects of gender specific norms on the differences in the justice perceptions comparing men and women.

The empirical basis of this research is the European Social Survey (2018).Being a cross-national survey it provides micro-data for the analysis of intersectionality in a comparative perspective. Using multi-level regression analyses we explore how the grouping of European countries into "gender regimes" (Blossfeld et al. 2015) contributes for reducing the negative effects of individual characteristics, social norms and discrimination within the women, seen as a socially constructed group and between men and women.

Feminisation of Joblessness in Contemporary Poland. Between Gender Beliefs and the Weakness of the State

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Our aim is to develop a new theoretical concept of the feminisation of joblessness. We concentrate on the experiences of women in Polish society, yet we believe that it has the potential to explain various processes taking place all over the world that leads to exclusion of women from the labour market. In our reasoning the feminisation of joblessness results from the cultural patterns, in particular gender roles and care norms that reinforce women's withdrawal from economic activity, and institutional conditions, in particular the weakness of the state that does not protect the rights of its (female) citizens and does not provide services needed by women. Consequently, women are exposed to more situational risks that lead to joblessness and are overburdened with unpaid care and domestic obligations in family life. Our analysis is based on the data from two qualitative research projected conducted 2018 in Polish society. The first one collects over 320 narratives of women experiencing unemployment using the diary method. The second one is based on fifteen in-depth interviews with parents, in particular mothers, of children with disabilities aged 1-18 years. The experiences of researched women allowed to identify fifteen key characteristics of the phenomenon of the feminisation of joblessness and to show how and through what mechanisms cultural norms and institutional settings together reinforce gender inequalities in the public and private spheres.

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Keeping Up With Disposable Income? Women's Labor Force Participation And Their Economic Position

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The last decades have witnessed an unprecedented increase in women's economic independence through higher educational attainment and labor force participation. However, up to date there is a gap in the literature concerning how this increase in independence has translated into women's economic position. Using a RIF regression based decomposition, this paper unpacks the relationship between the increase in female labor force participation and women's economic position as a group. The analysis unfolds three stories regarding the relationship between increasing economic independence for women across developed economies and women's economic wellbeing. First, a story of emancipation for women at the top of the income distribution, who have seen an increase in their living standards. This is especially the case for highly educated women in dual earner couples. Secondly, a story of compensation and stability of living standards for women at the middle of the income distribution, whose entrance in the labor force manages to balance, at the household level, the decrease in male earnings witnessed during the last decades. And, finally, a story of deterioration for women at the bottom of the income distribution, who have experienced a relative loss in their economic wellbeing, especially when belonging to non-traditional family structures such as single mother households. From a welfare state perspective, the analysis suggests that traditional welfare regime classifications cannot fully explain differences in living standards among women.

RN14_T06 | Gender relations in Specific Occupations

'We've Always Done It This Way' – Exploring Career Barriers and Enablers For Working Mothers in British Horseracing

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It is generally recognised in the horseracing industry that women form an increasing proportion of the workforce. Close to half (49%) of stable staff are women, with more women than men (approaching 70% of new recruits) coming into the sector through its racing colleges. Leadership and senior positions, however, remain dominated by men with entrenched horizontal and vertical segregation along 'traditional' lines. Working patterns and structures are slow to adapt, leading to many women leaving the industry prematurely.

Within this landscape, motherhood and childcare can lead to marginalisation, reduced job stability and lack of career progression, contributing further to the 'leaky pipeline'. This paper draws on a qualitative study conducted in 2020 in collaboration with Women in Racing, an independent organisation supporting women's development in the sport. It explores the experiences of women across the industry, including mothers and those who are child-free by choice, whilst they navigate myriad structural and attitudinal barriers across a complex and demanding sector.

The study also identified possibilities and drivers for positive change. These included a growing emphasis on well-being support within the industry, a 'COVID legacy' offering potential to open up conversations around new possibilities for flexibility and adaptation, and the aspirations of a younger generation to have improved work-life balance. Drawing on this analysis and discussion, the paper offers some conclusions on policy and welfare interventions for the sector.

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Perceptions, Attitudes And Barriers Towards Women In The Italian Construction Industry

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In Italy, researchers have not yet addressed gender equity in the construction industry, even though it is one of the most male-dominated in Western countries. Through semi-structured interviews with professionals, we assess the extent to which women are widespread in the Italian construction industry and which roles they usually hold. We find that they are predominantly white, able-bodied, qualified professionals, and embedded into a binary and heteronormative framework.

Then, we examine the main issues and criticalities faced by this particular segment of the workforce according to the existing, foreign, literature. Our findings show that women construction workers are mainly restorers. Moreover, women chiefly appear to hold clerical, professional, or entrepreneurial roles. In line with the previous foreign literature on the issue, Italian women professionals and entrepreneurs seem to be facing (in)direct forms of sexism and gendered stereotypes in the workplace, leading to the adoption of coping strategies to deal with colleagues, suppliers, and employees on an everyday basis. In particular, young women entrepreneurs assess the worsening of gender stereotyping when either taking over or inheriting their father's firm, as their entrepreneurial role is easily associated with nepotism rather than expertise. Moreover, both women professionals and entrepreneurs feel the pressure of making decisions concerning the balance of their working and private lives, as eventually impacting their (already limited) career possibilities.

Finally, we claim that this negligence in recognizing women's presence in the Italian construction industry may also result in higher risks for (everyone's) safety, particularly when accessing construction sites.

Domestic Work in Spain: the Impact of the Latest Legal Reforms 10 Years After

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The configuration of domestic work as a professional sector, in Spain, has developed around two main features: feminization and ethnicization. Until 1985 the professionality of this economic activity was not recognized and, from then until 2011, its regulation was outside the General Social Security Scheme, which meant that domestic employees were excluded from the usual social protection system in this country. This situation changed substantially ten years ago, in 2011, when two legislative reforms were approved in order to regularize this activity as well as provide it with greater social protection.

The aim of this research is the evaluation of the impact of those reforms ten years later, and with this objective a survey that analyzes the degree of compliance with current regulations as well as the impact that the current coronavirus crisis has had on the sector has been designed. The results show that, ten years later, informality is still a constant in the field of domestic work and regulations are routinely broken on fundamental issues such as the ways of hiring, firing or basic labor rights. Likewise, it shows the inability of public policies to incorporate this sector into the measures to face the pandemic.

The application of an intersectional perspective has been incorporated into the analysis, and it has shown the unequal conditions experienced by the population of foreign origin versus national origin.

Gendered Division of Home and Professional Work among Clergy Couples

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Since the ministerial profession for women was opened by the protestant churches, women in ministry – similar to some secular professions – have faced a practice of "marginalizing integration" (Wetterer 1999). This means that clergywomen are driven typically (partly by unintended structural conditions and partly by their own decisions) towards the marginal tasks of the ministerial profession, and so female ministers are labeled as "special" or "inferior" in the power dynamics of the profession.

The division of labor in a married couple in ministerial profession is a special case of the gender-specific division of labor. Since their relationship is marital and professional at the same time – and the pastor's house is both a private and a professional environment for them –, the division of the professional and familiar tasks are interconnected. Previous researches demonstrated that in such cases the professional status can be partly overlapped by the gender, and thus the clergywomen easily come close to the traditional role of the pastor's wife (Offenberger 2013).

In the framework of our research on women in protestant ministry, we currently investigate those clergywomen who work together with their husbands in the ministry. We have conducted fifteen semi-structured in-depth interviews with female members of ministerial couples in Hungary; we are analyzing the transcripts with ATLAS.ti qualitative data analysis software.

We are exploring what professional and family roles, divisions of labor and power relations characterize the pastor's houses in these cases. Our assumption is that the unequal relations in the professional and in the family tasks are reinforced by the mostly traditional gender roles typical for Hungarian clergy.

RN14_T07 | Care in contemporary welfare states

Configurations of Gender Inequality and Segregation in Employment Across Welfare Regimes

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In analyzing women's employment across advanced economies, comparative scholars of the welfare state rely heavily on the welfare regime approach. Gender-sensitive welfare regime typologies are typically based on how far welfare state institutions, ideologies, and policies – usually, in relation to the family – support or undermine women's employment. Missing from the literature is an assessment of how far these typologies hold when we measure countries' simultaneous performance across multiple outcomes for women's employment, rather than a single outcome at a time and in isolation from others. This article contributes to addressing this 'gap' through a hierarchical cluster analysis of 24 countries by eight dimensions of gender inequality and segregation in employment.

The analysis suggests that gendered welfare state institutions do indeed matter for a range of women's employment outcomes, as the outcome-based typology overlaps with institutional ones – mostly. Notably, France's positioning in the Liberal regime and greater heterogeneity across Eastern Europe than conventionally assumed suggest that the broader context in which family policies are situated also matters. The analysis additionally highlights how each welfare regime is a unique and complex mix of high inequality on certain dimensions but low inequality on others. Thus, gender equality in employment is an internally inconsistent concept. However, claims of a welfare state 'paradox', whereby more gender-inclusive labor markets are associated with various 'trade-offs' for women's earnings and occupational progression, appear too pessimistic. The evidence presented here suggests that countries with low female employment participation do not necessarily perform better on indicators of segregation and pay gaps at higher educational levels than more progressive welfare states.

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The Value of Early Years Education and Care: Evidence of the Sector's Sustainability Through COVID

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The COVID-19 pandemic amplifies the devaluation of feminized early years' (EY) education and care work. Current conditions are testing workers' resilience and many are considering leaving for less intensive, more COVID-secure work. Despite its foundational role within the UK economy, little attention is given to how this crisis in the EY sector will affect its workers, nor what this means for its future sustainability.

We present new data from our UKRI/ESRC large-scale rapid response study of how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the sustainability of the EY sector in England and Wales from an employment relations perspective. Early findings from four large quantitative surveys and 180 in-depth interviews with nursery managers, practitioners, childminders, nannies, parents and grandparents, show how formal and informal EY education and childcare has been disrupted during Covid.

The predominantly female workforce has been excluded from support packages and side-lined in discussions about safety. Nursery staff have been treated as 'indispensable and disposable', continuing to work during a third national lockdown without PPE or access to regular testing nor priority access to vaccines. While care is central to their jobs, respondents feel their work as educators is rendered invisible in government and public discourse, and the absence of paid sick leave is a major concern. We examine the labour market and state-driven processes which institutionalize the undervaluation of feminised work and the care penalty (Folbre, 2017) to produce a highly-skilled workforce that earns little over national minimum wage with limited pay progression (Whittaker, Hardy and Tomlinson 2021).

Welfare State and Care Regimes during the Covid 19 Pandemic: the Working Experiences of Migrant Women in Turkey

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During their 19-year period of uninterrupted rule, AKP governments have strengthened the placement of their social state obligations mainly on the shoulders of women under the guise of 'family' which leaves women with two basic options. Women either withdraw from the labor market and be responsible for care at home, or they take advantage of (rather) limited public facilities, and hand over care to 'other women' (mostly grandmothers) or turn to privatized care services (migrant/local care givers, kindergarten) while keeping their positions in the labor market. This transformation of the welfare state also coincides with the replacement of women from the Former Soviet Union countries, who today form the majority of live-in workers, with the local female workforce in the private care sector.

Based on migrant women' work experiences and practices, this study discusses the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on the employment of domestic and care workers from a feminist perspective. While women's subject positions are understood within the structural conditions of the labor market, their strategies to cope with the working conditions and the (dis)empowering effects of work on their lives during the pandemic are examined. This presentation is based on the Gendered Dynamics of Labour Migration project funded by UKRI Gender, Justice and Security Hub. Preliminary findings draw on 12 in-depth interviews conducted in Istanbul as well as two with unions of domestic workers (IMECE and EVID-Sen) and two with NGOs focused on migrant women labor. This study will contribute to the existing literature on the transformation of welfare state, care regime(s), gender- and nationality- based care market in Turkey, as well as migrant women' agency.

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Who Cares? Welfare State And Gender (In)Equality In The Labour Market In Switzerland

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In Switzerland, care activities continue to be primarily envisioned as the responsibility of women. About two-thirds of women contribute formally in the labor market. However, Swiss women, as in other OECD countries, are two times more likely than men to hold a part-time job position , especially after becoming mothers. Global trends in female employment rate, albeit indicative, conceal variations and inequalities in labor market participation according to the individual position in the social stratification, ethnicity, legal status (work permits type), age, etc. (Hook and Pettit 2016; Pettit and Hook 2009). Global trends also blur the role played by social policies in the (re)production of a gendered social organization. Feminist scholarship on Welfare States has revealed that acting as an instance of resource redistribution social policies can either bolster or overturn the organization of gender relations prevailing in the society, in the labour market and within the family (Daly and Rake 2003; Koven and Michel 1993; Orloff 1996; Sainsbury 1999; Skocpol 1992; Wilson 1977). A large corpus of research demonstrates that childcare related policies significatively explain cross-country variations in mothers' employment rate and in how mothers and fathers engage in parenting activities (Ciccia and Sainsbury 2018; Ciccia and Verloo 2012; Leitner 2003; Pettit and Hook 2005; Ruhm 1998). This communication intends to present a new conceptual framework that sheds light on caring models promoted by childcare related policies in Switzerland. It articulates the familization/defamilization framework (Lister 1990; Leitner 2003) with Fraser's proposed typology (Fraser 1994). It also differentiates families and problematize the role of fathers in care work.

RN14_T08 | Vulnerabilities between the labor market and the State

Gender Quotas in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq: obstacles, resistances and possibilities

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Since 2009, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) has legislated gender quotas that guarantee 30% of the seats in parliament for women. Thus, in the Kurdistan parliamentary elections of 2018, from the 111 seats available, women were able to secure 33 seats. However, gender quotas remain highly controversial, with several arguments being put for and against their implementation. In this article, we focus on the consequences of the implementation of quotas for women in the KRI, in the broader context of federal Iraq. Our data is based: on (participant) observation on/of a two day debate on women's quotas in federal Iraq and in the Kurdistan Region, held in Erbil, during the 18th and the 19th of October 2019; document analysis of Kurdish online media, of legal documents, plans and directives, and of reports produced by regional, national and international (non)governmental organizations and foreign states; and 9 in-depth interviews with members of parliament and members of the civil society. Based on the themes that emerged from the data, we discuss three main factors that enable and/or limit women's political participation in the KRI: "patriarchal" cultural norms; (lack) of meritocracy and affiliations with political parties; and legislation as an enabler or as a hindrance. We conclude by arguing that in the KRI, though gender quotas can be seen as an important tool to increase women's presence in decision-making positions, they have not yet had the intended result of transforming gender power relations at the political level.

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Finding Status In Gender Roles Or Disability Identity? Examining Disabled Women's Perceptions Of Inactivity On The Labour Market

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Disabled women are marginalised on the labour market, with higher unemployment rates than in the general population. In a global context of activation policies, French disabled women are facing incentives to work. Nevertheless, as disabled people and as women, not having a job can be perceived as viable option. A part of the disabled population can ask for a disability allowances, which are conceived to accommodate people supposingly unable to work. On the other hand, women can be in a heterosexual context stay-at-home wives or mothers. This paper explores the way French disabled women define themselves in relation to employment in this particular public policies context.

Drawing on biographical interviews with 24 French disabled women, I analyse the way periods of employment and economical inactivity are perceived by disabled women, and the way they define themselves while living through them.

Being employed is perceived as the norm for the interviewed disabled women. However, most of them have had periods of inactivity during their life course. I argue that in order to deal with the position of being jobless, disabled women engage a boundary work to distance themselves from a stigmatised position. This work passes by the affirmation of gender role in opposition to a disabled identity : not working because of housework or care is considered acceptable, whereas not working because of disability is not acceptable. Using an intersectional framework, the paper shows how systems of ableism and gender intersect and come to influence the individual experiences of disabled women.

Ways of Subtle and Diagonal Solidarity in Domestic Work: The Case of Silk Carpet Weaving in Turkey

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Silk "Hereke" carpet in Turkey's weaving sector, while partially lost its economic glamour in the world market, still keeps its contradictions in the employment sector. Most of the weavers start this process around the age of 12 since weaving silk carpets requires neat fingers. In addition to loss of childhood, almost all women suffer from health problems due to working conditions. The work alienates women from the other weavers whom are given different prices. The income is mostly controlled by the family. Due to its invisibility and lack of health security, access to health services becomes difficult. On the other hand starting from the negotiators, all the rest of the carpet sector profit from silk carpet, which is the most expensive carpet type.

In my research between 2019-2020 on Hereke silk carpet sector, accessing women weavers were the most difficult thing since the rest of the sector chose to speak for women but hesitant to introduce them to me. When I finally met with women and made 31 interviews, I realized that this overall frame for domestic labor also have another appearance for women. When they start to narrate these processes subtle ways of coping with the burden and solidarity types appeared. While being invisible workers, women consider themselves as laborers and artists and value their work independent from the economic gain. Their narrations compose diagonal ways of solidarity with more distanced relatives to decrease close relative control over their work. By these subtle and diagonal ways, their narrations show that at some point they develop a control over their work and body, and the ways to transfer or stop the flow of knowledge.

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"Good Care Vs. Safe Care? The Impact of Covid-19 on Residences for Elderly People"

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Numerous voices have been raised for decades to point out the essential nature of care work: a job that maintains life and provides well-being for the entire population (Torns 2008; Carrasco 2001; Pérez Orozco 2011, among others). These characteristics have become even more evident during the Covid-19 crisis. In this communication, we focus our attention on a specific sector of care work: residences for the elderly. The objective is to reconstruct the experiences of workers and directors of Basque residences in the context before and after the crisis. We analyze the impact of Covid-19 on the quality of care work, and, in order to do so, we focus on the relational and intersubjective dimension of care work. It is closely linked to human contact and the creation and maintenance of links, which is an essential characteristic of care work in order to guarantee "good care". Through in-depth interviews with workers and directors of residences in the Basque Country, we observe how the anti-Covid-19 protocols and security measures (use of PPE, restriction and control of visits, limitation of mobility…) make it difficult to perform many of the relational and intersubjective aspects of care. Therefore, we observe tension between "good care" and "safe care" that seems insoluble.

RN14_T09 | Policies of Financialization in the welfare state

Gender impact of the Great Recession in Southern Europe

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As previous research has shown, the effect of the Great Recession (GR), and particularly of the austerity and fiscal consolidation policies developed as a response to it, was particularly harsh in Southern European countries, threatening previous trends of convergence towards EU levels regarding gender equality and policy development. This work aims to empirically explore to what extent and intensity these changes occurred in the different countries -Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece, belonging to the so-called 'Mediterranean welfare regime'.

How was the effect of the crisis on the relative position of women in the labor market and gender equality in each of these countries? Is there a common pattern in all of them or do they present singularities that compromise the prevalence of a common "welfare regime"?

For addressing these questions we comparatively analyze a series of indicators related to the position of women in the labor market, considering changes in both intensity and quality of female (vs male) employment across the recent economic cycle in those countries, setting them in the context of the ongoing processes of modernization and social change previous to the GR. To what extent these changes worked in the direction of deepening gender inequalities in the labor market giving way to a geographic fragmentation in the EU, is a question that gains special relevance in the context of the current crisis associated to the COVID-19, which threatens to have particularly intense economic, social and political impacts in these countries.

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Activating the Family – Conditional Welfare Rights in Five European Countries

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The proposed paper asks how European welfare states reproduce gender inequality in times of social investment. It links feminist perspectives on social citizenship with ideas of the activating social investment state. A gender sensitive analysis of contemporary European welfare states, it argues, needs to shed analytical light on both sides of 'individualization': the institutional promotion of a) independency from family and b) private self-responsibility.

Empirically, the paper builds upon a comparative institutional analysis of contemporary family and labor market policies in five European countries (Frericks et al. 2017). Such strategy allows to analyze both a) the familial or the individual nature and b) the activating character of welfare institutions.

Preliminary findings thereby suggest that status maintaining individual entitlements to welfare depend on participation in standard and well-paid employment. At the same time, benefits and services for individuals, who do not earn a (decent) living through paid employment, tend to activate both the individual and its (nuclear) family to cope with social risks by themselves.

The proposed paper fruitfully contributes to the aforementioned scientific debates in two ways: first, by adding the activating character of welfare institutions as an analytical dimension of feminist perspectives on social citizenship and second, by introducing the activation of family relations into the scientific debate of the activating social investment state. Empirically, it thereby takes into account that welfare institutions reproduce gender inequalities dependent on socioeconomic and employment status.

The Making of the Indebted Women: Financialization and Everyday Life in Turkey

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In the last two decades, Turkey has had the highest rates of household debt growth and the highest levels of household consumption among OECD countries. In the face of weak social protection schemes and growing precariousness in the labor market, many households have come to depend on debt for the necessities of social reproduction. Given the pervasiveness of the phenomenon in everyday life, this paper studies the formation of indebted subjects through women's lived experiences in Istanbul, Turkey. Based on interviews with women who are residents of low- and middle-income households in debt, it shows how women make sense of indebtedness in multiple and contradictory ways as they negotiate neoliberal discourses of rationality and gendered responsibility for family care. Narratives reveal that women constantly distance themselves from other debtors who they describe as extravagant and lacking in financial skills, which I call the "irrational others". Women's self-definitions as debtor, in contrast, are based on a language of financial skills and self-responsibility, which I call the "rational self". Women's ability to manage and secure debt, being a "permanent debtor" as I call, is key to the reproduction of indebtedness, and therefore, the reproduction of the everyday maintenance of the household. If they cannot satisfy the need for borrowing, women confront greater financial insecurity and future uncertainty, turning into a "debtor interrupted". I show that these subject positions are shaped by three interrelated processes: global financial circumstances which determine the availability and politics of domestic credit, the class backgrounds of indebted households which affect the reliance on debt, and the gendered relations of financialization which position indebtedness in the realm of social reproduction.

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Linking the Macro to the Micro: a Multidimensional Approach to Investigate Intersections of Policy and Attitudes in the Contribution to the Variety of Motherhood Earnings Penalties in Europe

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The central question of the paper: what is the role of childcare policies in mitigating the motherhood penalty and whether prevalent norms play a role in impact of policies?

Scholars (Budig et al. 2016; Misra et al. 2010; Hallden et al. 2015, Keck and Saraceno 2013) agree that the childcare policies mitigate the motherhood penalties across developed countries. Furthermore, there are few contributions highlighting that norms are also import in influencing the effect of the childcare policies (Budig et al. 2012; Cukrowksa-Torzewska 2017). However, Central and Eastern European (hereinafter CEE) countries are rarely covered by those analyses, although their presence could offer a valuable empirical case as countries relatively recently experienced an important political economic transformation. The CEE countries have historical legacies of de-familiarization and new, often re-familiarising policy initiatives accompanied by a diverse mix of attitudes. We are intrigued by this gap in literature in setting up our research design and by adding a multidimensional approach to motherhood penalty based on cross-sectional data of 28 European countries. We rely on EU-Silc data that allows us to conduct pan European analysis. Our preliminary analyses reveal that traditional gender norms may trigger the adverse effect of more generous leave policies, which might give policy relevant insights into the CEE countries and more broadly. We consider it an important contribution given the ambiguity the question of long and generous leaves has had in the literature of comparative family policies (Ferragina 2020; Mandel and Semyonov 2006).

RN14_T10 | The Academia and civil Service as labor markets

Intersectionality and the Academic Profession: Contingent Employment and Career Pathways During a Crisis

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Evidence suggests that 54% of all academic staff in UK universities are in contingent employment (Megoran and Mason, 2020) and may be employed under a fixed-term or short-term contract, including zero-hours (Bauder, 2006; UCU 2013). While academia has gone through dramatic transformation in recent years (Dany et al, 2011) as a result of changes in funding mechanisms and increased marketization, the pandemic crisis calls into question how these careers are structured. A great proportion of contingent academics are women (Vicary and Jones, 2017), who simultaneously navigate career and family demands (Lopes and Dewan, 2015). Due to tenuous links with their institutions, contingent academics are often largely invisible and face increasing employment uncertainty. New priorities during the Covid-19 pandemic have bound people in place within countries and blurred the boundaries between work and home – creating new (often unequal) barriers, and challenging career opportunities. This paper will examine the intersections of employment/contract status and diversity for the management of academic careers, drawing on intersectionality theory (McCall, 2005; Anthias, 2013).

The paper will report the findings of a qualitative study with approximately 30 contingent academics in UK universities. Interviews are being conducted online and aim to understand career histories, current employment, in/exclusion from institutional support, job search processes, as well as work-life balance and psychological well-being. Interviews will be analysed thematically (Braun and Clarke, 2006). Interviews will be complemented by diary research (Brown et al, 2010) using a bespoke mobile application (Indeemo). Using a solicited diary, participants will record their thoughts and

feelings via a combination of written word, verbal and visual data (Rose, 2007).

One Step Back or One Step Forward? The Ambivalent Gender Effects of the Neoliberal Academia.

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Women have made a significant progress in academia and science. Yet, gender inequalities – in retention, pay and career progression - persist. Explanations include biases in recruitments, a chilly organizational climate, the maternity penalty, women's concentration in service tasks, the lack of support and exclusion from relevant networks. Recently, many authors have focused on the implications of recent neo-liberal University transformations on women, arguing that they may enhance existing disadvantages.

The Italian university system has not been exempt from neoliberal trends which have been characterized by the precarization of early-career phases, the introduction of systems of evaluation of researchers' productivity and the cuts in public funds, with consequences in terms of research funding and new recruitments. The implications are twofold: on a structural level, they have tightened the access to the tenure-track; at the cultural level, they have promoted a new culture based on productivity and entrepreneurship.

Following a previous work on the structural consequences for women, in terms of access to the profession and career advancement, of University transformations, this paper aims to focus on the cultural dimension of change. To do so, twenty-three in-depth interviews were conducted within an Italian bioscience University department.

The findings suggest that the new managerial culture has ambivalent implications for women. On the one hand, the growing emphasis on productivity may hide existing inequalities. On the other hand, it contributes to weaken the old hierarchical system thus opening up new spaces of agency for women. These opportunities, however, do not come without costs, both in terms of work-life choices and social equality.

Women's Work in Local Administration: Another Pending Women's Issue

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This work provides a critical analysis of the situation of women's employment in the local administration, based on a study case of a middle-sized city in the south of Spain. The main objective of this paper is to analyze and describe the gender differences in the roles and work positions developed by men and women in a local administration. We conducted this research using both quantitative and qualitative methodology, analyzing the distribution of women and men in job posts list of the civil servant's staff, together with in-depth interviews with woman workers in the organization. In the sample for the interviews, there were three different groups related to the neutral, male or female-dominated areas, and also women working in outsourced services. We addressed aspects such as their access to employment, their professional categories, labor relations between men and women, the distribution of power, access to decision-making, the reconciliation of work and family life, and their view of the generic treatment of women and the social valuation of women's work in the administration. We finally make visible the consideration of local administration as a gendered institution. These administrations, supposed to become a public guarantor of equality, produce and reproduce the inequalities of the private labor market and wider society, contributing to maintaining the patriarchal patterns.

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Gender Pay Gap as a complex social problem

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Closing the gender pay gap (GPG) is an important aspect of women's economic empowerment. Women´s emancipation through paid work has been one of the state-socialist projects, which proved challenging in Central and Eastern Europe. Although for the last two decades GPG in Czechia is one of the highest within EU comparison, including GPG for the same work, and GPG in Slovenia is significantly increasing in the last decade from one of the EU lowest levels. In both countries GPG has been a long neglected problem. We use linked employer-employee data to analyse GPG at occupation, workplace and within-job levels in the last two decades in these two post state-socialist countries. To explain gaps at various levels of segregation we respond to calls for more in-depth analysis of the impact of policies. Our qualitative socio-historical in-depth policy analysis demonstrates the interplay of relevant: 1) cultural factors; 2) particular welfare state provisions; and 3) wage setting and gender equality institutional regulations. Comparative frameworks tend to categorise CR and SI as part of a post state-socialist block of countries, yet they exhibit very different patterns of female labour market participation and experience including different character and development of GPG. We show the complexity of this social problem and its constantly changing nature in the context of diverging post-state socialist past dependent policy paths. This mixed method approach allows analysis of continuity and change in factors contributing to GPG at country and cross-country level.

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RN15 | Global, Transnational and Cosmopolitan Sociology

RN15_T01 | Transnational and translocal migrations

'Home' For The Highly-Mobile: Transculturation In Multiple Migrations

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With the growing complexity of networks and connections on a global scale, cultures can no longer be characterised by post-Enlightenment notions of 'one culture one nation', but by their fluid and hybrid (Bhabha, 1994) natures. Although the social sciences are increasingly aware of this development, methodological nationalism (Wimmer & Glick-Schiller, 2002; Beck, 2007) is still extant, particularly in migration studies. As a result of this preoccupation with the nation-state, transnational migration studies primarily focus on migration from the south to the north (Croucher, 2012; Kunz, 2016). Furthermore, as certain forms of migration are viewed as problems that need solving (Anderson 2019), other forms of migration that are not low-skilled or characterised by financial hardship (Fechter & Walsh, 2010) are not given adequate attention.

In order to present an alternative perspective on privileged migration, this study focuses on the children of highly-mobile individuals – those who have moved multiple times across multiple nation-states from birth until the age of 18. Sometimes dubbed "Third Culture Kids" (Pollock & Van Reken, 2009), this migrant population is growing, but has seen little representation in migration studies. Although the term "Third Culture Kid" assumes a Herderian position on culture, this study eschews methodological nationalism through the application of a transcultural framework. Drawing from interviews with 16-18-year-old highly-mobile youngsters, this study uncovers how moving multiple times in childhood influences perceptions of identity, belonging and 'home' and what this means for future mobility or immobility. Furthermore, it proposes transculturation (Ortiz, 1940) as a compelling perspective on highly-mobile migration and as a critique of methodological nationalism.

RN15_T02 | Transnational cooperation

"Mutual Learning in International Development Cooperation Partnerships: a Paradigm Shift"

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Global society, with its challenges and contradictions, has led international development cooperation towards a paradigm shift. Pursuing a less hierarchical cooperation, going beyond the donor-beneficiary logic, is one of the objectives of this transformation, which can be achieved with the construction of inclusive development partnerships. Thanks to the collaboration in partnership, each party can act as a protagonist by making available its own material and intangible resources and therefore benefit from those of others, according to the criterion of mutuality. This concept of mutuality in the literature on cooperation is also mentioned with the declination of mutual learning: a sharing of resources, experiences, successful policies that can be exchanged between less advanced, emerging and industrialized countries. Since sociological studies on this concept are still very limited, a qualitative research was carried out, based on semi-structured interviews administered to key respondents operating in different sectors of cooperation (public-governmental, private profit and non-profit, academic), that has tried to enrich the definition of mutual learning, combining theoretical aspects with data strictly connected to the practice of cooperation. Three are the most significant results: 1.It is an expression rarely used among the actors of cooperation. 2.However, the two components of "reciprocity" and "learning" represent aspects that are shared and promoted by those who work in this sector. 3.It is considered one of the favorable conditions for the proper functioning of effective development partnerships. Analyzing the concept of mutual learning and not simply of mutuality in North-South relations, makes it possible to enhance the equal

and inclusive perspective explicitly promoted from 2000 onwards by the various actors of international

Faltering Nordic Solidarity? COVID-19 National Strategies and the Regionalization of Nordic Health Cooperation

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When the bridge across the Øresund strait between Denmark and Sweden was inaugurated on the First of July 2001, it was celebrated as a symbol of Nordic regional integration. Yet for its 20th anniversary, the bridge has come to embody border shutdowns as it remained closed for weeks due to COVID-19 restrictions while Nordic governments struggled to coordinate their pandemic responses. Looking at the health care sector and analysing Nordic integration and cross-border cooperation trajectories since the 1990s, this contribution investigates a paradox of Nordic health policymaking: how could one of the leading European region in the field of cross-border healthcare cooperation have become one of the most inconsistent in terms of health policy coordination once the pandemic hit? This contradiction, the paper argues, is in fact part of a largely overlooked process of "regionalization of Nordic cooperation". While local or bottom-up cooperation initiatives in border regions benefited from both the Europeanization and regionalization of health care provision, the institutional or top-down approach to Nordic health care coordination, historically channelled by the Nordic Council, has been struggling to build on past achievements. As a result, cross-border Nordic cooperation initiatives grows but remains bounded by the territorial and legal framework of national health systems, while national authorities have lost the impetus to engage in Nordic affairs and tend to hold on to what remains their national competencies. Building on these arguments, this contribution will provide insights on the potential effects of the crisis on the interplay between top-down and bottom-up strands of Nordic cooperation.

Inventing The Cross-border Region. New And Old Border Practices In Cross-border Cooperation And Cartography

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Maps of cross-border regions are more and more part of trans-border cooperation processes within the European Union. Practitioners highlight the benefit of maps in political trans-border cooperation in political and administrative processes, such as joint spatial planning in the border area. Several scientific case studies show how mapping contributes to the cross-border region-making process, the visibility of the region and the emerging forms of cross-border regional identities (e.g. Gaberell/Debarbieux 2014, Grosjean 2019, Haude 2017, Reitel 2020). The European Union promotes the evolving cross-border regional cooperation, hoping for effects of social cohesion in border areas. However, what does "border crossing" actually mean regarding the practices of cooperation and cartography in border regions?

In my presentation, I would like to address this question through a praxeological approach. Based on own ethnographic data from fieldwork in a (anonymized) cross-border region I will follow the cross-border maps as a specific practice: What are the characteristics of cross-border mapping? What forms of cross-border mapping are in use? Along these interrogations, I will follow the thesis, that "inventing cross-border regions" actually creates new occasions to reproduce territorial borders. Nevertheless crossing state borders in the observed practices leads to transformed forms of bordering practices, where new and old borders come together to create the cross-border region. When the mapping practices, their production and usage, undermine the visibility of state borders, they highlight at the same time a previously invisible set of administrative borders. The cross-border region emerges within territorial practices, where the border as "line" is still alive.

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RN15_T03 | Local and global pandemic experiences

Global Life and Work in Pandemic Times: The Experiences of Transnational Professionals

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The COVID-19 pandemic transformed our globally interconnected world almost overnight as immobility was enforced, striking at the heart of globalisation. The coronavirus spread along international network ties and was tackled everywhere with lockdowns, travel bans and closed borders. The present study explores the impact of this disruption on the everyday transnationalism driven by international business, travel, global work, career mobility and high skilled migration. The study focuses on the lived experience of transnational professionals in global corporations whose lives and work span geographical boundaries. 23 narrative interviews were conducted (virtually) from May 2020 onwards. The participants come from across Europe and beyond (Azerbaijan, Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, Indonesia, Mexico and the US) and live in Amsterdam, Berlin, Dubai, Geneva, Hamburg, Liechtenstein, London, Oslo, Perth, Vancouver and Singapore working for 20 different global corporations. The study explores how the pandemic has impacted the transnational lives of these professionals and their sense of 'home', belonging and identity. Their stories reveal the emotional toll of geographical distance from family and friends in other places (no longer 'just a flight away') as well as a new sense of precariousness. For some this included fear of becoming 'stranded' in case of unemployment – perhaps unable to access national support schemes and unable to move to other global cities for work or return to country of origin. Some began questioning their transnational life while also doubting they could ever 'go back'. They talked about feeling more 'foreign' as national priorities and borders were reaffirmed, while also feeling abandoned by their 'home' country. They talked about feeling 'stuck' and grieving the sudden loss of the geographical mobility they took for granted.

Pandemic Fictions, Viral Realities, And Cosmopolitan Science

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Throughout the pandemic, a tension can be observed between science and other social spheres that has impacted the societal approach to the viral threat. Among others, there appears to be a considerable neglect of and contempt for scientific expertise, for instance in political and economic decision making. Nevertheless, scientific knowledge remains decisive in mitigating the epidemic consequences. Thus, it could be argued that COVID-19 both interrupts and consolidates the cosmopolitan imperative of the autonomy and social responsibility of science in modern societies.

While some science and health policy institutions initially hesitated in their threat assessment of and response to COVID-19, the epistemic productivity of global science has been profound for, e.g., the first genome sequence of the virus was made publicly available just ten days after the closure of Wuhan's seafood market on January 1, 2020. This contribution looks upon the societal responses to the cosmopolitan role of the institution of science during the pandemic by utilizing pertinent literary fiction, especially Albert Camus' The Plague, Philipp Roth's Nemesis, and Lawrence Wright's The End of October. First, an analysis of these pandemic fictions serves as an epistemic prism to reflect upon science's function as a primary producer of insight on the pandemic. Subsequently, the emphasis lies on the multi-layered reactions – ranging from substantial counter-expertise over diffuse and concrete skepticism to intentional ignorance – of social forces that question the utility and legitimacy of a viral expertise that is the outcome of cosmopolitan scientific cooperation.

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The 9/11 Terror Attacks and the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Global Politics of Dehumanization

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How and under which conditions do global crises such as terror attacks and pandemics exacerbate the politics of dehumanization and undermine the dignity of minoritized groups, particularly in the context of the United States and beyond? Comparing the 9/11 terror attacks and the COVID19 pandemic, this paper argues that global disasters and pandemics constitute as enabling conditions for the discursive construction of a crisis. The construction of a global crisis exacerbates the systemic and enduring dehumanization of individuals from minoritized groups within and beyond the United States. This process of dehumanization emerges from four key social mechanisms of repression:1) the construction of the threat (securitization); 2) the expansion of the United States domestic and global coercive apparatuses; 3) the proliferation of human rights abuses and 'death hierarchy'; 4) and, the perpetuation of a necropolitical culture.

Patterns Of Responses To Pandemics In Relation To The Political System And Political Culture

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COVID-19 pandemics is a global public health challenge, forcing countries to respond with the resources available and within the specific national political, economic, and cultural environments. The scale of measures undertaken to fight the pandemics is unprecedented in modern times, with no clear predictions on several consequences in terms of economic effects, public response to strict measures, short and long-term political repercussions. There is no clear way to understand the different responses without understanding specific national cultures, traditions, political systems, etc., therefore disciplines like (political) sociology and political sciences must collaborate with scholars of public health and other

respective fields in order to shape the future conversations about the meaning and lessons of this disease.

The ambition of this paper is to explore the similar responses in countries with distinct political systems and traditions, as well as diverse responses of countries with similar geographies and political traditions. In this regard, political sociology is extremely useful for its understandings of several dimensions of political regimes, of institutions involved in the decision-making process, the role of mass and social media. Combining the findings of subfields of the sociology of globalization and sociology of nation and nationalism in recent decades, we can make a contribution to the wider debate taking place around the world and among the disciplines, while also analyzing the effects the pandemics have on the populist and extreme right movements and political parties in selected counties as part of our research agenda.

RN15_T04 | Europe and the European Union in turbulent times

Becoming Fully European: The Relationship Between East-European Xenophobia And European Racial Identity

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In this paper we will trace how East-European nationals attempt to assert their claims to a European identity on the basis of their opposition to non-European migrants and refugees. This complicity in racist and xenophobic practices may seem paradoxical, as most East-European ethnic groups are, or were until very recently, frequently met with xenophobic hostility when emigrating towards West-European countries. However, such a phenomenon has historical parallels to how certain groups of European migrants (Irish, Italians, Slavic peoples etc.) were faced with racist hostility when migrating to the United States in the 19th and early 20th century. According to previous analyses of the subject developed within whiteness

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studies, the inclusion of these ethnic groups into the racial category of White Americans was contingent on their participation in the racial oppression of African-Americans, as well as other racial minorities. We contend that a similar process is underway with nations from the Eastern periphery of the EU, as they fulfill a function of enacting racist behaviors. To this end we will analyze the voting behavior of diaspora populations and survey data on attitudes towards minorities to explore how the perception and self-representation of East-Europeans in Western European countries has shifted with the appearance of newer non-European migrant groups, and what potential implications this might have on the development of European identity in general.

From a European Union of States to a European Union of Regions

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For centuries there have been many diverse realities in Europe, but with the creation of the nation state there was a suppression of these diversities by a dynamic of vertical inclusion and an oppressive integration that united under a different flag and border boundaries. During the creation of the nation state, there were many impositions, some of them by violence, and it has not been resolved until nowadays. Analysing the European countries, each state encompasses nations or peoples that are differentially marked, with a linguistic, historical, cultural, and political reality that is different from that of others. For example, in Italy there are Lombardy, Veneto, Sicily and Campania. In Spain there are the Basque Country, Galicia, Andalusia, Catalonia, etc. Citizenship and the states themselves have begun to question the historic heritage of a social and geographical composition that does not correspond to its historical, linguistic, cultural, and traditional essence. While questioned from the social sciences and especially sociology, significant contributions have been made to deepen the debate and to bring solutions with the aim of making the public live together. This contribution exposes sociological analyses to the current debate on the Europe of states from recent published studies (Garcia, Joanpere, Ríos, Morlà, 2020), with the aim of strengthening the concept of Europe, from the internal diversity it engenders.

Rethinking The Sociology Of European Union: The Relation Between Society And Law

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The transnational governance will be the focus of the political, economic and social debate of the coming years, as accelerated by the pandemic crisis.

However, even before Covid-19 the process of European integration had shown the conceptual and methodological limits of traditional sociology applied to the supranational phenomenon.

In particular, universalism and Western rationalism applied to European society led contemporary sociology to consider fragmentation as the starting point of the European social world: infact, it is mainly considered as the result of a convergence between different societies, histories and values and as the arrival point of transnational processes that defined mere social commonalities (or differences).

In order to deal with complexity, which is nowadays undergoing rapid change, a rethink of this nationalistic methodological approach can no longer be postponed.

Rethinking European sociology in order to grasp its real phenomena means starting from the relation between law and society, since it is in this relations that society is formed and acts.

This is for two reasons: firstly, legal harmonisation is both the birthplace of European society and its ultimate goal; secondly, the constancy of the relation between the European citizen and law leads us to consider homo europeus as homo juridicus.

In conclusion, the paper intends to show the need to start from the "acquis communautaire" of rights in order to reconceptualise the sociology of European Union in an "acquis communautaire social".

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Awaiting Brexit: The Discursive Negotiation of the Risks of Brexit in Kent and Nord-Pas-de-Calais

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European disintegration is a prominent topic in academic and political debates. However, a substantive theory or a common understanding of both the nature and consequences of disintegration are lacking. What are the competing meanings and narratives that shape this debate and why do different actors have different understandings of (the consequences of) disintegration? In order to answer these questions, I conduct a discourse analysis on the negotiation of the risks of disintegration using a case study of the Brexit impacts in the border regions Kent and Nord-Pas-de-Calais. These regions are home to the Dover-Calais crossing and therefore particularly affected by Brexit.

Methodologically, this work builds on sociology of knowledge approach to discourse developed by Rainer Keller, which focuses on the way knowledge is produced through discourse. Using this method, a total of 74 articles from four different local news sites published between June 2016 and June 2020 are analyzed, thereby identifying the prevalent interpretative schemes, frames, and narratives of the discourse.

This study finds that the discourse is marked by the absence of sound knowledge. This makes defining clear risks difficult if not impossible for some actors. Nevertheless, actors use various strategies and frames of Brexit (as an opportunity, a catastrophe, or simply as uncertainty) to define risks. These frames of Brexit form different competing narratives, which correspond to the interest of actors. This indicates that competing interests may be the reason for the continued lack of a common understanding of European disintegration and its consequences.

RN15_T05 | Issues on belonging and identity in a global world

Street Corner Travel. In search for a Cosmopolitanism at Home

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This communication proposes a reflection after ther lockdown of the half of the human inhabitants of the Earth. In contradiction with a lot of discourses about the "world after", the world didn't collapse, but the Great Acceleration effectively stopped suddenly: the planes on the ground, the cars in the garage, the deserted railways... The cultural hegemony founded on the geographical mobility has collapsed in a few weeks. Politically, the public health suddenly got the upper hand over the economic growth.

The lockdown has revealed social inequalities and obliged individuals to experience what "living at home" means. This reflection lays on fieldwork about students in social work from 2015 to 2019 in Paris (Beck, 2018b), in continuity with my research on expatriation (Beck, 2018a). Inspired by the human ecology (Park, 1915), I have analyzed their relation to the otherness in terms of mobility and migration, by the transformation of self. I have emphasized the encounter of students in social work with vulnerable people in different social services and institutions (child protection, disabilities and homelessness). I have often found more cosmopolitan mind (Cicchelli, 2012) in the discourses of French students in social work than those of French expatriates who travel around the world (Beck, 2015). It emphasizes the possibility of a cosmopolitanism without displacement. This paper deals with "repatriation" of the self at home, redefining our relation to other in space and time with more "resonance" (Rosa, 2016): the sense of existence (Martuccelli, 2011), materially (human, objects, plants, animals, virus, etc., notably for work and food) and spiritually (invisible entities like God, myths, dreams, fictions, spirits, AI, etc.) to share our common humanity (Chernilo, 2007).

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Liminal and Liminoid: Exploring Students' Identity in Academic Mobility

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The analysis of 50 international students' autoethnographies reveals that studying abroad constitutes a rite of passage. It can be considered a liminal and transitional space-time towards adulthood, Europeanism and/or cosmopolitanism. The liminal phase clearly takes place during the sojourn abroad, and the 'cosmopolitan status' is achieved only after a series of highly codified steps, such as passing exams and earning a degree. When the young adult completes this ritual-cultural path, family, friends and the academic community (both at home and abroad) should recognize the new socio-cultural status of international or cosmopolitan student. However, the international student's post-liminal stage remains unclear and consequently, since it is a narrative, even the pre-liminal and liminal stages become hazy. My analysis leads to interpreting the (quasi-) ritual of studying abroad as a script without a story, i.e. a structured story, such as a book or a movie. If this is the case, the implicit and preconscious meaning of studying abroad grows enormously. Consequently, the young person's self-story lacks a 'centre of narrative gravity', leaving the student-protagonist alone both in acting out and recounting his/her epic. As a result, the overall myth-ritual is sabotaged, and even the recognition of the new 'cosmopolitan status' by the 'community' (institutions, family, peers etc.) becomes blurry.
Keywords: Academic mobility, young–adult, Liminal, Ritual, Europeanism, Cosmopolitanism.

Roots Tourism, at the Origins of the New Identity Tourism in the Glocal Era.

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Starting from what was presented in the last editions of the ESA Conference, we will focus on a research that we are conducting with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on roots tourism. This is the tourism of those who have Italian origins and who intend to return to Italy to find out who they are.
Knowing the tourism of the roots means, first of all, knowing the world of Italians outside Italy. A world made up of "oriundi", descendants who arrived in every place of the world, during the great phases of mass emigration, and who have always shown a great sense of belonging, often steeped in nostalgia, towards Italy, and even more towards the city or the small village of origin. We will describe this collective identity through the lenses of cultural change, which took place with the acceleration of the processes of glocalization. Understanding this Italian world means understanding that there is an extraordinary resource for the future of tourism, after the end of this pandemic period.
In particular this world is the basis of the root tourism project. Without the italians widespread all over the world (more than 80 millions) and the awareness of being potential tourists of the roots, it is not possible to undertake actions capable of giving systematicity to this form of tourism. Alongside the more purely theoretical discourse, we will accompany the discussion with a research, where some trends clearly emerge that will be explained and contextualized.

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Cosmopolitanism: New Forms of Belonging in Times of Intense Mobility

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Recently, it has witnessed a growing interest in debate on cosmopolitanism owing to the increasing transnational interconnectedness and encounters with difference on an unprecedented scale as a result of cross-border business, migration, mobility, media and consumption. Against this backdrop, sociologists have appealed for a critical turn from 'methodological nationalism' to 'methodological cosmopolitanism' (Beck and Sznaider, 2006) in sociological studies highlighting the cosmopolitan nature of transnational processes.

This article reviews the development of cosmopolitanism from its ancient philosophical root to contemporary figures in political philosophy, anthropology and sociology, and then gives weight to discussion on the triangle relationship between belonging, mobility and cosmopolitanism through sociological lens followed by an exploration to young people's mobility in transition to adulthood. This paper argues that sociology carves out an empirical way for the studies of cosmopolitanism through 'transnational mobility', which is central to the account of cosmopolitanism formation. The main proposition of the paper in respect of the triangle relationship is that belonging is a frequent topic of cosmopolitanism, mobility is an important marker of cosmopolitanism, whereas sense of belonging shapes and changes in the process of mobility. The primary role of mobility in shaping sense of belonging and forming cosmopolitanism is highlighted in discussing it as a crucial element of youth's spatio-temporal transition to adulthood. This paper mainly serves as a modest spur to induce a further in-depth discussion on new forms of belonging that shapes through mobility in the contemporary world of cosmopolitanization.

Key words: cosmopolitanism, mobility, belonging, youth

RN15_T06 | Transnational Ecologies of Surveillance: Colonialism, Capitalism and Crisis

Digital Sovereignty and the Bio/necropolitics of Transnational Surveillance Capitalism

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Surveillance capitalism (Zuboff 2019), platform capitalism (Srinicek 2017; Manokha 2018) and data colonialism (Couldry and Meijas 2019) are theorisations which describe the harvesting and commodification of data through capitalist and colonial analytics. Drawing on a critical political economy and decolonial approach, Couldry and Meijas (2019) argue for the lens of 'data colonialism' rather than 'data sovereignty' to compare the global transformation of political economy wrought though colonial capitalist logics in the 15th century to the current 'colonisation' of data. Yet, in the context of both past and current forms of colonial capitalism, a biopolitical and necropolitical differentiation is needed to understand the effects of digital sovereignty on those experiencing contemporary interfaced online and offline colonialism.

The context of Indian (post) colonial sovereignty in Indian-occupied Kashmir may be instructive in this regard. Corporate collusion with the Hindu nationalist Indian government's necropolitical techniques of digital shutdowns, surveillance, and the exploitation of resources (natural and digital) for the aim of 'remaking' Kashmir for Indian colonial ends poses questions that unsettle this undifferentiated framework of 'data colonisation.' In other words, a more appropriate approach might be to explore the contemporary capitalist and colonial conditions that enable digital sovereignty's biopolitical and necropolitical techniques to 'make live' or 'maim' (Puar 2018), let die, or kill (Mbembe 2003) at the interface of the online and the offline. To this end, this paper explores the theorisation of a transnational (post) colonial digital surveillant

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sovereignty (Tawil-Souri 2018) to take account of the necropolitical effects experienced by Kashmiris in Indian-occupied Kashmir.

Assemblages of Surveillance: Indian State's Multi-layered Invasion into Everyday Life in Kashmir

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The Indian State has, for three decades now, employed violent counter-insurgency to suppress the struggle for Azaadi (freedom) in Kashmir, a Muslim-majority, disputed region. Human rights violations including killings, torture, enforced disappearances, sexual violence, mass blinding have been accompanied by an intensive surveillance architecture that puts the everyday life of Kashmiris under India's "gaze" and intrudes into their personal spaces. The paper explores the various assemblages of surveillance in the framework of the transnational character of Islamophobia, the global security space, and its ever-growing desire to "see" and regulate the actions of Muslims. India's deployment of human intelligence in Kashmir is now supplemented by digital technology, constituting a cyber occupation that has meant a continued expansion of this panoply of surveillance. In this paper, we trace the varied modes of surveillance employed by the Indian State as a practice that is as invisible as it is visible. While it is routinised for "superpanopticon" effect on the ever-suspect Kashmiri subject who is aware of being under surveillance, the entire infrastructure is rendered invisible with no information in the public domain on the kinds of its application and management. Contending that such invasive forms produce specific relations of power, the paper centers an analysis of surveillance and the security logic in Kashmir to understand the politics of its usage for strengthening occupation, producing a culture of fear, and routinising of the "exceptional," showcasing biopolitical control and repression to undermine resistance.
Keywords: Kashmir, India, surveillance, panopticon, biopolitics

The Bio/Necropolitics of Citizenship Making in the Age of Surveillance Capitalism

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Over the course of the pandemic we have seen a recasting of the discourses surrounding digital surveillance technologies. Where surveillance as a necropolitical governmentality employed via patrolling border vessels, drones, detention processing centres and refugee monitoring regimes has been implicitly narrated in terms of action necessary for preserving the health of the nation by excluding and disposing of pathologised bodies who are themselves targets for exclusion, abandonment, death and destruction, the forms of tracking, biosurveillance, and invasive health checks long routinely carried out at state borders have now found a new lease of life in their redirection towards the citizenry and their uptake for biopolitical purposes, to safeguard life. Track and trace technologies are used to criminalise the 'illegal immigrant', to enforce precarity, institutionalise systems of citizenship, and maintain zones of abandonment (Mbembe 2003) and the threat of deportability. Simultaneously, the encouragement of the masses to engage with the use of track and trace technologies is presented as in the interests of the security and vitality of the nation, as part of what it means to be a good citizen. This easy rerouting is in large part thanks to the continuities in the service providers tasked with delivering solutions to both sets of state projects. Now responsibility for border surveillance and healthcare provision both fall within the remit of the techno-corporate bureaucracy. This paper seeks to explore the entanglements of surveillance infrastructures, including the state-corporate nexus driving surveillance capitalism, as they are built for both biopolitical and necropolitical purposes.

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RN15_T07 | Linking local, locals and global

Translocational Spectrum: Locating Intersectionality Across Time, Locations And Spaces

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The paper develops a new conceptual tool that allows capturing the fluid relationships between identity, belonging, structure and agency from a renewed translocational perspective. We term this concept as 'translocational spectrum', which deals with simultaneous processes of identity construction and negotiation, integration sense-making and their intersections with structures, systems and agency within migrants' life trajectories across time, space and locations. Our conceptualisation is informed by empirical data gathered from in-depth semi-structured interviews with older South Asian British Muslim women in Greater Manchester. The new tool that helps locate migrants' integration level across a spectrum is built upon Floya Anthias' translocational positionality framework which takes forward the intersectional understanding of social inequalities, gender, and structural processes. The key contributions this paper makes to existing knowledge are two-fold: first, the concept of 'translocational spectrum' has the potential to be used as an intersectional lens helpful for mapping migrants' transnational lives. In doing so, it also exposes the underlying unequal social systems and shows how they manifest themselves through migrants' social and work attitudes to determine their life-long work-life trajectories.
Keywords: Translocational positionality, migration, ageing women, migrant worker, intersectionality, gender.

Kurdistan, as a Part of World Heritage: Seeking Links with the Global in the Kurdish Culture

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Talking about 'cosmopolitanism' Kwame Anthony Appiah stresses our ability to communicate with others in the globalising world and suggests that establishing links with others is strictly connected to our ability to be rooted in a place, to enjoy the bonds of local cultures starting from the native language and hometown, and ending up with the many new global encounters and locations which offer us new opportunities for "getting rooted somewhere". As stressed by Appiah only in the past centuries, "as every human community has gradually been drawn into a single web of trade and a global network of information, have we come to a point where each of us can realistically imagine contacting any other of our six billion conspecifics and sending that person something worth having" (Cosmopolitanism, 2006). For Kurds this process started at the beginning of the 20th century and inevitably brought changes into their culture and into the image of the world they represented. Despite the brutal assimilation policies of Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria, the Kurdish language, folklore, as well as modern literary and art forms have survived and may be today understood as the "good idea" worthy to be shared with others. In my paper - based on interviews and text analysis - I will investigate the ways Kurdish folklore collectors, writers and artists apply Kurdish tradition in order to establish links with the global world and this way challenge the isolation and marginalisation of their society and culture imposed by the Middle Eastern states.

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Re-shaping Corporate Social Responsibility Locally and Globally: Exploring Community Involvement Schemes of the Israeli Arms Industry

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Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is often discussed as a form of private regulatory mechanism developed to address governance gaps created by economic globalization. The proposed paper questions the potential of CSR to play such a role by analysing the case of social responsibility programs of Israeli arms companies (weapon, security, and surveillance). While most companies in this sector directly profit from Israel's occupation of the Palestinian territories and serve as an enabling force in grave violations of human rights, they disregard their core business activity as a relevant CSR concern and place at the heart of their CSR strategy other aspects such as community involvement and employee volunteering programs. Based on insights from the authors' ethnographic studies in the Israeli field of CSR in the past 15 years, combined with new findings from analysing content produced by Israeli arms companies and by CSR ranking agencies, our paper analyses the efforts Israeli arms companies make in order to gain legitimacy and play an active role in re-shaping both the local and the global fields of CSR. By highlighting these efforts, the paper brings to the forth the arms industry involvement and impact on the local and global trajectories and contested contours of CSR - a neglected aspect in the scholarly discussions on the social responsibility of 'sinful industries'. This analysis contributes to the understanding of CSR as a dynamic product of the interrelations and mutual effects of local, national and transnational actors and fields.

MeToo Responses in Norway's Labor Party as Cultural Diffusion and Improvisation

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#MeToo reached Norway in late 2017. Complaints were lodged against a Labor Party deputy leader who had been elected by the party membership. Media coverage became intense, leading to more than 5,000 news stories over a two-month period in a country with 5.4 million inhabitants. Labor Party leaders split over how to respond, whether to engage in rapid crisis management that journalists craved, or to maintain slower customs of membership democracy. The party leader claimed executive authority, demoted the deputy, and boasted about it.
Here I argue that the leadership deviated from the Norwegian Labor Party's organizational customs of membership democracy. At issue for this analysis is a legacy image of the mass party ideal type with a bottom-up ethos of deliberative structures and chains of delegation, where each higher level would be held accountable to the level below, transmitting party members' influence from local party branches up to mid-level elected representatives, then up to top national leaders in party organs (Wolkenstein 2020; Allern, Heidar, and Karlsen 2016).
I examine more than 200 news items that track this chain of events involving a political party organization in globalized protests where social media figure prominently. My analysis takes from institutionalist and pragmatist theories to suggest transnational diffusion of American-style politics, tending to personify politics in top elites as mediatized figures. Over time, this case may be revealed to stand as an example of changes underway where Norwegian political parties become more like marketing to consumers (Safran 2009; Kirchheimer 1966).

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RN15_T08 | General Session

Effective Cosmopolitanism of Children's Rights

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In a comparative Norwegian-Romanian study, we follow the democratically grounded implementation of both countries' cosmopolitan commitment to children's rights, by analyzing the standard versus variations of four basic rights principles: non-discrimination, best interest, participation and family as claimed, signed and ratified by the countries through the UNCRC. Therein, we ask:
(1) What does the individual child's cosmopolitan citizenship entail according to these core rights? and (2) What does successful protection of children currently entail in the light of the above?
Through 38 interviews with experts, on the Romanian side, despite declarations of good-will and non-partisan attitudes concerning policies for children, holdup is observed by an institutional system interested in the maintenance of the status-quo (or even in the return status-quo-ante), based on authoritative regimes, parent blaming, child disempowerment and pathologizing, and a lack of preoccupation for comprehensive data on the situation of children. On the Norwegian side, confronting universal individualistic child rights norms with cultural particularities of families and children seems to be an issue of CP professionalism that has recently attracted criticism, through international debates and even the largest single number of ECHR cases.
These lead to a deeper concern with regard to what the implementation of cosmopolitan norms in fact amounts to. Namely, while legislation and on-paper adaptation of norms seems highly adequate in both countries, respondents insist that the principles of the CRC are running separate trajectories in general principles, in structure and in practical - discretional, on-site, operative - application.

Organizations as Scientific Authorities in Parliamentary Debates: Four-Country Comparison

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The organizations far beyond the traditional academic institutions have become prolific science producers and a multitude of organizations engaged in providing evidence-based policy advice for national governments and policymakers now proliferate in all areas of policymaking. Neo-institutional sociology explains organizations' growing investment in research activities and research-based policy advice by the all-embracing scientization which has swept throughout the world. There is, however, considerably less knowledge available about how the organizations' increased knowledge production and the supply of science-based policy advice are reflected in national policymaking, like in legislative work conducted by parliaments, and in which extent distinct organizations are deemed authoritative in different countries. In this paper, therefore, we examine how different organizations are utilized as scientific authorities in the parliamentary debates over new legislation. Drawing on the analysis of a dataset consisting of 576 parliamentary debates from Australia, Finland, Kenya, and the United Kingdom, we address the following questions: In what extent are organizations of different types acknowledged as scientific authorities in the context of political debate over new legislation? What is the relative weight of various types of organizations as sources of scientific authority? The results of our comparative analysis reveal that while organizations in general are frequently evoked as scientific authorities in all four countries, there is, however, remarkable variation according to what types of organizations are conceived authoritative in the epistemic governance in different national contexts. We elaborate these findings by a rhetorical analysis identifying the most important rhetorical functions of invoking organizations as scientific authorities.

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Is Russia A Sociological South? Towards To The History Of The Debates On Possibility of Emergence of Russian Indigenous Sociology

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This paper examines the history of the debates on the possibility of the emergence of Russian indigenous sociology. Russian sociological tradition has a huge history, even though that during Soviet rule it was banned for a while and then was re-established as an ideologically oriented Marxist sociology. The new period started when with the fall of the USSR. Social scientists began to analyze completely new reality which expanded rapidly. One of the arguable issue in the various debates on perspectives on the development of sociology in Russia was the possibility of Russian indigenous sociology. It interrelates with the state of the international discussion on the variability of sociological practices in the world and the possibility of the indigenous sociologies. As international scholars, Russian scholars divided by the same oppositions: universalism / position of northern sociology and particularism, position of southern sociology. Nevertheless, southern perspective in the debates was accompanied with the rather specific tradition of religiously orthodox ethics-based sociology. Such approach received a huge criticism from the adherents of Western sociology: mostly because of the intentions to invent purely ideological enterprise. The article analyzes the main arguments of the authors and present a brief history of the discussion for the international audience in order to better understand the current state of Russian sociological community

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RN16 | Sociology of Health and Illness

RN16_T01_01 | COVID-19 & Gender I

Families into the Syndemic Context, an Opportunity to Rethink Gender Inequalities

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The COVID-19 syndemic has stirred a high-deeply impact not only for the global disease but the great social and economic consequences. Scholars and public opinion emphasize changes for the future in interpersonal relationships (i.e. health habits, social distance), digitalization of work and personal life (i.e. telework, videocalls). However, we need to know how this global phenomenon have impacted the family as a whole, observing the transformation/intensification on the gender inequalities.

Husbands and wives have spent more time together at home, providing reasons to both of them to take care of responsibility of children and household. But, according to Eurofound online survey last year (two rounds, spring and summer), women have remained in charge of these roles during this period affecting significantly to their wellbeing: stress, tired, resilience, pessimism. Work-life balance remains a burden for women.

From Eurofound survey and Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS) series of data, we'll look over the physical and mental health of men and women during 2020-2021 handling with work, family and personal duties to examine what data series indicate. On the basis of these conclusions, we'll propose public policy recommendations and positive messages to stimulate the response-ability for citizenship, and particularly to men and women separately, oriented to gain ground in gender equality. The term response-ability grounds over the ability to conscious and deliberate choose our response with intentionally and care.

Gender Inequalities In Families Under COVID-19: Bringing Fathers Into The Frame, Again

Margaret O'Brien, Claire Cameron, Hanan Cameron, Katie Hollingworth, Lydia Whitaker

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In many countries, it appears that the COVID-19 pandemic is having a significant and disproportionate negative impact on mothers' jobs, livelihoods and caring responsibilities. Twentieth century advances in maternal employment, equality legislation, and innovation in publicly funded ECEC and systems of parental leave are under strain and appear fragile.

This paper explores this "COVID gender inequality crisis" through comparing parental accounts of caring for very young children while trying to get by financially during a global pandemic. The data is drawn from a mixed methods longitudinal study of the social, economic and health impacts of COVID-19 among families with young children under 5 years, and pregnant women living in London during three national "lockdowns" between March 2020- September 2021. It includes a baseline community survey of 950 parents/ parents- to- be and a panel of 20 households with multi-person on-line interviews. The study is located in inner East London characterised by an ethnically diverse population with close residential proximity of poor and rich households.

The paper compares what mothers and fathers say about how they manage care and jobs in daily life under lockdown and at critical times such as childbirth and in the postnatal period. Preliminary findings show diverse patterns of suffering, struggling and resilient caregiving and provisioning. Minority ethnic parents are more likely to experience hardship and precarious labour market conditions. It will be suggested that the "COVID gender inequality crisis" is best understood as part of a broader pre-pandemic economic environment, which has undervalued public and private resources for care, especially of small of children.

Dividing The Domestic Under Lockdown: The Mental Load

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The lockdowns enforced in many countries to contain the spread of covid-19 had important consequences for the domestic sphere. Because families are forced to spend more time at home and outsourcing domestic and care work becomes less available, confinements are expected to produce an increase in the domestic load of households. Given that the division of domestic work is gendered, and that women continue doing the lion's share, it is important to question the impact that lockdowns have had on gender inequalities within the family.

Previous research on the lockdown periods has shown that both men and women increased their investment in domestic work, but that gender inequalities persisted or even increased. In this paper, we analyse the division of domestic work during the covid-19 pandemic in Spain, and we contribute to the literature by focusing specifically on an under-researched aspect of the division, the mental load. We use data from a convenience online sample (N: 2,300) gathered during the lockdown period (April 2020) and also data from a representative sample (N: 1,700) carried out during the summer (July, 2020). Both surveys include information on different aspects of domestic work, including the mental load

RN16_T01_02 | Care Settings

Coercion and Care: A Team Ethnography in Six Italian Emergency Psychiatric Units

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The paper presents the main results of a team-ethnography performed in six emergency psychiatric units, in the North of Italy. Italy is known as the country that was the first to close the asylums, substituting the institutionalisation of psychiatric patients with their – not always unproblematic – restitution to society. In Italy, psychiatric patients receive cure and care in health structures spread on the territory, where they go voluntarily, receiving pharmacological and relational therapies. When a severe crisis emerges, patients are admitted in little hospital wards (with 16 beds), both voluntarily or involuntary for a short period, on average a couple of weeks. The team-ethnography carried out compares six emergency psychiatric units, focusing on two main issues: the use of coercive measures as mechanical restraint and involuntary hospitalisation, and the relationship between the two central professional communities managing the psychiatric crises, the psychiatrists and the nurses. On the first topic, the paper discusses the organisational and cultural determinants of coercive measures. We analyse the local ontology of madness and the meaning ascribed to the coercive measures, moving from the idea of a necessary evil to a well-deserved punishment of improper behaviours, through the conception of the coercive measures as nothing more than a therapeutic tool. On the second topic, we analyse the impact of the relationships between the two communities of practices, namely

psychiatrists and nurses, on the psychiatric patients' cure, recognising how tensions and conflicts between this two "tribes" define the cultural climate of the ward and the quality of treatment.

Performing 'Good' Acute Psychiatric Care: An Ethnography of Restraining and Non-restraining Practices

Eleonora Rossero

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Today's organization and provision of mental healthcare in Italy is characterised by great heterogeneity. The psychiatric reform introduced by Law 833/1978 was implemented with different outcomes resulting from different regional contexts, culture and resources. With respect to acute mental healthcare, the main difference seems to be that between 'restraint' and 'no-restraint' models, namely those which adopt mechanical restraint (which are the great majority), and those which do not. Two Italian regions – Piedmont and Friuli Venezia Giulia – have been identified to respectively represent the two models. Participant observation and discursive interviews have been conducted to explore care and coercive practices, as well as notions of 'good care' and values embedded in everyday working activities of hospital and community services in these contexts. After a brief introduction of the different institutional maps and definitions of 'proper patient' resulting from conflicts and negotiations between multiple actors, situated coercive practices – namely mechanical and other forms of restraint, but also involuntary treatment and enforced medication – will be addressed. Their performance in both 'restraint' and 'no-restraint' contexts appears either outsourced to external agents (i.e. police forces) or embedded in the notion of (good) care through four strategies: i) therapeuticisation of coercion; ii) proceduralisation of coercion; iii) relationalisation of coercion; and iv) multiplication of the 'objects of care'. Values and notions of 'good care' enacted in the two contexts will be discussed, and situated suggestions for possible improvement of future acute mental health care will be proposed.

Maintaining A Personal Identity: A Collective Process In A Medical Care-Home For Young Alzheimer Patients

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This communication is based on an ethnographic research in a medical home for young Alzheimer's and neurodegenerative disease patients in the greater Paris area in France. Their appearance in young subjects, under 60 years old, induces a form of violence for these people, for their relatives, as for their caregivers. The challenge of care is then to maintain these subjects' abilities to pursue social exchanges. The caregivers' interventions aim at maintaining linguistic, physical, memory, as well as aesthetic and relational abilities, related to what is referred to as the central core of these individuals' "self" identity and "lifestyle habits".

First, I question the idea that those residents have a stable "identity for oneself" and an "identity for others". Rather, I show that the maintenance of their identity in the face of illness and disability should be seen as an uncertain process, involving collective inquiry and the interactive reconstitution of this identity. I then show that maintaining a subject's identity can be seen as the process by which relatives, caregivers and residents resolve tensions and contradictions in order to "say who they are". But it also becomes possible to emphasize that the "environment" in which these people are immerged, and how it provides caregivers, residents and their families with resources to overcome these contradictions, is equally important in the process of assigning an identity: this identity, in order to be judged "complete", must be recognized as never being multi-dimensional and irreducible to a single judgment (Strauss, 1959).

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Italian Adolescent Young Caregivers Of Older Family Members: Qualitative Results From The "Me-We" Online Survey

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The theme of adolescent young caregivers (AYCs) of older relatives is still partially uncovered by research, although the phenomenon is increasing worldwide. This study analysed open ended questions included in an online survey carried out in 2018-2019 within the "ME-WE" project (https://me-we.eu/), focused on 817 AYCs aged 15-17, living in six European countries (Italy, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK). Starting from this baseline, this study analysed two open-ended questions included in the "Me-We" online survey, aimed at exploring the difficulties and the type of support needed by 50 Italian AYCs of older family members, for shedding light on the conditions of this under-investigated category of caregivers.

The qualitative answers were analyzed thematically by using MAXQDA and following an open coding approach in order to highlight the main themes and subthemes expressed by the respondents.

The analysis shown that AYCs of older people are faced with care recipients' special needs arising from age related health conditions, e.g. multimorbidity, physical disability, dementia. They experienced three kinds of difficulties: "communicative" e.g. understanding the care recipient's requests, "emotional/psycological" e.g. fear of inability of provide care and "material" e.g. moving the disabled people which is the most common trouble. AYCs reported the need for "emotional" and "practical" support and comprehension by school teachers.

In terms of policy implications, it is suggested to adopt national legislation for recognising and supporting AYCs, and create a stakeholders' and AYCs' (and families) network for co-designing effective and tailored support services for this "hidden" but widespread phenomenon.

RN16_T01_03 | Migration & Culture

Self-rated Health among the Roma, their Neighbours and the General Population in six European Countries

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Aims: To compare the health status of the Roma population and the General Population and its intersection with gender and educational level in six Central and Eastern European countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia.

Methods: We analysed data from the UNDP/WB/EC Regional Roma Survey 2011 and Eurostat's the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions for the six countries. Logistic regression was used to estimate predicted probabilities of good or very good self-rated health for the Roma, Roma neighbours and the General Population, stratified by gender, and adjusting by age, country and educational level.

Results: There was a distinctive social gradient in health by ethnic groups among both men and women, and a gap between primary versus secondary or tertiary education among all three groups, but Roma (men) and their neighbours with secondary or higher education had significantly worse predicted self-rated health compared to the general population with similar qualifications. The overall results also support a hypothesis of intersectionality between groups, education and gender, and that ethnicity and gender should be considered fundamental causes on how to explain structural health inequalities.

Conclusions: The results suggest that both future research and policy initiatives to tackle health inequities should acknowledge the status of ethnic minorities and intersectionality, study designs that allow for direct comparisons between ethnic groups and the general population should be applied, and more and better data about ethnic minorities are needed to document and monitor existing health inequalities.

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An Immigrants' Paradox in Mental Health? A Life-course Perspective

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Recent literature on immigrants' mental health identifies a paradox. On the one hand, assimilation theories expect immigrants' mental health to increase with tenure in the destination country, with the improvement of social and economic position. On the other hand, recent studies found that immigrants have, on average, better mental health than natives upon arrival, but they gradually lose this advantage with tenure. While the former phenomenon can be explained by selectivity mechanisms, the latter has to do with cumulative exposure to disadvantage (labour market precariousness, economic fragility, discrimination), and failed expectations. However, previous literature has mostly relied on cross-sectional data, and the few longitudinal studies are limited in number of points in time and in geographical scope. In this article, using data from waves 1-9 of Understanding Society, I run random- and fixed-effects models to estimate immigrants-natives differences in mental health levels and trajectories, accounting for omitted variables bias and reducing selective attrition (and remigration) bias. Preliminary results indicate that ageing has a similar effect on mental health for immigrants and for natives, with its negative effect being even slightly stronger for natives. This would translate into a stable or increasing immigrants-native gap in mental health. This leaves us with an interesting puzzle: why is being an immigrant protective for mental health? In further developments of this paper, I will discuss the possible mechanisms leading to this result.

Cross Cultural Healthcare Practice at Norwegian Public Health Centers

Lydia Mehrara

Nord University

The Norwegian public health centers (Helsestasjon) are one of the main providers of maternal and child healthcare services at the community level. Due to their easy accessibility, they are often the primary as well as a regular point of contact for immigrant women in Norway during pregnancy and after childbirth. As such they are a place where encounters between community healthcare providers like nurses and midwives, and immigrant women are frequent. This makes cross-cultural care an important theme within practice at this environment, and the knowledge and discretion of healthcare providers key to its facilitation. Midwives and nurses at these centers play an important role as state employees in the targeting of universal healthcare provisions at the local level, this is especially important in reaching immigrant women and families with different cultural backgrounds.

This study employs a qualitative approach using data from nine semi structured interviews with midwives and nurses at different public health centers located across two Norwegian municipalities with large immigrant populations. Using thematic analysis, it investigates the health practitioner's experiences of working with immigrant women during pregnancy and after childbirth. The study focuses on exploring what cross cultural healthcare means for them, and whether and how they implement it in their practice. The findings highlight the importance of experience, time, and discretion in the provision of culturally sensitive maternal and child healthcare. This study has implications for universal health policy and training of health professionals with respect to the needs of an increasingly culturally diverse Norwegian society.

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General Practitioners' Assessment Of Patients With Mental Health Problems And Diverse Migration Backgrounds: Professional Settings And Their Relation To Referral Recommendations

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Despite a higher prevalence of mental health problems among people with a migration background, recent studies show an underrepresentation of these patients in ambulant and residential mental healthcare services. This study investigates (1) whether there are differences in general practitioners' (GPs) referral recommendations towards native Belgian patients, Belgian-born patients from Moroccan descent and patients with an asylum seeking background who all express symptoms of major depression, and (2) whether these potential differences in referral recommendations vary based on several GP-specific characteristics, with an explicit focus on their professional setting.

Data from the Mind-The-Gate Study (2020) was used, in which a quasi-experimental video vignette study was performed among 431 Flemish GPs. Each GP was randomly allocated to one of three hypothetical scenarios that simulates a conversation between a GP and a male patient with or without a migration background. Chi-square tests were used to examine the differences in referral recommendations towards the three patients, while binary logistic regression analysis was used to investigate the relation between differences in referral recommendations and GP-specific characteristics.

The results reveal significant differences in GPs' referral recommendations: while native patients and patients from Moroccan descent are more frequently referred to private psychologists' practices, asylum seekers are more often referred to social care services. Furthermore, the results expose a significant effect of the GPs' professional setting on their referral recommendations towards all three different patients.

This study shows that GPs' referral decisions are influenced by the patients' migration background and the context in which they are working.

RN16_T02_01 | COVID-19 & Gender II

Gender Inequalities in Health Behaviors and Domestic Life during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Turkey

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The Covid-19 pandemic has had a transformative impact on the lives of everyone. Some individuals were affected by the virus directly; whereas almost all significantly altered their lifestyle to comply with specific regulations including hygiene, mask-wearing, isolation, and social distancing. This pandemic has also caused serious repercussions in economic, social, and political dimensions of everyday life. Several studies and reports have documented that gender shapes the way we experience the pandemic and the ways in which it changes our lives. In this study, we analyze survey data from 441 individuals in households from different socio-economic backgrounds in Turkey on their health attitudes and behaviors as well as their experiences in domestic life during the pandemic to examine their gendered patterns. Results show that women are more inclined than men to take certain life-altering precautions against the risk of infection. They are more concerned with their health and engaged in healthier practices overall; yet, they are also more likely to avoid doctor visits due to the pandemic. On the other hand, when it comes to the questions on solidarity among household members in several tasks from household chores to childcare, women report a less positive environment than men. These reports also notably differ by socio-economic background of women, but not men. This study provides supporting evidence for gendered dynamics in individuals' perceptions of and attitudes towards the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on their lives. The pandemic provides a unique opportunity to document these manifest differences between men and women to better understand the pervasive gender inequalities which might otherwise often appear as difficult to observe.

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"A Room of One's Own": Remote Learning among Palestinian Female Students in the Israeli Periphery Following the COVID-19 Crisis

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The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the health, wellbeing, learning, living-arrangements, work and family life of students worldwide. This study analyzed the effect of the implementation of remote learning on Palestinian-Arab female students from a college in Israeli periphery. This paper aims to address the perpetuation of inequalities while applying feminist theory to examine the intersection of remote learning with gender and family relations in populations of disadvantaged social position as an ethno-national minority. My qualitative study of Palestinian-Arab female undergraduates during the crisis shows that students were forced to study in a shared family space because they did not have their own room and sometimes shared equipment. Furthermore, they were drawn into family obligations, which reinforced their traditional gender role. The data indicate that these circumstances impair their ability to study. The study sheds light on the role of gender and family relations in barriers to persistent devotion to higher education and success in attaining an undergraduate degree. The insights gained from the study will provide necessary and much needed strategies and frameworks to ensure that policies and practices take into consideration the special needs of women across vast ethnic-cultural-class and educational backgrounds. Based on my analysis, observed on local levels, I conclude that gender inequality in higher education as manifested in remote learning is not specific to the Israeli institution or for the individuals in it: it is structural and demonstrates how emergency time solutions combined with a social gender regime become an inequality mechanism.

COVID-19 & Gender Occupational Segregation

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As shown by previous research, both structural gender inequalities and gender normativity that conforms men and women's social practices and subjectivities, affect the risk of exposure with regard to health issues (Hare-Mustin & Marecek, 1994; Pujal i Amigot, 2010; Artazcoz, 2004; Velasco, 2009; Kingle, 2008; Regitz-Zagrosek & Seeland, 2012; Schiebinger, 2018). In particular, in the case of infectious diseases transmitted through social interaction such as COVID-19 the gender perspective is especially relevant in terms of identifying how gendered practices and structures are affecting the disease (Nkangu, Olatunde, Sanni, 2017; Smith., 2019; Smith, Avdiu & Nayyar, 2020; Wang, et al., 2020). This pandemic has shown the relevance of care work to sustain the current socio-economic system as frontline jobs, and, at the same time, it make visible some requirements of care sector linked with the quality of care services. This issues implies a redefinition of prevention of occupational risks from a gender perspective. The project, funded by the Agency for Healthcare Quality and Assessment of Catalonia (AQuAS), aims to analyse the effect of gender labour segregation to the prevalence of COVID-19 through the Data Analysis Programme for Health Research and Innovation (PADRIS). The analysis will look into gender inequalities with an intersectional approach, taking into account the age, origin and level of education. The project will also create an open data portal to share the produced data. The open data portal has started with the creation of the #COVIDGenderArchive on the open and collaborative portal GenPORT (www.genderportal.eu) to share resources on gender & COVID-19.

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RN16_T02_02 | Aging &b End-of-life

End of Life Care in English Care Homes

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Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, care homes have been in the eye of the storm. A large proportion of COVID deaths in England and Europe has come from those living in care homes. This should come as little surprise given the prevalence of chronic underlying conditions in the care home population (Teggi 2020) and that 28% of all deaths in England are of care home residents (NEoLCIN 2017). However, very little is known about dying and end of life care (EOLC) in care homes, the last multi-sited ethnographic study on the topic being more than 25 years-old (Sidell et al. 1995). This paper presents the ethnographic and qualitative findings from a mixed-methods study of EOLC in five

residential and nursing care homes in the South-West of England. It shows that EOLC in care homes is shaped by: (1) the uncertainty of death's timing in old age; (2) the need for staff to predict and anticipate the time of residents' dying; (3) the need to balance institutional pressures to keep residents alive (or let them die) with residents' agency and best interest; and (4) staffing levels enabling or disabling carers to sit and just 'be with' residents as they are dying. The study depicts a complicate picture of failing bodies, existential uncertainty, EOLC governance and relationships of care between staff and residents that challenges received notions of medicalisation, institutionalisation and social death in very old age. This knowledge is crucial in the wake of a pandemic that risks stigmatising care homes once again as places for bad living and bad dying.

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RN16 | Sociology of Health and Illness

The Making Of Palliative Care – Norms, Values and Emotions In Backstage Palliative Care

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The Covid-19 crisis has fuelled the debate on how we are dying and what constitutes good palliative care. Thus, the crisis compels us to reimagine Mills's sociological vision, to differentiate between a personal problem and a public issue, such as the collective organisation of dying. Various institutional logics, such as regulative, normative, and social-cognitive, influence palliative care's organisation and delivery. Springing from the hospice movement, palliative care has traditionally been concerned with cancer treatment. However, new diseases and institutional changes put pressure on healthcare organisations and their inherent structure. This paper examines how a palliative care team interprets and negotiates ambiguous institutional logics in palliative care through collegial interaction. We use ethnographic field observations to show how the reciprocal process of institutional logics, organisational features, and collegial interaction creates standards in healthcare organisations. Ethnographic fieldwork also enables us to show how professionals weigh up different types of knowledge, values and experience through collegial interaction when managing limited resources in their everyday practice. Thus, this paper contributes with empirical knowledge on how healthcare professionals make decisions in complex situations, when there is no "right" answer, and when resources are limited and time is scarce. In so doing, we also shift focus from macro-institutional approaches to the construction of standards "backstage", beyond official policy documents and regulations, where norms, values and emotions contribute to the creation of healthcare standards. The paper also contributes to the debate on how fair palliative care can be viewed and constructed, even in times of crises

Students View On Dealing With COVID-19 Epidemic In Nursing Homes In Slovenia

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Even before the COVID-19 epidemic, Slovenian nursing homes were struggling with a shortage of nursing staff, the spread of coronavirus exacerbated this problem. They also encounter a lack of personal protective equipment, spatial problems, lack of knowledge, guidelines, and protocols for acting in epidemic situations, and organisational problems. As a response to their severe shortage of staff, associations of nursing and medical students in Slovenia organised so-called "Covid expeditions". In the most affected nursing homes, students helped as caregivers for ten days or longer. They had an opportunity to observe problems/challenges faced by nursing staff and residents as well they could notice good and bad practises. Good practises could be used in similar epidemic situations in the future. Yet, revealing bad practises could serve as a good opportunity to learn how to prevent unfavourable outcomes in case of spreading infection. We posed the following research question:

What kind of difficulties, good and bad practises regarding work organisation, resources, and personal protective equipment, did notice students who helped in nursing homes during their work?

In the first phase, in-depth interviews were conducted with students who worked in nursing homes during the COVID-19 epidemic. The content analysis of the interviews was the basis for the creation of a questionnaire that was sent to all students who worked in Slovenian nursing homes during the COVID-19 epidemic (approximately 200). Preliminary results of the study and recommendations to facilitate the management of possible similar epidemic situations in nursing homes will be presented at the conference.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, problems, residential care, health care students

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Towards Testing the Intergenerational Contact Hypothesis: Prevalence and Inequalities in Intergenerational Interactions in a Covid-19 Epicenter

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A popular argument during the Covid-19 pandemic has been that the faster diffusion and higher case-fatality rate of the disease in certain regions of the world, such as Southern Europe, are due to higher levels of social interaction between the elderly and younger generations. This Inter-Generational (IG) contact hypothesis has motivated certain restrictive measures to limit contagion, yet it has never been empirically investigated with actual data on social interactions. We propose the first analysis of IG contact based on real-world, highly granular data on social networks among the elderly in Brescia, a major Northern Italian city located in one of the earliest and most hardly hit Covid-19 epicenters in the world. Using results from an egocentric network survey in a random sample of elderly Brescia residents (N = 107), we examined the prevalence and variation of IG contact as a function of individual sociodemographic and health characteristics, as well as features of social ties and personal networks. IG social ties were more numerous among older, married, and lower-SES Brescia elderly; among elderly with more family-centered personal networks; and, paradoxically, among individuals with poorer health and more limited physical autonomy. Overall, results from individual-level and tie-level models consistently indicated that IG contact was significant but unequally distributed in this population. Family was confirmed to be a major driver of IG interactions. Alarmingly, individuals who were older and more vulnerable in terms of health and SES tended to be more at risk of IG contact.

RN16_T02_03 | Health Innovation

ACCESSing Healthcare and Preventive Services: An Explorative Study of a Co-designed Human Navigation Targeting People with Multimorbidity (ACCESS)

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People with multimorbidity (MM) often have complex healthcare needs. They are expected to coordinate services and information from multiple healthcare professionals (HCP) emphasising the importance of healthcare systems being responsive to their needs. MM is associated with low health literacy skills which are necessary to access and utilise healthcare systems – especially during a pandemic moving consultations online. Human navigator models attempt to reduce these barriers by bridging gaps in service and communication across sectors based on the needs of people with MM. However, limited knowledge exits about such models in terms of effectiveness and practice integration.

This research project (ACCESS) protocol presents an explorative study of a human navigator intervention aiming to improve access to and utilisation of healthcare and preventive services across sectors for people with MM between 18 and 65 years of age living on a remote Danish island. The intervention is co-developed with people with MM, HCPs and local stakeholders and based on a comprehensive needs assessment.

Using mixed methods and the framework of realistic evaluation, ACCESS explores the implementation of the navigator intervention and what works, how it works and for whom it works. Objectives are to explore improvements in (digital) health literacy skills, perceptions and intervention benefits for people with MM, and system facilitators and barriers of health literacy responsiveness.

By involving people with MM, the local community and HCPs across sectors, ACCESS aims to improve the understanding of human navigation models in Danish healthcare. Findings of the present study may inform and

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enable healthcare systems to be more responsive to diverse needs and preferences and promote equitable access for people with MM.

Can Digital Tools Improve Coordination in Elderly Care? A Stakeholder Perspective from Germany and Sweden

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A major task in all welfare states is the coordination of health care (HC) and long-term care (LTC) services for the elderly. Up to now, the communication among the different actors and professions is challenging for health and care professionals as well as for clients and their relatives. In this light, digital tools are often regarded as effective devices for solving these problems. This paper examines if digital tools can bridge the various systemic, financial and professional gaps and barriers between health and social care services.

Using Mayring´s Qualitative Content Analysis, we analyse data from 27 expert interviews with representatives of stakeholder organizations in Germany and Sweden and from position papers with a focus on digitalization issued by key institutions. Applying a comparative perspective is promising as those countries are at different stages of implementing digital tools in elderly care. This cross-national perspective captures institutional and organisational barriers and success factors.

Preliminary results indicate digital tools have the potential to improve care coordination under specific circumstances. These include technical and structural factors like the access to and compatibility between systems as well as personal factors like digital competence or willingness to use those systems. Barriers to implement digital tools for care coordination are mostly linked to countries' specific institutional settings. The paper closes by discussing the role of policy innovation to create ideal framework conditions for making advantages of digitalisation usable in elderly care.

From Innovation To Translation: How New Concepts Shape Health Care Practices

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Imagining alternative health futures needs concepts – preferably novel concepts – that capture ambitions and expectations of practitioners and researchers alike. It seems that the policy discourse provides plenty of such concepts: e.g. responsible research and innovation, sustainability, or personalized medicine. For such concepts to materialize in actual health care requires practitioners such as broadly trained physicians with sound knowledge in clinical practice as well as in medical research to make sense of them and incorporate them in their work practices. We explore two such concepts – innovation and translation – and show how they are used and understood in the dynamic professional context of clinician scientists. While innovation as the older umbrella-term of the two has been subject to thorough conceptual analysis, translation is very much "in the making". Both are sometimes used interchangeably but also sometimes to decidedly mark a difference. Based on qualitative interviews with clinician scientists and their collaborators in research and clinic, we trace shifts in the meaning of innovation in the medical field and contrast it with the more recent notion of translation. While we find that innovation has acquired field-specific, increasingly fixed meanings, parts of its former connotations are becoming covered by the term translation. As a relatively fresh concept, the latter has the advantage of being less appropriated and, thus, leaves room for individuals to interpret their practice as translational. From these results we draw more generalized conclusions on the dynamics of concepts between political discourse and professional practice of clinician scientists.

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E-prescribing: Turning Innovation Aging Failure Into Success for Oncological Patients During Covid-19 Pandemic

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International evidence shows several benefits of the "dematerialization" of medical prescription (e-prescribing) for stay-at-home elderly during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, particularly in countries where digital health practices are already diffused (Koster et al., 2020; Craston et al., 2020; Urik et al., 2020). During the COVID-19 pandemic, newly introduced e-prescribing protocols in Italy aiming at avoiding contacts at the point of care and relying on user's availability of using ICT fails to reach the digitally illiterate, fragile, stay-at-home older population in great need of medications. This study presents original empirical findings with an ethnographic approach showing that interdigital agents' "invisible" work, securing medication availability to old people during the pandemic, may turn innovation aging failure into success. E-prescribing appears to affect the social health relation by a) changing places of access to care (avoid doctors' offices during the pandemic), b) creating new socio-tech networked connections among family doctors, patients, and caregivers, particularly when fragile stay-at-home patients suffer from an oncological condition and need chronic medication and care. Previous literature showed the importance of situational practice and informal work supporting aging care (Miele et al., 2020; Fornasini et al., 2016; Bruni e Gherardi, 2007) besides "formal" regulation. Building on the theoretical work of Mol (praxiography, 2002, 2010) and Murero (interdigital communication theory 2006, 2012), the presentation investigates how e-prescription modifies trajectories (Glaser and Strauss,1968) and family care re-organization (Riemann and Schütze, 1991) around older people disproportionally affected by COVID-19 severe complications (Mueller et al., 2020).

RN16_T03_01 | Gender & Health I

Effects of Retirement Transition on Physical Activity among Older Men and Women in Italy. A Qualitative Longitudinal Study

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The retirement transition is a major life change affecting people's daily routines, lifestyle and health behaviors, including physical activity (PA), one of the key components of active and healthy ageing. It is still not clear how retirement affects older individuals' PA behaviors, due to controversial results from previous studies. This 3-years qualitative longitudinal study, based on the outcomes of the Extending Working Life research (2014-2017), aims to examine individual behaviors towards PA and PA levels practiced by 24 women and 16 men during the transition from work to retirement in Italy, with semi-structured interviews carried out one year before retirement, and one and two years after, respectively. The study research questions were: 1) Which typologies of behaviours of older adults can be identified, related to PA, during the transition from work to retirement? 2) Which are the main drivers and barriers for practicing PA? Are there gender differences? Contents were analysed with the support of MaxQda2020. Six types of older people's behaviours were identified, based on the engagement in PA, along the transition from work to retirement. Women's main driver to PA is socialization, while caregiving is the main barrier. Among men, the willingness to look and feel better is the main driver and poor health the main obstacle to PA. For both genders, one of the main drivers of PA in older age is PA practiced in younger age, too. Public policies to promote PA in a life-course approach are needed, paying particular attention to retirees with poor health.

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Future Bodies in Immunologal Science Practice

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The paper will discuss the imagined human immune system, entity-ness and human exceptionalism in contemporary bio-medical research in immunology. The paper presents results from an ethnographic study where a cutting edge pharmaceutical trial testing a diarrhea vaccine was followed for three years by a group of feminist sociologists. The trial offers an opportunity to detect various ways the bio-medical researchers imagine their gendered and gendering object of research, the human immunity and corporeality, as a lived everyday experience when the scientists were busy conducting the trial in West Africa and Finland, and when designing and explaining the science to diverse audiences. Although the trial is on e-coli, the findings are relevant also for COVID-19 immunology.

The imagined body in immunology is never stable but for the scientists inevitably a future oriented body. By the diverse practices it is diffracted to many potential possibilities, including an individual entity-body as a fortress of the Cold War, as well as the holobiont body where the contours of an entity no longer is relevant but a self is dispersed to an entagled co-existence with other "critters" (Martin 1994, Haraway 1991, 2016). To us sociologists there seems to be an ambivalence in the fictioning of the immunity system and the lived practices, but for biomedicine a future oriented paradox appears as a given. The paper will discuss this practice of "diffractive holding-together" typical for ambivalent and paradoxical science-fictioning in contemporary future-oriented science, and the methodological tools feminist sociology of health might use for analytical work.

Peer Group Pressure To Engage In Violent Sporadic Sexual Relationships: Health Consequences And Alternatives

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Gender-based violence is a global health and social problem with increasing prevalence among adolescents and youth. In the attempt to identify the roots of this problem, a coercive discourse which links sexual attraction with masculinities that have violent attitudes and behaviors, has been identified. Adolescents are socialized into this discourse by learning processes that take place in multiple spaces. The R+D Spanish project MEMO4LOVE examined whether the dominant coercive discourse is reproduced in social interactions in the peer group and, if so, how it manifests and the health consequences that it implies for the victims. For that purpose, communicative focus groups and in-depth interviews with female and male adolescents (aged 15-16) were conducted in three high schools in Barcelona. The results showed that adolescents do experience different types of coercion and pressure in peer group interactions which pushes them to violent sporadic relationships that have very negative consequences in their development and health. This paper will also share how interventions of preventive socialization of gender violence implemented in the course of the project contributed to raise awareness of this situation among the participant youth. The importance to acknowledge peer pressure in gender violence victimization among adolescents and youth will be pointed out, as well as the relevance to recognize that this pressure and coercion occur to engage in sporadic violent relationships. This last evidence adds to the existing knowledge on sporadic relationships as a context of much gender violence.

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Unveiling Multiple Discrimination: Chronic Illness, Gender and Disability

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Different studies have addressed the analysis of the relationship between disability and sex, as well as the influence of the health condition on women's participation in the labour market. However, the particular situation of chronically ill patients is insufficiently studied, and most of the data from official surveys do not allow us to analyze the relationships between chronic disease, disability and gender.

This communication explores this triple situation of discrimination and is based on the data of a survey carried out by the Platform of Patient Organizations in Spain that addresses the particular situation of women with chronic disease, focusing on the labour sphere and paying special attention to the situation of disability.

The analysis of 2,656 responses has made it possible to identify the labour, economic and educational impact that chronic disease have on the lives of women, as well as the differences found in the official recognition of disability by gender, which affects the benefits received and their job placement. On the other hand, the results show that women with chronic disease play an important role in caring for other sick people. Similarly, the chronic disease has a greater impact on women's social relationships. The conclusions of the study have made it possible to put forward concrete proposals to alleviate this triple discrimination suffered by women with chronic diseases and disabilities.

RN16_T03_02 | The Impact of COVID-19 I: Healthcare

Covid and Disability: the Impact of the Pandemic on Learning Disabled People's Health Needs

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As Armitage and Mellus contended (2020) COVID-19 pandemic is likely to disproportionately affect disabled people, putting them at risk of increased morbidity and mortality. The authors suggested the presence of three barriers for disabled people: difficulties in accessing public health messaging; risk of disrupting service provision, due to self-isolation and social distancing measures; risk of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 infection because of existing comorbidities. Despite this claim, the report "Disability rights during the pandemic" on findings of the COVID-19 Disability Rights Monitor, states that many governments, also in European countries, have failed to take sufficient measures to protect the rights and to respond to health needs of disabled people during the pandemic. Drawing on the findings of a qualitative study which combines semi-structured interviews with health professionals and representatives of disability organisations, analysis of official documents and digital ethnography, the paper produces some reflections on the health care provision for learning disabled people in Italy during the pandemic. One of the preliminary results is the lack of involvement of disabled people in the design and implementation of the national and local responses to the pandemic by policymakers. Disabled people, particularly learning disabled ones, are still considered objects of care or passive service recipients, although their activism: their voices were raised during the spread of the virus especially via social and digital media. The latter could allow them to express their perspectives and to easily access public health messages and services.

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Covid-19 As A New Indicator Impelling Health Inequalities: The Perceptions Of Frontline Healthcare Professionals In Estonia

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COVID-19 pandemic has posed several challenges and ethical dilemmas to the medical system of developed Western countries. Based on the perceptions of frontline healthcare workers, the research aims to investigate the role of COVID-19 in terms of health inequalities.

As a part of mixed-method study, we conducted a thematic textual analysis for data collected from frontline healthcare professionals via open-ended answers of 226 quantitative survey questionnaires and 8 semi-structured in-depth interviews. Research was approved by Research Ethics Committee of the University of Tartu.

Preliminary data analysis reveals that due to COVID-19 various changes were implemented in the processes of patient management. Partly these changes were related to the reorganization of the work in ambulances, emergency rooms and intensive care units. One of the main criteria for changes in triage pathways were related to the symptoms attributed to COVID-19. Respondents admitted that while the reorganizations had positive implications for healthcare professionals, including ensuring the effective functioning of healthcare sector, individual patients could have perceived those as stigmatizing. Participants perceived COVID-19 as an indicator for increased health inequality due to stigmatization, long-lasting examination and cleaning of ambulance cars that prolonged the access of care for those in urgent (non-COVID) need, limited access to healthcare among other patients (e.g., chronically ill) and lack of unified guidelines between healthcare institutions to manage patients with different illnesses.

To secure access to healthcare to all relevant population groups, countries need to develop sustainable and unified guidelines considering also the potential of COVID-19 to increase further health inequalities.

Informal Helping in a Lockdown: Examining the Effect of the First COVID-19 Lockdown in the Netherlands on Informal Helping

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In March 2020, the Netherlands went into an 'intelligent lockdown' to combat the spread of COVID-19. Media and politicians called for solidarity and to help each other to get through this lockdown, yet COVID policy restrictions discouraged social interactions, which are necessary for helping. Hence, despite calls for solidarity, the provision of informal help may have declined during the first lockdown in the Netherlands. Our paper provides more insight into the changes in informal helping during the first lockdown by performing two studies. Our first study is descriptive and answers the question to what extent informal helping changed and the regional differences therein, as the outbreak of COVID-19 was largely limited to a few regions during the first lockdown in the Netherlands. Our second study uses theoretically derived hypotheses to explain whether people that had higher motivation (e.g. stronger feelings of solidarity), more opportunities (e.g. more social contact) or more resources to help (e.g. more time) reduced their informal helping less. For both studies, we use panel data from SOCON, collected in February 2019, February 2020 and July 2020, allowing for a natural experimental design. Preliminary results show that people reduced the amount of help they provided. Surprisingly, we found little regional variation in this change in informal help; informal helping changed in a similar way across regions, regardless of the prevalence of COVID. Moreover, our study shows that people who were motivated by increased feelings of solidarity and increased opportunities indeed declined informal helping less.

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RN16_T03_03 | Health & Well-being

Cultivating a Self-Aware Self: A Study of Yoga as Transformative Health Practice

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Sociological research has provided a unique frame to understand the rapid growth of alternative health. It suggests that people's engagement with alternative health is not motivated merely by medical concerns but may be seen as forming part of a broader social movement responding to the limits of modernity. Within this view, alterative health modalities are seen to act as cultural laboratories, wherein people experiment with non-modern ways of being and living. Contributing to this line of inquiry, our paper seeks to explore the transformative dimensions of contemplative practice, specifically yogic meditation. Inspired by de-colonizing methodologies, we conducted an interdisciplinary, collaborative ethnography of a yogic meditation institute in India. In this paper we describe the goals of yoga and the strategies employed by experienced practitioners. We found that yogic practice was oriented around revealing an underlying, unchanging awareness. By employing the strategies of sifting, sourcing and dwelling, practitioners sought to establish their sense of self as this awareness. Practitioners reported experiencing not only a radical transformation in their experience of self but also in their relationship to the mind, thoughts, and emotions. We conclude the paper with a discussion of yoga as a technology of self and explore how it may contribute to re-imagining health in more sustainable, life-affirming directions.

How Can Somatic Approaches Influence the Well-being of Vulnerable Communities?

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While the types of risks that different vulnerable communities face are very diverse, what these groups have in common is that they are at an even higher risk of experiencing challenges in terms of health and well-being (Priebe et al., 2012) and their social circumstances decrease their ability to face these challenges (Hester, 2015). In our collaborative research with the initiative of AdniJóga (https://www.adnijoga.hu/), a Hungarian social enterprise providing trauma-informed yoga classes to a diverse group of vulnerable communities, we set out to explore the possible benefits of this somatic approach to the well-being of participants. Via a multi-stage qualitative process, centred around a grounded-theory based analysis of focus groups and semi-structured interviews, we were able to identify several impacts on the physical, emotional and mental wellbeing of individual participants. Going beyond the individual level, the yoga teachers' change in perception, resulting in the reconceptualization of individuals living with vulnerabilities can help to increase the visibility of and the sensitivity and acceptance towards these communities. In addition, the ability of this type of somatic approach to build bridges among diverse languages, cultures and social circumstances point towards the creation of new social places of inclusion, acceptance and support. The research has been funded by the EU H2020 project INSPIRES (grant agreement No 741677).

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Study of health in two communities in Northern Norway

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In this project, we have studied health understanding and health beliefs in people living in the northern part of Norway. In this county, the mortality and morbidity rate are higher than in other counties in Norway. Even though the health differences have decreased over time, health differences remains. We have studied two rural communities where most of the population is mainly involved in primary industry: a Sami inland municipality and a coastal fishery community. The question we ask is what health means to the people living there. How do people interpret health in their everyday life? What do they emphasize with regard to health issues, and do they think that they have control of their own health outcome? What are their explanations for the differences in health between their county and the rest of Norway? In this study, we have used a qualitative approach. We have interviewed men and women in different age groups about their relation to health issues. We use biographical interviews that focus on health in their everyday life over time. By doing this, we have been able to explore to what extent the population is concerned about the differences in health outcome between this county and the rest of Norway. We want to explore their thoughts of what can be done to change their health situation. The theoretical framework is influenced by Cokerham's lifestyle model and critical realism.

Well-being Under Covid-19 Lockdown Conditions: A Multilevel Analysis Of The Italian Case

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The beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic and the related stay-at-home policies may have been a significant shock for people's quality of life. Therefore, our aim is to model the effect of COVID-19 on Italians' subjective well-being. The objective of this paper is to model individual subjective well-being (SWB) as a function of an exogenous aggregated "ecological" variable, namely, mortality rate. We use data from "ITA.LI COVID-19 survey", a survey on the impact of COVID-19 in Italy conducted on a respondents' sample drawn from the longitudinal survey on Life Courses in Italy (ITA.LI – Italian Lives). Thanks to the sampling design we are able to introduce a multilevel model in which two occasions (before and after the pandemic outbreak) are nested within subjects, which are then nested within municipality of residence. In this way, it is possible to introduce a three-level hierarchical model. More precisely, together with the repeated occasions (e.g. data on SWB, age, employment status, insomnia, and physical activity collected both before the pandemic and after the pandemic outbreak), individual variables (constant within individuals such as gender, citizenship) and context variables (aggregated measures such as mortality rate, illiteracy, unemployment, mobility, and conservation level of residential buildings) can be introduced in the model. We expect to find a significant effect of such an exogenous shock (approximated by an excess of mortality, our focal predictor) on individuals' well-being.

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RN16_T04_01 | Cancer

'It Feels It's Wasting Whatever Time I've Got Left: Emotional Work And Living With Treatable But Not Curable Cancer During The COVID-19 Pandemic

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Background. People diagnosed with treatable but not curable cancer (TBNCC) are increasingly living for months or years with incurable disease, often undergoing multiple episodes of treatment that may delay progression of cancer, alleviate symptoms and prolong life. They are a growing group with a complex set of needs. In 2019 patients and informal carers were recruited into the ENABLE study (Calman et al 2019) which aimed to conduct longitudinal interviews over a year to understand self-management for people with TBNCC. Interviews continued during the period of UK lockdown allowing the opportunity to gain rich insights into the experiences of patients, who were shielding, and their carers during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Aim. To understand the impact of COVID-19 on the lives of people living with TBNCC.

Methods, Qualitative telephone interviews were conducted, audio recorded and transcribed verbatim, analysed using an iterative, inductive approach.

Findings. Thirty-five participants (21 patients and 14 carers) living with TBNCC participated.

Participants already lived with and coped with uncertainty, however the COVID-19 pandemic heightened this uncertainty and the sense of lost opportunities to do the things that were important to them in the limited time they had left to live. Drawing on Hochschild's (1979) notion of emotional work, this paper will discuss the types of emotional work patients engaged in to manage this uncertainty and sense of loss, as part of their self-management. We will also discuss the emotional work of the carers who engaged in work to manage their own feelings as well as those of the patient. We will conclude by discussing the wider implications of our findings within the context of living with and manging a life-limiting illness.

'I'm Afraid to Be Left Alone with This Disease': Originals of and Ways to Overcome Fear of Cancer

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Cancer represents the second most important cause of death and morbidity in Europe and Russia (WHO, 2019). Besides, 60% of Russians are afraid of cancer and 36% are sure that cancer always leads to death (Levada-Center, 2018). The issue is becoming even more burning as this carcinophobia keeps people from early screening, while approximately 40% of newly diagnosed cancer cases in Russia is stage III or IV (Cancer Medical Care in Russia, 2018). Despite the magnitude of the problem there are almost no studies that help us understand what and why so scares people about cancer as well as how this fear is manifested and overcome in everyday life and practices. During the study we conducted 27 in-depth interviews with Russian people of different age, gender, socio-economic status and family history of cancer to rich the data reflecting ordinary beliefs and fears about cancer.

According to the results, members of our study use not only 'universal' explanatory models of their fear - cancer is perceived as deadly, painful, random, and unpredictable disease, but also socially and culturally embedded ones, highly related to the level of country's socio-economic development, level of general trust, trust in key institutions (e.g., medicine), and conditions of palliative care in Russia. Moreover, cancer is believed to make an individual both an emotional and financial burden for their family. To overcome those fears people resort to lay epidemiology (using a private understanding of genetics and category of "blind" destiny) and the idea of controlling health risks.

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The Redistribution Of Power Between Patients And Healthcare Professionals In Cancer Patients Engagement Practices

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Patient engagement challenges traditional power relationships, promoting a shift from a paternalistic to a patient-centred approach in doctor-patient interactions. Research shows that patient engagement is associated with higher compliance, costs cut, and increased patient satisfaction towards the care process, so it is key to invest in the promotion of these practices, even more so in the case of chronic illnesses such as cancer. However, translating this approach into practice remains sometimes still problematic. Through in-depth interviews with healthcare professionals and members of cancer patients' organizations, the paper provides a focus on the level of dissemination of engagement practices in the assistance provided to cancer patients in the Italian region Emilia-Romagna. Engagement practices involve a process of power redistribution between healthcare professionals and patients; an ongoing change which has started with the advent of technology, the increased health literacy of patients, and the primacy of patient's autonomy promoted by social movements. The focus of the study is to understand how patient engagement practices are perceived by healthcare professionals and what impact they have on the organization of the healthcare system. What are the challenges that healthcare professionals encounter if they try to engage patients in the care path? What is the new role of healthcare professionals in this context? Results show that, while there is general agreement on the importance of engaging cancer patients in the care path, some doctor-oriented practices still persist.

Balancing Individual and Institutional Cultural Health Capital: the Case of Prevention Lifestyles and Organised Cancer Screening Programmes

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Background. Within the agency-structure debate for explaining inequalities in preventive healthcare behaviour, cultural health capital and 'preventive lifestyles', alongside institutional factors, have been suggested as explanatory pathways.

Aim. This study investigates the link between individual women's primary and secondary prevention lifestyles and Pap smear, mammography and FOBT screening uptake, in relation to the availability of organised cancer screening programmes. Doing so, we aim to assess the dynamics between individual responsibility, institutional cultural health capital and crowding out.

Methods. A two-level multilevel design with 50-64-year-old women (N=43'727) nested in 31 European countries was used to analyse data of the second wave of the European Health Interview Survey. Separate models were estimated for primary and secondary prevention, and for the different screening outcomes.

Results. Firstly, women with a primary and secondary prevention lifestyle had a higher likelihood of screening uptake for all three screening outcomes. Secondly, we found that these effects are smaller in countries where organised cancer screening programmes are in place, compared to countries without such programmes.

Conclusion

The findings suggest that having a prevention lifestyle at the individual level has a cumulative effect on doing other forms of secondary prevention too. Further, as individual preventive lifestyle matters less when organised screening programmes are available, cultural health capital at the institutional level can compensate for absence of cultural health capital at the individual level, resulting in lower levels of inequality in screening uptake. This indicates organised screening programmes' potential of socialising a whole population into a general prevention lifestyle.

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RN16_T04_02 | The Impact of COVID-19 II: Psychosocial Consequences

Exploring Determinants of Worries Related to COVID-19 of Higher Education Students in Hungary During the First and the Third Wave

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The Coronavirus pandemic has been challenging societies and individuals for more than a year by now. Health anxiety and worries have been rising since the beginning. When COVID-19 appeared and began to spread all over the world, people started worrying because the virus was a yet unknown threat. During one year people gained experience, many got sick themselves or had family members, friends struggling with the disease or - in the worst case - even lost their loved ones. The extent of worries and the factors influencing them therefore went through a change during this period of time. My presentation aims to reveal the determining social factors of the extent of worries about COVID-19 at the individual and the social level from a time perspective. The analyses will be based on two online surveys which intended to explore the well-being of students and the changes in their lives in times of COVID-19, conducted in May 2020 and March 2021 among higher education students in a Hungarian University. The first survey was part of an international research partnership therefore the Hungarian results can be interpreted in an international context. The presentation will consider the role of socio-demographic factors, health status, social embeddedness and experiences with the virus in the extent of worries for oneself and for people in the personal network to get infected and ill. The revealing of the influencing factors of worries can contribute to a better understanding and identifying of mentally vulnerable groups in future pandemics.

RN16_T04_03 | The Body & Bodily Practices

Fitness Interrupted - Exploring Fit Bodies In Crisis

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During the Covid-19 related lockdown, fitness practitioners were cut off from the spaces, objects, and socialites that facilitated their workouts. We investigate how a crisis such as the current pandemic, which brings about serious spatial limitations upon one's modes of social as well as bodily conduct, in turn affects bodily practices, orientation and well-being in the context of a consumer society based on values of performance and productivity. Based on interviews and diaries with gym-goers enrolled in high-performance fitness cultures, we set out to construct a critical phenomenological account of "fit bodies" in crisis. We find that for practitioners of body cultures centered around performance, routine and progress, the lockdown of gyms not only disrupts routinized practices but also challenges the ethos of fitness. Drawing on Sara Ahmed's work on the relations between bodily orientation and space, we demonstrate how being shut out from habitualized fitness spaces generates bodily and affective disorientations; expressed through emotions of longing for the gym and fears of losing control over the body and its capacity to perform and progress. We also identify the ambivalences in modern high-performance cultures, highlighting the alternative possibilities that the lockdown opens up, such as feelings of relief and a reorientation of the body towards less performance-oriented types of fitness activities or other bodily practices. We find that new bodily experiences surface when practices, forced by the spatial transformations brought about by lockdown, transform into modes of workout or other activities based on a bodily scheme of the here and now.

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Obesity as a Social Problem: a Qualitative Study of Eating and Physical Exercise Practices in Households with and Without Childhood Obesity

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Obesity is one of the main health problems in modern societies. Available sources of information show that it has increased throughout the world and is more widespread in lower-level socio-economic groups. The most recent studies indicate that the key to understanding the problem lies in the social routines where the changes linked to modernity have been laid down. These changes have transformed how health and the body are understood and have made the ideal of well-being—and with it, physical exercise and eating—the center of attention. All these aspects show that obesity, more than being just a health problem, is a social problem.

Adopting the Theories of Social Practices approach, this paper aims to investigate the processes that lead to obesity through analysis of practices relating to food and physical activity, and the social factors that favour or hinder individuals' participation in and commitment to these practices. Using a qualitative methodology, it compares two groups of households: those with obese children and those without. Thirty semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with households at different socio-economic levels.

The main conclusions show complex relationships of collaboration and competition between practices which, together with personal experiences, learning, knowledge and resources, affect how far individuals feel committed to eating patterns and physical exercise, imprinting these variations in their lifestyles. These relationships also require cooperation between individuals. The results contribute new evidence on areas where public policy could intervene to establish or break links between practices, or to take the key elements—materials, competences and meanings—that make practices tend towards less healthy configurations and replace them with others that lead to better results, making them more attractive to individuals.

Performing Health, Body Control, And Virtuosity In Lockdown? Fatphobic Memes As Expressions Of Regressive Body Politics

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A long term conflict exists between healthism (culminating in the obesity epidemic discourse) and progressive body politics (e.g. the body positivity movement, fat activism, and HAES). This conflict resurfaced during the Covid -19 lockdown period in the spring of 2020. Initially, media reported and social media filled with posts about the rise of home cooking, baking and comfort eating. However, this soon turned to concern and anxiety about weight gain. Health officials began to give advice on how to eat during the lockdown, and social media in particular was filled with posts about "corona weight", "corona pounds" and fatphobic memes about the threat of weight gain. Sensitivity toward weight and eating promoted by some public health officials, eating disorder advocates and body positivity movement were forgotten.We examine how these fatphobic memes work as visual discursive arguments that may appear innocent on a personal level, but align harmfully in the wider political context creating a hostile environment and conditions for weight discrimination. We interpret the situation as an (re-)emergence of what we have named regressive body politics, i.e., body politics that uses affective tools such as shaming, fear, and threats in order to (re-)produce normative body ideals. These tools have been common in official public health, media and, marketing discourse, and now also this particular set of memes function as performative visual acts through which individuals prove their worth and virtuosity while possibly inadvertently engaging in regressive body politics. Through a categorization and critical feminist analysis of these memes, we examine different components of regressive body politics. Furthermore, we argue for the need to better understand regressive body politics in order to dismantle its harmful effects.

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Aging in a Sami Society

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Physical activity is often presented as a significant determinant for health and wellbeing. This paper explore why ordinary people take part in physical activities, such as exercise and outdoor activities , what informants mean when they talk about the physical activities they are engaged in, and to what degree these physical activities are motivated by health concerns or wellbeing.

The paper is based on interviews with 60 women and men equally divided, in the ages 30-70 years old, living in three municipalities in Norway. Theoretically the paper draw on social practice theory and theories of extended cognition.

Preliminary findings indicate that interviewees are engage in three forms of physical activities; physical exercise, outdoors activities and work-related physical activities. Informants' preference for exercise and outdoor activities seem to be profoundly governed by external structural or environmental conditions. Their choices pf physical activities are affected by nature, different forms of environmental material factors and cultural traditions and habits typical of where they live. Local conditions and structures disclose affordances and restrictions with regard to physical activities that people adjust to, and influence which activities are considered as possible or common to practice and not. When local conditions change, social practices related to exercise and outdoor life seem to change.

The three forms of physical activity are partly differently determined and partly not. In particular are exercise and some forms of work-related activities determined by health and body projects, while outdoor activities are mainly determined by the informants' wish for wellbeing.

RN16_T05_01 | Trust & expertise

'English Medicine From A Pharmacist I Know': Self-Medication With Pharmaceuticals In Rural Sri Lankan Households

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Pharmacists play an increasingly important role in terms of access to biomedical pharmaceuticals and self-medication practices. Their role becomes further accentuated where biomedicine, as the most popular therapeutic modality, is both conflated with postcolonial tensions and creolised by indigenous therapeutic knowledges. Drawing from my ongoing doctoral research into household therapeutic practices in Sri Lanka, this paper is an attempt to explore how community pharmacists engage with and shape the treatment seeking practices in a rural community.

My research findings indicate that community pharmacies were widely accessed by households, in contrast to the public sector health services that are free-of-charge. Low state regulation, resulting in increased flexibility of pharmacy services (despite potentially risky practices), added to their popularity. Pharmacists appeared as 'locals' straddling the boundary between health professional and the (lay) people. On the one hand, they had close affinity to the community and were knowledgeable of people's health and economic concerns; while on the other, they were gatekeepers to pharmaceutical access. In a health emergency or economic hardship, pharmacists offered cost-effective and tailor-made solutions. Further, by translating the biomedical into local idiom and vice versa, they enabled the biomedically illiterate to access pharmacotherapy on their own terms, overcoming the popular construction of 'English medicine' as risky and toxic.

Based on household interviews and deploying notions of trust/mistrust, I argue that the unique positioning of pharmacists in the community and their (perceived) expertise are vital towards the popularity of biomedicine, and particularly for pharmaceuticals to become therapeutic substances in the household.

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A Long and Winding Road: Narratives on Habitual Use and Cessation of Sleeping Medication and Tranquillisers

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The widespread use of benzodiazepines and z-drugs (BZD/Z) -the most widely used class of sleeping medication and tranquillisers- has been called a silent epidemic. In Europe, Belgium ranks indisputably high in international comparisons, with at least 13% of the total population using sleeping medication and sedatives. As prescription medication, the use of BZD/Z falls within legal boundaries, which is likely to contribute to a wider social acceptability and to a potential underestimation and underrecognition of dependence and other health risks of habitual use. Public perceptions of these prescription drugs are not always aligned with scientific evidence about their relative harm. Moreover, social perceptions of use and dependence are slow to change and considerably influence individual users' perceptions. As such the use of BZD/Z gradually becomes part of users' health identities or the embodied subjectivities of people using medical technologies and pharmaceuticals. Drawing on a narrative analysis of the medication trajectories of 30 long-term and former habitual users (interviewed between August 2019 and January 2021) we explore how these habitual/former users construct their health identity and build images of their pharmaceutical selves through interpretation and appropriation of mainstream labeling categories of medication use and dependence. These results are increasingly important given that since COVID-19 there has been a substantial rise in sleeping problems and anxiety and related medication use (with 18,2% of BZD/Z use in March-May 2020).

Pluralistic Microbial Healing: Local Health Traditions, Embodiment, and Inequalities

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Local health traditions have largely been devalued in the biomedical understanding of health and disease. This approach fails to recognise that a population can be 'self-reliant' in its health care practices, a philosophy and perspective that is held within non-Western health cultures such as Ayurveda in India and traditional medical systems in East Asia. Among the unintended yet damaging consequences of Cartesian divides (traditional medicine/biomedicine, science/people), the overuse of drugs such as antibiotics and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) have become critical matters of public/global health agendas. The coronavirus pandemic demonstrates that biomedical disease control alone is insufficient when considering the overall health and wellbeing of a population. For example, in the absence of appropriate (health)care, dietary changes along with supplements from various medical traditions have not only emerged as effective cures and remedies for healing from Long Covid; they have also become biopolitical tools to self-manage vulnerabilities and inequalities (i.e. healthcare, employment, and childcare) in convalescence.

The paper engages with local, traditional, and profane healing knowledge-practices as a collective and sustainable health care approaches as well as biopolitical tools of individual responsibility. This paper introduces the socio-cultural histories of microbial healing as key to resurface and update folk cures as effective approaches to 'recalcitrant infections', those recurrent or persistent without a clear biomedical explanation or treatment. In doing so, it demonstrates that embodied narratives, informal personal and collective pharmacopoeias and domestic management of persistent and relapsing microbes (E.coli, SARS-CoV2) offer rich data on how to understand and approach recalcitrant infections differently.

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Pain in Discourse and Pain in Practice. Contradictions between Public Discourses and the Experience of Pain

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Pain is not a simple physical or external stimulus. It has to be interpreted by the brain to be considered as such pain. To this extent, it has a strong sociocultural component. In this contribution we present the results of a qualitative study about the legitimacy of pain in Spanish society, including 8 focus groups and 19 interviews . The results point to a strong divergence in public discourses on pain and the experience of people suffering from different types of pain. Thus, attendants to the groups showed great empathy and understanding towards all variants of pain, including psychological and emotional pain. However, the interviewees agreed to recognize a huge pressure from the environment to normalize their behavior or hide their suffering. It included different strategies, such minimize the pain suffered, question the credibility of the people in pain and estigmatize them as weak or false. Both possible causes of these differences between public discourses and daily practices, and the implications for the quality of life of people in pain will be discussed.

RN16_T05_02 | The Impact of COVID-19 III: Health Experiences

Vulnerable People Between Pandemic and Lockdown in Some Cities in Lombardy. Everyday Life, Assistance and the Uncertainty of the Future

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COVID-19, the largest and most serious pandemic of the last hundred years. According to Ulrich Beck (2000), we can interpret the pandemic as an example of the "Risk Society" highlighting the uncertainties in science and its experts; insecurities in the welfare state; lack of safety in our lives and health. In this context SISS (Società Italiana Sociologia Salute) has designed a quantitative and qualitative study which focusses on the impact of the virus and lockdown on the everyday life of vulnerable people in some Italian region, on the reorganization of social and healthcare policies and future prospects. The research proposed is part of the aforementioned study and it concerns Lombardy, the region in Europe most affected by the virus.

The study - carried out between June and July 2020 - used a qualitative methodology that included twenty in-depth interviews with stakeholders of local institutions and the third sector of the cities of Milan, Brescia, Cremona, Mantua and Pavia.

The multifactorial nature of social vulnerability emerges from the research. Illegal migrants, homeless, sex workers, the poor are at risk of survival because of isolation, lack of resources, exclusion from welfare benefits. Conflict and domestic violence worsen; poor children and students do not have the means to continue their schooling from home. There is a higher rate of infection among migrant women than men, probably due to women's working environments: hospitals and elderly care facilities. In Lombardy, in the face of a great weakness of regional healthcare, a significant programme of city policies for the management of social and health emergency has been implemented, in collaboration with local institutions and organizations of the third sector.

"I Will Tell You About My Covid": Voices Of People Healed From Sars-Cov2. First Results Of An Empirical Survey

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In this work, an attempt was made to explore how people have dealt with the experience of Sars-Cov2 disease, by analyzing the construction of meanings related to a highly traumatic event that suddenly disrupts, altering a person's individual balance and his whole social life. The research was conducted in the Central Italy, a frontier territory, where the population is distributed over numerous small municipalities, which represents a social laboratory to study how the incidence of a pandemic on a planetary scale has affected individual lives in a fragile area.

The corpus of data consists of 25 individual deep interviews conducted remotely on a virtual platform. The analysis was conducted following the Narrative analysis method through the R-Text Mining Package software using text mining, word relationships and sentiment analysis tools.

From the analysis of the interviews, a series of particularly relevant areas and dimensions emerged in order to assess the impact that the disease has had on people's lives both individually and socially. Specifically, two focuses emerged: social stigma deriving from the "return to society" of the healed people, and their evaluation of the health communication (on a direct and indirect level) to which they were exposed. In the first case, all the interviewees have experienced and continue to experience episodes of discrimination or in any case of social discomfort within the working environments and daily life. The second topic that emerged is closely linked to the first one, and it concerns the disinformation on the Covid disease to which the population considered in our empirical reference universe is exposed every day.

RN16_T05_03 | Health Technologies

Sharing Genetic Data For Research Purposes: Expectations And Concerns By Patients And Carers

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Genomic research demands access to large datasets, which are rely on individuals' willingness to voluntarily share their data. Understanding people's expectations and concerns with genetic data sharing is essential to ensure that their views are embedded in research design, to promote engagement and to develop ethical, legal and social research frameworks. Based on 651 questionnaires and 41 semi-structured interviews, this mixed methods study aims to explore the views of patients and carers followed at two Portuguese rare diseases reference centres about the benefits and risks associated with genetic data sharing for research. Questionnaire results showed that participants considered the potential to discover a cure for untreatable diseases as the most relevant benefit (87%), followed by the development of new drugs/treatments (46%) and of personalized treatments (39%). Patients, younger participants, and those less willing to share data were mainly concerned with lack of security and control over data access, while carers, participants with high education and white-collar occupations worried primarily about the possibility of extracting information that exceeds research objectives. Interviewees highlighted additional concerns related to data misuse and insufficient guarantees of privacy and anonymity. Participants asserted the need for governance practices ensuring data security and anonymization, supervision of data use, and a commitment to informed consent assumptions. Anticipating public expectations and concerns is crucial for promoting inclusive data-sharing initiatives and fostering social equity in genomic research.

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Trust but Verify: Patient Experience in the Context of Healthcare Digitalization

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The strengthening of the digitalization trend in healthcare has become one of the significant consequences of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Digitalization turns into a routine of modern man and transform the patient experience dramatically. In this regard it is important to study the process of integrating technological innovations into the health practices of ordinary people.

The empirical basis of this research was the results of more than 80 in-depth interviews with residents of St. Petersburg (Russia) over 18 years old who use digital technologies to maintain health and receive medical care. As a result, three main options for including technologies in health care practices were identified: using different telemedicine services; search for medical information and support on the Internet resources; digital self-tracking. Nowadays the patient experience acquires a hybrid character and is realized in augmented reality mode. The combination of online and offline practices, patient choice in favor of one alternative or the other, on the one hand, are context-dependent (e.g., the presence of chronic diseases, the severity and novelty of the symptoms, etc.), on the other hand, are determined by the solution of issues of autonomy, trust, and responsibility. Professionals are losing their monopoly on providing medical services and are forced to compete with different Internet sources, bloggers, and network communities. Online interaction with a doctor requires the patient to be more competent in assessing and understanding his own condition, that evens out the traditionally non-symmetrical interaction. A patient is encouraged to be self-advocated and pro-active, but at the same time this situation triggers a continuous search and (re)verification of relevant information on numerous resources, that introduce significant uncertainty in the patient experience.

Patients' Perception Of Arthroplasty Delays In Italy Due To COVID-19. Uncertainty As A New State Of Mind

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Italy has been one of the nations hit the hardest by the first Covid-19 wave. To face the emergency, from March until May 2020 all delayable elective surgeries were postponed in almost all hospitals and performed at a reduced pace until the end of 2020. As a result of these conditions more than 50.000 patients, mostly suffering from osteoarthritis in need of a prosthesis implantation (hip, knee, shoulder, or ankle), have not known when the surgical activity would finally resume and when they would be operated.

The first studies on this subject belong to surgery literature (Cisternas et al., 2020; Wilson et al., 2020). The intention of this explorative study is to tackle the problem of the emotional status of this vulnerable group. What were their key emotions about the situation of uncertainty, how did they manage it, and how did it influence the doctor-patient relationship? Our main objective is to obtain a snapshot of the situation and to lay the basis for further considerations on what can be done to mitigate the risk of the growing disorientation on the patients' side. From a methodology point of view, the research consisted in semi-structured interviews on a sample of patients of public and private hospitals in Italy, as well as with orthopaedic surgeons members of the scientific committee of the Italian Arthroplasty Registry (RIAP). Results have been compared to the international literature on the subject. Understanding patient's perception of both their own state of health and the uncertainty of the situation might help improve the decision-making in public health, hence benefiting the quality of the care services.

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In the Eye of the Beholder: Perspectives of the Audiological Rehabilitation Process

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The patient-clinician interaction shapes chronic patients' involvement and participation in health-care therapy. If these long-term relationships are based on trust, they enable the patients to share their needs and expectations. The patient-clinician alliance may create a synergy that in turn impact treatment's outcomes and both patients' and clinicians' satisfaction.

Such an alliance may be found in the audiological rehabilitation process, between audiologists and persons with hearing loss. The latter is a common chronic condition that affects different aspects of the lives of many older adults. This alliance includes, among others, counseling, shared decision making, training, hearing aids and assistive devices fitting, and elucidating hearing strategies. The purpose of the audiological rehabilitation process is to reduce the hearing loss impact on the function, activity, participation, and quality of life of the person with hearing loss. Unlike treatments for other chronic health conditions, the audiological rehabilitation trajectory is derived not only from changes in the hearing level, but mainly from the patient's preferences, hearing aids technologies, regulations, and other contingencies.

This presentation argues that hearing aids users and audiologists have common as well as dissonant perspectives regarding this process that may influence the patient-clinician alliance. Data were collected using three focus groups with 16 hearing aids users and 11 open-ended interviews with audiologists. Data were thematically analyzed; their coding and categorization were conducted using ATLAS.ti8 software. We will discuss the discrepancies between patients' and clinicians' perspectives and their implications for the long-term audiological rehabilitation trajectory.

RN16_T06_01 | Vaccines & Vaccination I

'I am Not a Sheep. I Think This is my Choice': Vaccination Hesitancy Among Russian Urban Parents

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Attitudes toward vaccination - in particular, hesitant attitude - constitute a prominent subject for social studies of health and illness (see for e.g. Yaqub et al, 2014). The COVID-19 pandemic and the efforts to overcome it by the means of vaccination have enhanced relevance of this well-established research topic even more. This paper contributes to the sociological literature on immunization by investigating the reasons for vaccination hesitancy among middle-class urban parents in Russia.

The study is conducted in qualitative paradigm and relies on 30 semi-structured interviews with parents of pre-school children (7 years of age or younger). Interviews were collected in November 2019-January 2021 in Moscow and St.Petersburg. Parental strategies in the research sample reflect the spectrum of hesitant attitudes toward immunization of children: from complete refusal to selective vaccination.

The analysis of these materials follows two interconnected lines of argumentation. First, I argue that the attitudes and practices related to vaccination are instructive of social class formation in post-socialist society. Vaccination hesitancy among wealthy urban parents is indicative of the emergence of the new type of citizen - citizen-consumer - in major Russian cities. Second, I elaborate on how attitudes toward vaccination are embedded in institutional landscape of Russian healthcare. Parental distrust toward vaccination in this context does not equate with distrust in medical science or resistance to medicalization, it rather reflects citizens' relations with the state and healthcare organizations, which remain predominantly under state control.

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Repertoires of Vaccine Refusal in Romania

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In this study my aim was to analyze public repertoires which are available to parents as discursive resources to substantiate their decision not to vaccinate their children. Online content, two televised talk shows and a series of interviews with parents who refused vaccination from 2017–2019 were analyzed using discourse analysis (DA) and discursive psychology (DP) tools. The main analytic units in DA and DP are the interpretative repertoires defined as repeatable building blocks speakers use for constructing versions of actions or justifying decisions. As a result of this analysis, I have identified a series of repertoires such as distrust repertoires, rejecting any risks when it comes to children, vaccine ineffectiveness and 'immunity is a limited resource that should not be forced'. These repertoires do a discursive work that seem to go beyond signs of concern or challenges to vaccine safety to perform a moral and epistemic delegitimization of the current system of medical services, medical research and government authorities. Moreover, the identification of the repertoires that circulate in the public space as resources fulfil a discursive function of replacing the current system with new moral and epistemic perspectives.

The Non-Vaccination Stage Model (NVSM): The Decision-Making Process Among Israeli Ultra-Orthodox Jewish Parents Who Do Not Vaccinate Their Children

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Although vaccination uptake is high in most countries, pockets of suboptimal coverage remain, such as those observed among ultra-orthodox Jews in Israel and elsewhere, posing a threat to both individual immunity and public health. Drawing on the Precaution Adoption Process Model (PAPM), this lecture proposes a Non-Vaccination Stage Model (NVSM) to analyze the decision-making process among Non Vaccinating Parents (NVPs), focusing on the ultra-orthodox Jewish population of Israel. In order to learn about the health-care decision making of this population, in-depth interviews were conducted with 10 Israeli ultra-orthodox Jewish NVPs (mothers). The interviews revealed five stages in the participants' decision-making process: being good mothers who vaccinate their children; emergence of doubts regarding vaccination; personal vaccination policy—hesitancy concerning vaccination; decision not to vaccinate; confirmation signs of what participants perceive as a wise decision. NVSM is a model that can help understand parents who consider non vaccination to be healthier behavior, and explore the various stages of their decision making process. Differentiating among the various stages of NVPs' decision-making processes enables application of different intervention approaches by policymakers and healthcare practitioners in order to increase vaccination coverage. Nowadays, when healthcare professionals and policy makers worldwide are engaged in efforts to vaccinate vast populations against the COVID-19 virus, these understandings can be even more beneficial.

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Mobilizing As Professionals Or As Workers? Collective Action Of The Healthcare Personnel In Italy During The Pandemic Between Professional Identity And Class Solidarity

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After years of mobilizing against the disinvestment in public healthcare, as well as against outsourcing, the freeze of unit wages and of employment turnover in the healthcare sector, the arrival of the pandemic brought an unprecedented attention to the demands of the healthcare personnel. My paper studies mobilizations organized by the healthcare personnel in Italy during the pandemic and considers how they managed to leverage this attention. I show in particular how, in these mobilizations, the negotiation between two identities and their associated demands, frames and networks of alliances played a crucial role. On the one hand, the healthcare personnel stressed their professional identity

and underlined the exceptional contribution brought by specific healthcare occupations to ask for monetary and symbolic recognition of a given category. On the other, the healthcare personnel made reference to class solidarity, framing their demands in terms of workers' rights. I also show how the tension between these two identities is negotiated in the attempt to make the public sympathetic to the healthcare personnel's demands. For my analysis, I draw on a one-year ethnography of collective action and industrial relations in the Italian healthcare sector. The ethnography involved participant and non-participant observation of meetings and protest actions organized by different kinds collective actors such as large and small trans-occupational and occupational unions, as well as groups of self-organized workers organizing over specific trade disputes. I also conducted over 50 recorded in-depth interviews with healthcare activists and trade unionists at the EU, national, regional and the local level.

The "Daily-Context" of Mass Compliance during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Novel Approach to the Problem of Collective Action

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Mass participation in collective action, that is, action that aims to obtain a collective benefit, constitutes a core problem of social theory. This is particularly true of theory viewing individuals not as "cultural dopes", but as actors making "rational" decisions about participation in collective action on the basis of their "here-and-now" evaluations of the expected benefits and costs of the participation. Accordingly, examining participation in collective action ideally requires examination of here-and-now beliefs and perceptions that may shape the rationality of participation. However, studies of collective action rarely operationalise such "real-time" experiences, because individual-level measurement is usually performed after the action has taken place. This study obtains "real-time" data on participation in large-scale collective action, that is, in social distancing measures to slow the spread of the coronavirus in Iceland, in April through November 2020. Our real-time data consist of 1) individual-level data; a daily tracker survey of behaviour and perceptions, and 2) societal-level data; daily observations of the actual infection rate and the social distancing guidelines in operation. Multilevel analysis reveals that, net of the (objective and subjective) threat of the Pandemic, compliance is greater among those who in real-time 1) have higher expectations about collective success (i.e., a greater sense of "collective efficacy"), and 2) believe that many others are complying (i.e., who perceive a greater consensus). Moreover, the strictness of the authorities' guidelines is strongly associated with real-time compliance. Finally, net of all other real-time factors, individual compliance wanes as the objective threat (i.e., the Pandemic) lingers.

Why Croats do (not) Wear Face Masks: The Role of Conspiracy Mentality, Cultural Capital and Social Distance

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The efficacy of face masks has been widely debated in mainstream and fringe mass-media and a large amount of incorrect information has helped to create and spread COVID-19 conspiracy theories. Findings from recent studies suggest that resistance to preventive behaviours can be predicted by beliefs in COVID-19 related conspiracy theories while psychopathy and risk-readiness were negative predictors of wearing a face mask. The aim of this study was to examine the role of conspiracy mentality, cultural capital and social distance in the explanation of face mask perceptions while controlling for sociodemographic characteristics. 793 Croatian citizens answered the online questionnaire which included sociodemographic questions, the Face Mask Perceptions Scale, the short Conspiracy Mentality Questionnaire, two ad hoc COVID-19 Conspiracy Beliefs, the Bogardus social distance scale and an adapted short version of Cultural Capital scale. The results of hierarchical regression analysis indicate that sex, age, post-graduate education, conspiracy mentality and two ad-hoc conspiracy beliefs have a significant role in the explanation of two reasons for not wearing masks. Namely, older male participants who believe COVID-19 is a hoax and are more prone to conspiracist ideation perceive face masks as a mean of limiting their independence while efficacy doubts about face masks are more expressed in older participants who believe that COVID-19 was human made and is a hoax. Although

political orientation and cultural capital were correlated with most of the reasons for not wearing masks they did not contribute significantly to the proposed models. Theoretical contributions and practical implications are discussed.

Citizens, Prosumers and Citimers during the Covid-19 pandemic

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This paper analyses the role of citizens during the Covid-19 pandemic. By examining a variety of expressions of citizenship, the study suggests that the health behaviour of citizens can be understood through the lenses of the notion of a citimer (see Numerato & Giulianotti, 2018). The concept of citimer reflects the interplay of citizen and prosumer identities. The prefix citi- refers to the expressions of citizenship while the suffix -mer expresses the identity of a prosumer (e.g. Ritzer & Jurgenson 2010) who is a health care consumer and, at the same time, a health care (co)producer.

This paper provides an empirically informed conceptual analysis drawing on data from mass and social media in the Czech Republic. The paper extends the debates on citizen-consumers, elaborates upon the notion of citimer, and explores its multifaceted and hybrid nature. More specifically, this contribution suggests that as citizens, citimers have responsibly complied with quarantine measures. Furthermore, citimers have acted as volunteers, fundraisers, or, more reactively, as activists resisting the dataveillance quarantine strategies. As consumers, citimers have faced shortages of disinfectants, pharmaceuticals, or medical devices and called for a better choice of and access to medical goods. As producers, citimers have shared information, knowledge, and infrastructures, being, for example, involved in the production of masks, 3D printable respirators, or face shields.

The paper concludes that health-related behaviour in all three dimensions has political and economic implications and has been bottom-up oriented as well top-down driven. Finally, the concept of citimer is presented as a heuristic tool which can serve to comprehend health behaviours not only during the Covid-19 pandemic but in contemporary societies more broadly.

RN16_T06_03 | Methodological Innovations

The Essentiality of Immigrant Farmworkers: Necropolitics of Expendability in a Biopolitics of COVID-19.

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The Coronavirus epidemic has highlighted and exacerbated pre-existing social inequalities worldwide, contradicting trending claims that "we are all in this together" which do not account for the invisibility, hardship and precarity characterizing the lives of marginalized groups, such as agricultural workers. In this article, we bring together theories of bio- and necro-politics (Foucault 1997; Mbembe 2019) problematize the declaration of farmworkers –among other migrant workers– as "essential", and the consequent exceptional immigration policies implemented during the pandemic including the (conditionally) open borders. Through a review of policies and testimonies from across Europe, as well as empirical evidence from one of the main large-scale agricultural areas in Spain between the regions of Lleida and Huesca, we show how such seemingly progressive policies did little to improve the position of immigrant farmworkers with regards to their access to basic welfare safety nets such as social security, healthcare, and labor regulations, or their social inclusion and non-discrimination. More importantly, we claim, this proclaimed essentiality and the related changes in migration policies were biopolitical acts that aimed at protecting the agrifood business and the well-being of Europeans, but made immigrant farmworkers more exposed to and more impacted by COVID-19. This demonstrated their position in a necropolitics of expendability and caused their further stigmatization as "health risks" in local societies.

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RN16_T07_01 | Vaccines and Vaccination II

Vaccines in Times of Pandemic. Argumentative Time Work for Vaccine Hesitancy

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Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic there have been expectations for a future vaccine that would end the health crisis. At the same time, corona skeptics and anti-vaxxers have been persistent in their efforts to discredit the vaccine along with other health measures against the pandemic. The health risks they perceive, although dismissed by scientists, are embedded in lay epistemologies and forms of temporality that grant them credibility. I investigate the role of argumentative time work (Flaherty, 2011) in legitimizing vaccine hesitancy and corona skepticism using qualitative data from five editions of a radio show in Romania. Notwithstanding the fact that the radio program and the host have a pro-science stance, skeptics often take the floor to express the risks they perceive and to justify their position. In terms of social representations, vaccines are associated with long durations for development, testing, and effects on one's organism. The rhythm of developing the new coronavirus vaccines is a prominent concern among skeptics, as are the possible side effects temporally located in the post-vaccination sequence. Temporal justifications that precede the corona crisis condemn breaking away with a past when vaccines were produced in Romania. These justifications combine lack of trust in foreign developers and producers of vaccines and lack of trust in the Romanian medical system, with nostalgia for a trusted past when vaccines were developed in Romania, by Romanian scientists. Trust in past medical arrangements is combined with dissatisfaction regarding current public health measures and fear of future health risks.

Becoming A Vaccine Skeptic: How Vaccine Skepticism Trajectories Are Shaped By The Interplay Between Health-Related Events And Health Views

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Recent research shows more-educated parents are more likely to be skeptical towards vaccines in Western countries. Given that more-educated individuals are typically raised in milieus that inspire trust in science and modern institutions, this raises the question how these more-educated parents became skeptical towards vaccines.

While studies suggest that vaccine skepticism is dynamic and takes the form of a "trajectory", key questions remain about how these trajectories exactly take shape. Additionally, findings that health-related events (e.g., experiencing adverse effects) can play a pivotal role in (changing) attitudes towards health care, strongly suggest they are relevant to vaccine skepticism trajectories as well. However, it remains unclear how they do so exactly.

Answering the question how we can understand vaccine skepticism trajectories of more-educated parents, we conducted in-depth interviews with 31 Dutch parents who are (or were) skeptical towards vaccination. Reminiscent of Howard Becker's 'deviant careers', our respondents described being 'triggered' to start questioning vaccination. However, we find that how parents experience such a trigger, subsequently search for information, re-evaluate and re-affirm their vaccination views, and deal with stigmatizing reactions, depends on whether parents hold more 'nature-centered' views of health or are instead more 'science-oriented'. These variations in trajectories inspire parents' different vaccination decisions.

This study offers crucial insight into how some more-educated parents become skeptical towards vaccines. Moreover, it nuances universalist tendencies of a traditional deviant career framework by illuminating the role of health-related events and pre-existing health views in determining how vaccine skepticism trajectories (and resulting decisions) exactly take shape.

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Vaccine Hesitancy and Refusal in the Light of Covid-19: The Case of Izmir, Turkey

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As a protective and preventive health intervention, vaccination has been the most effective tool against epidemics and pandemics throughout history. Even though childhood vaccines have been at the center of discussion for vaccine hesitancy and refusal, the emergence of COVID-19 has aggravated the contemporary debate on vaccine hesitancy and refusal. Recent developments in information and communication technologies and the extensive use of social media has exacerbated the situation and resulted in the emergence of infodemics. Vaccine hesitancy and refusal is not only a public health issue, but also a sociological matter given its social and economic repercussions. Deriving its roots from "life politics" approach by Giddens, this study builds its hypotheses upon the constant reflexivity between human actions and behavior in a globalized risk society. Variation in attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccination can be explained by a complex combination of structural, social, individual and COVID-19 specific factors. In an attempt to disentangle this multifaceted relationship, this study conducted in the city of İzmir, Turkey employs a mixed methodology where the results of a structured survey (n=403) and in-depth interviews (n=15) are combined. The quantitative analysis aims to determine associations between attitudes towards vaccination and individual factors, COVID-19 vaccine specific factors and contextual factors while the qualitative analysis aims to depict the interplay between these different level factors for a deeper understanding of the phenomenon. The results of the study hope to contribute to the policy-making process for vaccination policies and therefore promote public health and welfare.

RN16_T07_02 | Mental Health I: Healthcare

Enactment of Experiential Knowledge: Mutuality and Boundary Work in Mental Health Services

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This article examines how participants enact peer support in mental health services. Peer support is a relatively new initiative within the formal mental health system, in which support are provided by individuals with lived experiences of mental illness. The growth of peer support is driven by the aim of supporting patients' recovery and agentic capacities through mutual exchange of emotional, practical and social support based on the individuals' lived experiences. While the supportive nature of peer work has been widely recognised in the mental health system, little is known about the everyday knowledge-building and emotional effort that such work requires. To address this gap, this study investigates participants' enactment of experiential knowledge and emotional labour in peer support within the formal mental health system. The article draws on ethnographic data collected in peer support groups, located within public mental health services in Denmark. Using ethnographic data of group-interactions with patients, relatives, peer workers and mental health professionals, we analyse how patients competently use different types of emotional labour and experiential knowledge to attain mutuality and authenticity in the peer support groups. The analysis demonstrates various ways in which patients try to authenticate their own as well as fellow participants' emotions and experiential knowledge according to organisational and situational demands. We identify these modes of engagement, and discuss the social implications of bringing lay knowledge and lived experiences into mental health services.

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Heterogeneous Mental Health Development During the Covid-19 Pandemic in the United Kingdom

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Aim. The COVID-19 pandemic and the mitigation measures by governments have upended the economic and social lives of many, leading to widespread psychological distress. However, how distress developed during the pandemic and who was most affected is poorly understood. We explore heterogeneity in trajectories of psychological distress during the first six months of the pandemic in the United Kingdom and relate this heterogeneity to socio-demographic and health factors.

Subject and Methods. We analyze six waves of longitudinal, nationally representative survey data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study (N=15,218), covering the first lockdown in 2020. First, latent class mixture modelling (LCCM) is used to identify trajectories of psychological distress. Second, associations of the trajectories with covariates are tested with multinomial logistic regressions.

Results. We find four different trajectories of distress: continuously low, continuously moderate, temporarily elevated, and continuously elevated distress. One-fifth of the population experienced severely elevated risks of distress. Long-term exposure was highest among younger people, women, those who lost income, and those with previous health conditions or COVID-19 symptoms.

Conclusion. Given the threat of persistent stress on health, policy measures should be sensitized to the unintended yet far-reaching consequences of non-pharmaceutical interventions.

Issues Of Reinstitualisation Of Mental Health System In Societies Affected By War (Case Of Ukraine)

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Ukrainian society is undergoing significant changes in the field of mental health due to the simultaneous effect of a range of political, economic, social and cultural factors. The obvious catalysts for change were the political protests in 2013-2014 that ended in the deaths of more than a hundred participants. The start of a hybrid and then real war with Russia, the annexation of the Crimean peninsula and the occupation of parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions led to mass casualties, injuries and forced migration. Since 2014, more than 2 mln people have left the uncontrolled territories of Ukraine. The massive and simultaneous nature of the problems acted as a catalyst for rethinking the existing mental health system. The Concept for the Development of Mental Health in Ukraine until 2030, approved in 2017, outlines the key challenges in this area. This document reflects a redefinition of the concept of mental health towards an understanding of the importance of preventive measures, addressing inequalities and facilitating access to services, etc. These processes have resulted in the dismantling of the medical approach's monopoly and the emergence of new actors influencing the formation of new understandings of mental health.

In-depth interviews with professionals in mental health support and representatives of charities, civic and international organizations (n=21) and surveys with medical professionals (family doctors) (n=432), conducted in 2019, allow us to assess the set of challenges and opportunities in the transformation of the mental health care system in Ukraine from the perspective of the actors who have already been actively involved in these changes and debates.

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Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviours During the Covid-19 Pandemic: The Role of Social Support, Detachment, and Depressive and Anxiety Symptoms.

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Purpose: Recent epidemiological evidence has revealed a decrease in social support and an increase in detachment and anxiety and depressive symptoms during the COVID-19 pandemic. These factors have been consistently associated with suicidal thoughts and behaviours (STB). Since studies about the mediating effects among these variables with STB as outcome are limited, the aim of the present study was to assess potential pathways connecting them.

Methods: A nationally representative sample of Spanish adults (18+) was interviewed during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic (June 2020), of whom 3,305 individuals answered a single-item question about detachment. STB, social support, and depressive and anxiety symptoms were measured with the C-SSRS (modified version), OSSS-3, PHQ-8, and GAD-7 scales, respectively. Multivariable logistic regression and mediation analyses were performed.

Results: Social support, its components (i.e., social network size, relations of reciprocity, and neighbourhood support), and living with a partner were associated with lower odds of STB. Detachment significantly mediated (19% to 28%) these associations. Symptoms of emotional disorders significantly mediated the association between social support components (26% to 48%) – but not partner status – with STB, as well as the association between detachment and higher odds of STB (52% to 58%). In both cases, depressive symptoms were slightly stronger mediating factors when compared to anxiety symptoms.

Conclusion: Social support and detachment are independently associated with adverse mental health. Therefore, interventions aimed at lowering depressive and anxiety symptoms and STB should provide social support and help tackle the feeling of detachment in a complementary way.

RN16_T07_03 | Gender & Health II

Perception, Care and Cure of "Athra": Reflections about a Pakistani Maternal Folk Illness

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In rural Punjab-Pakistan some women are believed to suffer from 'athra', which is considered a contagious folk illness and a major cause of childlessness. When suffering from 'athra' women can have a miscarriage or multiple miscarriages, stillbirth or lose a newborn within a few days after giving birth. We present results from ethnographic fieldwork in a rural, religiously diverse Christian-Muslim community of Punjab, Pakistan, between January and June 2020. Women who experienced and were treated for 'athra' were interviewed in-depth to study the lived experiences of women who suffered from this condition. In addition, focus group discussions were conducted with elderly women and healers serving in the community, to explore the views of the community of 'athra'. Following a thematic analysis, we found seven different types of 'athra' in the lay epidemiology. Several types of treatments are utilized. We explore the concept and social explanation of 'athra', as well as preventive measures and cures to eradicate this condition.

Gendered Health Benefits of the Redistributive Local Welfare Policies: a Population-based Cohort Study in Andalusia (Spain)

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Fundamental Cause Theory suggests the replacement of mechanisms that produce the persistent relationship between socioeconomic status and health over time. Its explanatory core rests on the purposeful use of flexible resources, people with a higher socioeconomic status can use a range of flexible resources to improve their health, avoiding the risks of preventable mortality at each historical time (Phelan, Link and Tehranifar, 2010). Although this theory has been empirically tested, more elaboration and empirical evidence is needed on how the health benefits of resource may vary by gender and social contexts (Masters, Link, and Phelan, 2015), and the idea that resources are not only allocated at the individual level should also be considered. Indeed, institutions can shape the distribution of these resources and even the ability of individuals to translate their effective use into health benefits. In this paper, we analyse the role of local institutions, through the redistributive orientation of their policies, on the risk of preventable and non-preventable mortality by gender and vulnerable contexts. Using the Longitudinal Survival and Longevity Statistics of Andalusia, we conducted a retrospective cohort study of individuals aged 50 years or older (N=132,252) residing in municipalities over 20,000 inhabitants between 2002 and 2016. Cox survival models segregated by gender and vulnerable neighbourhoods were estimated. The results indicate that redistributive policies are associated with a significant decrease in mortality risk from preventable causes, especially among women in vulnerable neighbourhoods. Practical and theoretical implications of our findings would be discussed from a sociological perspective.

Colorectal Cancer Screening Uptake In 29 European Countries: Gender, Social Support And Educational Inequalities

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Background: Research has evidenced inequalities in colorectal cancer screening (CRCS) uptake. However, little attention has been paid to the interactions between micro- and macro-level determinants of CRCS uptake. This study examines social support and educational inequalities in CRCS, taking into account gender differences as well as the role of country-level determinants in modifying CRCS inequalities across European countries.

Methods: We used multilevel logistic regression models in order to analyse data from 64,815 women and 54,486 men nested in 29 European countries from the European Health Interview Survey 2014 wave and the Swiss Health Interview Survey 2012 wave.

Results: Men and women living in countries with higher pension expenditures and CRCS programmes had a higher CRCS uptake. A gender gap was evidenced in CRCS uptake with women screening less than men. Higher social support increased screening uptake in men more than in women. Cross-level interactions revealed that screening programmes reduced the gender gap by increasing women's screening uptake more than men's. However, such programmes increased social support and educational inequalities in screening uptake among women.

Conclusions: Social support benefits men more than women in CRCS uptake. It may help the former to overcome the lack of awareness, misconceptions, negative attitudes and embarrassment highlighted by research as key barriers to CRCS uptake. Macro (country-level) factors such as organised CRCS programmes modify social support and educational inequalities at the individual level. Further attention should be paid to such factors and their differential interaction effects among men and women for the design of cost-efficient and effective cancer screening promotion policies.

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RN16_T08_01 | Health Inequalities I: Healthcare

"Everything To Gain, Nothing To Lose"?: Patient Campaigners, Racialised Inequity, And Stem Cell Donor Recruitment

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Blood or bone marrow stem cell transplantations are a treatment for a number of blood malignancies like leukaemia. Whilst many people find a match on existing donor registries, others do not. Often, it is patients racialised as minority ethnic who end up without a donor. In recent years, increasing numbers of these individuals and their families are turning to social media to amplify a message encouraging people to register as stem cell donors. They aim to locate their own donor, whilst also diversifying the stem cell registries more broadly for future minoritised patients. These efforts are key to understanding the intersection of new digital and 'traditional' media, and health inequities activism.

This paper builds on recent empirical work on health-related online crowdfunding, and more established literature on the role of health narratives. It offers analysis of semi-structured interviews with patients and families who've organised their own stem cell donor recruitment campaigns, as well as analysis of social media activity and 'traditional' media coverage of these campaigns. Data were collected for a Wellcome Trust Fellowship exploring minority ethnicity stem cell donor recruitment.

I argue for the importance of surfacing the vital work undertaken by these individuals. As part of this, I reflect on the ambivalence articulated by participants in deciding to expose one's own personal narrative of suffering to an unknown networked public, with the hope of both saving one's own life, and ameliorating the wider health inequity experienced by many minoritised people who need, but cannot access, stem cell transplantation.

Inequalities and Inequity in Utilisation of Health Care Among the Older People in Greece During the Pre-Crisis Period (2004) and at the Peak of Economic Crisis (2015)

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The objective of the study is to employ quantitative empirical methods (Horizontal Index and Odds Ratios) to explore key aspects of equity in the receipt of health care in Greece among the older population 50+, via the nationwide dataset SHARE, and shed light on the equity issue in the use of health care before the economic crisis during the Greek NHS reforms in 2004 (SHARE Wave 1) and at the peak of the economic crisis in 2015 (SHARE Wave 6) during NHS major reforms.

The findings suggest that before the economic crisis in Wave 1 (2004), strong pro-rich inequalities in health care exist for 50+ mainly for the probability of visiting GPs (PHC) and dentist private visits, and less pro-poor inequalities for inpatient and outpatient visits. Moreover, strong intra and interregional inequalities exist for visiting GPs favoring residents of thinly-populated areas and not for inpatient nights. Inequalities exist in the number of specialist private visits irrespective of the income and the region of residence. In Wave 6 (2015) at the peak of the crisis, there is significantly reduced use in all care services. Strong income inequalities are apparent in the use of all services (including hospitalization), favoring better-off and pro-higher educated. Strong interregional inequalities exist for inpatient nights and dentist visits favoring pro-rich residents of thinly-populated areas, except specialist private or GP visits. In addition, between pre-and at peak of the crisis, there exists a significantly reduced trend in OOP amount for all health care visits irrespective of income, or region of residence.

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Socioeconomic Inequalities in the Overuse of Antidepressants over Time

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Background: Studies generally investigate the increase in antidepressants use from a biomedical perspective that perceives antidepressants as purely 'need-based'. In contrast, the medicalisation perspective states that antidepressants are more and more being promoted to treat normal-to-milder forms of distress, and hence that they are not always 'need-based'. To date, research about the individual and social harm from the 'overuse' (i.e., non-need-based use) of antidepressants is scarce. In addition, little to no attention has yet been paid to socioeconomic inequalities in the overuse of antidepressants. To address these shortcomings, this research will firstly analyse if antidepressants use is increasing over time, irrespective of mental health (i.e., measuring increasing overuse) and secondly, this research will investigate whether there are socioeconomic inequalities in antidepressants overuse.
Methods: Data from the Belgian Health Interview Survey (BHIS) is used. This study covers information from 6 successive waves: 1997, 2001, 2004, 2013, 2018. The weighted data represent a representative sample of the adult Belgian population aged between 25 and 85 (N=48.710). The research aims are addressed by using stepwise Poisson regression models.
Results: The results reveal evidence for increasing overuse over time. In addition, people with a tertiary education have a significantly lower prevalence of antidepressants overuse compared to people with no or primary education.
Conclusion: This study highlights the importance of the medicalisation perspective when analysing antidepressants overuse.

RN16_T08_02 | Mental Health I: Experiences

Extracurricular Activities, Social Relations and Adolescents' Mental Wellbeing in Sweden

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How do extracurricular activities (ECA) affect adolescents' mental wellbeing? Do adolescents feel better if they take part in sport or cultural activities after school or does a hectic schedule actually cause more stress? Levels of mental illness have risen dramatically among youth in Sweden in recent decades. School stress has been discussed as one potential factor behind the negative development of young people's mental health. Nevertheless, we need a better understanding of the factors which affect young people's mental health, both negatively and positively. The aim of this paper is to examine the association between ECA and mental wellbeing among adolescents in Sweden. The paper also aims to examine health impacts of different forms of social relations. The data was collected in 2016 from 42 Swedish elementary schools with pupils aged 15-16. Mental wellbeing was measured through questions from the General Health Questionnaire. The results demonstrate a positive association between young people's wellbeing and participation in ECA, particularly in sports and outdoor activities. It was also found that social relations in the family, at school and with friends and the support adolescents derive from these relationships, have a positive effect upon their mental health. In contrast, adolescents who feel they have controlling parents or are being treated unfairly at school report poorer wellbeing. In conclusion, ECA and different forms of social relations are significant factors for adolescents' mental wellbeing in Sweden. Consequently, ECA, especially sport and outdoor activities, and supportive relations appear to be important in counteracting school stress among youth. It is therefore crucial that young people despite background are encouraged and offered the possibility to participate in extracurricular activities.

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Individual Predictors of Loneliness in Lithuania

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Loneliness has tremendous consequences for individual and public health. It negatively affects physical and mental health (Wilson et al. 2007; Meltzer 2013), increases risk of social isolation (Swader 2018) and alcoholism (Stickley et al. 2013), elevates mortality (Holt-Lundstad et al. 2015). The rates of loneliness are especially high in Eastern Europe (Hansen, Slagsvold 2015), but research from this region is lacking. With the highest rates of loneliness (Swader 2018), alcohol use and suicide, Lithuania makes an especially relevant case to study. The aim of our study – to explore the relationship between individual characteristics and loneliness in Lithuanian population using ESS (2014) data. Binary logistic regression model was applied. Previous research revealed various micro level factors of loneliness: age, gender, status of health, partnership and parenthood, financial situation (De Jong Gierveld, Van Tilburg 2010), living alone (De Jong Gierveld et al 2012). In our case, the main sociodemographic characteristics, such as age, gender, level of education are not statistically significant. However, ethnicity is important – lonely people are more likely to belong to other nationality than majority or main minorities (i.e., not Lithuanian, Russian or Polish) of the population. They are less likely to live with a spouse or partner, but more likely to live with children in the same household. Socio-economic inequality is important – lonely individuals more often experience serious financial difficulties and have a history of financial instability in their childhood. Lastly, loneliness is associated with poor subjective health. Source of funding: Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-LIP-20-23.

RN16_T09_01 | Health Inequalities: The Role of Education

Exploring The Role Of Anti-Institutionalism In Less-Educated Individuals' Limited Uptake Of Nutrition Information

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The well-established educational gradient in health can partly be attributed to the less-educated individuals' unhealthier diets. A caveat in tackling their unhealthier diets is their relatively limited uptake of the nutrition information employed to battle it, especially when communicated by governmental, health, and scientific institutions. As conventional explanations for their limited nutrition information uptake – e.g. adverse financial conditions and lower health literacy – can only partly account for this pattern, this study adds a novel explanation focusing on anti-institutionalism. Using a survey set out among a sample from a panel representative of the Dutch population (n = 2,398), we aim to uncover the role of institutional distrust and anti-paternalism in less-educated individuals' lower uptake of institutional nutrition information. We find that both aspects of anti-institutionalism account for more than a third of the difference in information uptake between the less- and more educated. This implies that current nutrition information inspires opposition among less-educated individuals, and that the development of future nutrition information should circumvent invoking perceptions of elitism, as to evade aversion amongst those who generally need it most.

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RN16_T09_02 | Health Systems

Managing Covid-19 Pandemic Emergency: Primary Care in Italy Between Structural Weakness and Future Expectations

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Covid-19 has been an enormous challenge for all healthcare systems, bringing to light several national healthcare system strengths and weaknesses. Even though the entire world has been facing the same pandemic challenge, the healthcare answers to such an event present specificities related to each institutional healthcare setting and policy . Each healthcare system's response to the pandemic must, in fact, be considered within each healthcare context as a result of previous years' policy processes because "history matters, and it matter a great deal" (Wilsford, 1994). The institutional uniqueness of each political system has favoured various configurations of interest coalitions according to neo-institutional analysis (Immergut, 1992), leading to specific healthcare policy.

Focusing on Italy as national case study, this research investigates regional differences in primary care in three regions in comparative perspective, through the analysis of regional regulative frameworks. The analysis of the reforms in the three Italian regions, in the last two decades, shows different paths in the implementation of primary care - community services, outlining a scenario characterised by high heterogeneity and structural criticalities in integrating family doctors and social services within the regional health care systems.

The results contribute to the debate on challenges and potentialities in health and social integrated services in primary care models, highlighting paradoxical aspects of primary care between structural weakness and high policy expectations, managing Covid-19 pandemic emergency.

Covid-19 Pandemic Management, Neoliberal Governmentality and The Use of Public Service Announcements in Turkey

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Covid-19 is a global health emergency, that continues to threaten millions of lives throughout the world. Worldwide, the pandemic has crucial impacts on the living arrangements and social reality of billions. The management of this health threat involves the conflicting objectives of preventing containment and the continuation of social life.

In Turkey after the announcement of the first case on March 11,2020, measures were taken such as school closures, age specific curfews, travel restrictions, weekend, and weeknight curfews. A lockdown has not been enacted and the economic aid packages mainly targeted large businesses. Policies are implemented to contain the pandemic through means that prioritize production and consumption, i.e., the economic activity. In Foucauldian terms, neoliberalism is the contemporary 'truth regime' and neoliberal governmentality involves creating a society that functions like a 'marketplace'. Individuals, who are simultaneously the objects and subjects of this governmental rationality are the ones who are primarily responsible for making the 'right' choices. This study evaluates the pandemic management in Turkey as very much in line with the techniques of neoliberal governmentality. Policies ensure that individuals are assigned responsibility while the government takes a regulatory stance making sure that economic activity is unhampered. Within the scope of the regulation that forces television channels to broadcast certain public service announcements (PSAs), 51 PSAs provided by the Ministry of Health are analysed in terms of assigning the responsibility to individuals. The analysis is built on basic categories of personal measures, recognizing risk in everyday life, naming death and the use of storytelling.

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The Health Crisis As An Opportunity: Can The European Union Reinvent Its Health Paradigm?

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While the EU has often been identified as a driver of privatisation and commodification of public health due to its market-making and regulating role and its restrictive fiscal policies, it is possible that the Covid-19 pandemic will become a window of opportunity for a paradgm shift opening the way towards a more federal and solidarity-based functioning in this and other areas. As current research shows (e.g.The Palgrave Handbook of EU Crises, 2020), the premises for such a shift are already at work at EU level: the EU4Health plan (2021-2027), the unconditional EU debt facility, a new approach to fiscal governance point to a different path. A move upwards towards a positive federal perspective, founded on solidarity, depends however on a reinvestment of the health sector in Europe, the promotion of health as an normative priority of the Union, not subordinated to economic competition. In this context, this paper focuses on the necessary reconstruction and uplifting of the Greek public health system which was very severely impacted and deconstructed in the course of the sovereign debt crisis (2010-) and the dominant retrenchment policies implemented until recently by the European Union. It constitutes a paradigmantic case and provides inspiration for novel forms of community solidarity-based health provision, which could and should be promoted the EU along with much increased attention, in Greece and in the EU, to the medical agents of the health sector.

Crisis Responses. Experiences of Self-organisation in Primary Healthcare in Italy: the Social Clinics.

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This research explores the role of collective social actors -social clinics- in initiatives aimed at guaranteeing the right to health before and during the Covid-19 pandemic in Italy.

Social clinics are self-organized entities of primary health care not affiliated to the National Health Service, and developed within social movements. The case studies are the clinics of Turin, Milan, Naples, and Palermo. The research question aims to observe how these self-organized forms of territorial medicine offer services to those who cannot access the NHS and how these clinics have reorganized themselves during the pandemic. The following research techniques have been used: participant observation, interviews and analysis of documents.

The investigation is based on two theoretical frameworks. The first concerns health inequalities and social determinants of health; the second treats primary care.

The analysis has revealed how attention to health is articulated on several levels, ranging from the organization of care, to health as a political issue. The aim of the clinics is to build horizontal and participatory models of care, at micro and meso level.

The relevance of this research touches two main aspects. On the one hand, how these entities have planned with foresight within the pandemic, especially paying attention to primary care and access to the NHS for those who live in a condition of social and economic uncertainty. On the other, this research is an exploratory survey of how collective actors within civil society have responded to the pandemic crisis at the grassroots level.

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RN16_T10_01 | Health Inequalities III: Socio-Economic Issues

Intergenerational Social Mobility and Self-Rated Health in Europe

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Occupational class and health are closely linked, however the health consequences of intergenerational social class mobility have not yet been systematically explored. A long tradition of research on individuals' class mobility and health reports mixed or no effects, however cross-national differences have rarely been tested comprehensively. Further, recent studies show that intergenerational social class mobility at the societal level is beneficial for population health. Using representative survey data from 30 European countries (N = 159,591), we present the first study to investigate the role that intergenerational class mobility both at the individual and societal level play for self-rated health. We find that, apart from four post-communist countries, neither downward nor upward mobility is significantly and systematically related to poor self-rated health. There is also no association between societal-level social mobility and the prevalence of poor self-rated health across the 30 societies. Results are robust to alternative specifications and suggest that individuals' own social class and partially their parents' social class are primary explanations of health rather than their mobility experiences between origins and destinations.

The Great Transformation, Social Mobility and Health: Evidence from The Polish Panel Survey

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Recently there has been a surge of interest in the consequences of intergenerational social mobility on individuals' health and wellbeing outcomes. Yet, studies on the effects of social mobility on health, using a high-quality panel survey data, were almost exclusively conducted in Western welfare democracies. To account for this gap, using empirical data from one of the largest and most eventful post-communist countries, Poland, in this study we investigate how transitional changes in individuals' origin and destination socioeconomic position are associated with social mobility and how the latter is linked to physical and mental health outcomes. For this, we use the Polish Panel Survey (POLPAN) data to construct self-rated physical and mental health outcome variables, social origin, destination and mobility indicators, and an extensive set of socio-demographic covariates of health. We employ diagonal reference models (DRMs) to distinguish social mobility effects from those of origin and destination effects on health and also account for possible health selection effects. Our results suggest that there is a socioeconomic gradient in health in Poland and both parental and own occupational class matter for individual health outcomes. We also observe positive mental health effect for upward mobility from the lowest to the highest social class.

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Physical Attractiveness and Health. Evidence from the United States.

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There is only limited evidence suggesting that physical attractiveness is related to an individual's actual health. Past empirical studies show that characteristics related to attractiveness, including symmetry, dimorphism, averageness, skin tone and quality; are more likely to be present in healthy individuals, including greater cardiovascular and metabolic health. This research addresses this gap by using a large longitudinal data set, the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health, and examining the relationship between, in person, interviewer-rated physical attractiveness and actual health based on a set of relevant biomarker measures. We identify a robust relationship between individuals' actual health represented by allostatic load and physical attractiveness. Individuals of above-average attractiveness appear to be noticeably healthier. We carefully address the possibility of confounders affecting our results including sociodemographic characteristics, attainment, personality, BMI, past and present self-reported health problems.

RN16_T10_02 | Health Professions

Making Decisions During Childbirth: An Analysis of Real-time Interactions Between Women and Midwives

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Based on 37 real-time audio/video-recordings within two English NHS hospital midwife-led units, this paper explores how decisions are made during labour and birth for 'low risk' women. Drawing on questionnaire data, we explore the associations between women's antenatal expectations (e.g., who they think should and who they think will make the decisions during labour, themselves or practitioners) and their postnatal accounts of how decisions were actually made. This analysis is set alongside analysis of visual and audio recordings of labour and birth which establish how decisions (1,347 across the 37 births) are initiated (e.g via assertion, requests, option-listing, offers and open questions) and followed up, and by whom (women, midwives). We find that while women generally want and expect to be involved in decision-making in advance of the birth, most decision-making is midwife- rather than woman-led and initiated by strategies such as assertion and recommendation, especially at the first decision-point (though this varies by type of decision being made e.g pain relief, vaginal examinations, fetal monitoring). Postnatal questionnaire data also indicate that although women reported being less involved in decision-making than they had anticipated antenatally, they were nonetheless generally satisfied with various aspects of the birth experience. The paper raises questions about the capacity of midwives to offer choice and women to make choices, that is, for 'shared decision-making' in a context where national guidelines for intrapartum care exert a strong influence on how birth takes place.

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The Vital Tweet

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Over the past decade, Twitter emerged as the ground-zero node hosting and linking together online medical communities around the world. Used for sharing emerging medical practices (particularly during time-compressed moments like the Covid-19 pandemic), curating #MedEd[ucation] "Tweetorials", and networking, #MedTwitter is also space notable for its animated network of medical students and professionals from groups traditionally excluded from, pathologized by, and marginalized in biomedicine (often referred to as Under-Represented Minorities or URMs).

This paper focuses on the network(s) of disabled doctors and medical students on #MedTwitter. It explores their strategic use of specialized hashtags like #DocsWithDisabilities and #DisabledDocs to enumerate dis/ableist tropes and practices naturalized in biomedical culture, treatment practices, and epistemology: How does the networked omnipresence and invisible anonymity facilitated by Twitter's platform uniquely afford disabled doctors and medical students the stage and security to make visible dis-ableist medical practices and cultures hidden in plain sight? How, then, do disabled doctors and medical students craft a hybrid subjectivity and gravitas, drawing on their professional authority as physicians (or physicians-in-training) and their experiential authority as disabled people—and, inevitably, the subjects of biomedical investigations and treatment? In short, how is the #DisabledDocs spotlight changing online—and offline--medical culture(s)?

E-Health Literacy for Physicians: "Doctor Google" as a New Member in the Patient-Doctor Relationship

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More than half of individuals have been using Online Health Research to find information about their health, before and after a medical appointment. Information about health is widely available online and it has been influencing patient's autonomy in the patient-doctor relationship. The general idea is that the patient is able to make their own decisions regarding their health status by gathering (health-related) information independently, without any scientific knowledge. The – often inaccurate – resulting self-diagnosis polarises patients' attitudes: they either emphasize or underestimate their symptoms. Availability of medical information online comes with important advantages (easier access to medical information, anonymity, users' empowerment, time and money saving) and the disadvantages are principally tied to the users' scarce medical literacy, which do now allow actual autonomy in evaluating the quality of online health-related information. Human-computer interaction in diagnosis and care produces meaningful effects on doctor-patient relation, that in an ideal setting would be characterized by a therapeutic alliance that stems from mutual respect and from practising medical science. This paper will present results from a research project conducted on a representative sample of Italian doctors. The aim of the research was to investigate – through qualitative and quantitative methods – how information collected online by patients is used during the medical appointment to answer these research questions: If and how doctors are able to mediate between contents coming from Dr. Google and patients; If and how doctors use information collected online by patients as an instrument to empower them and to engage them in the doctor-patient relation.

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Workforce Diversity in the Context of Violent Conflict: Public Hospitals in Israel

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Diversity is growing in work organizations, and inclusive climates are gaining increasing significance. Despite recognition of the potential benefits of inclusion for work organizations, diversity is still much more easily achieved than inclusion. The Optimal Distinctiveness Theory (ODT) can be applied as an organizational framework that designates both belongingness and uniqueness as components of inclusion. The present research sought to examine the experiences of healthcare workers who are members of a minority ethno-national group in the context of a violent conflict. Fifty in-depth interviews were conducted with healthcare professionals – Jews and Arabs – employed at eleven public hospitals in Israel. The interviews reveal the diversity of staff members and the multicultural climate prevailing in the wards at Israeli public hospitals. Arab workers, specifically, experience both belongingness and uniqueness. The former is reinforced by values of humanism and professionalism, whereas the latter cannot be fully manifested: Their cultural and religious uniqueness is respected, but their opinions regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict are silenced. They experience tension and ambiguity, and their inclusion in the organization is not effected in full. Jewish health professionals tend to stress their Arab colleagues' contribution as a collective to cultural competency and multiculturalism within the Israeli public health system. ODT improves our understanding of how to achieve inclusion of minority group workers in healthcare organizations including both belongingness and uniqueness, particularly in conflictual contexts.

RN16_T11_01 | Health Inequalities IV: Health Status

Suicide Mortality In Lithuania 2007-2019: Sociodemographic Differences, Social Suffering and Mental Health Policy

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In Lithuania, suicide rate was one of the highest in Europe over the last three decades. Suicide epidemic is associated to social suffering caused by post-soviet transition and challenges in implementation of mental health policy. Mental health system has been reliant on excessive institutionalization and medicalization since the Soviet era in Lithuania. After restoration of independence in 1990, there have been attempts to modernize mental health policy and services. Lithuania has a modern mental health strategy since 2007. However, many challenges remain in the level of implementation, promotion of human rights standards, empowerment of users of services and independent monitoring. The aim of this study was to estimate to what extent the suicide mortality is responsible for changes in life expectancy from 2007 to 2019 in the context of changing mental health policy. The analysis was based on life table decomposition method and data from Eurostat, Statistics Lithuania and the Institute of Hygiene (Lithuania). Life expectancy increased in 7.06 years for men and 3.95 years for women during the reference period. Results of our study showed that decrease in suicide rates contributed 0.36 years to men and 0.07 years to women life expectancy. The largest decrease in suicide rates was recorded in younger age groups, while suicide rates among the older groups, especially men, stagnated. The results of our study suggest that positive changes did not reach all sociodemographic groups with high suicide mortality rates. Thus mental health remains one of the major public health issue in Lithuania. This research was funded by the European Social Fund under the No 09.3.3-LMT-K-712 "Development of Competences of Scientists, other Researchers and Students through Practical Research Activities" measure.

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The Effect of Early and Mid-life Work-family Trajectories on Self-rated Health and Depression in Older Age in West Germany and Italy: A Multichannel Sequence Analysis

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This paper examines whether gendered insecure work-family trajectories increase the likelihood of a poor health status and depression in older age in West Germany and Italy. We contribute to the work, family, and health literature by incorporating and combining different aspects of life course research, such as cumulative disadvantages and spillover effects. We use data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE, waves 3 and 7 of the retrospective SHARELIFE survey) to analyze in a first step gendered work-family trajectories after school-to-work transitions for West Germany and Italy by utilizing multichannel sequence analysis. We observe 20 consecutive years on these early and mid-life work-family trajectories. In a second step, we estimate the effect of these trajectories, which differ in their degree of insecurity, on the likelihood to report poor health and depression for persons aged 50+ by using binary logistic regression analysis. Our findings show the strongest health effect for Italian women on insecure work-family trajectories (13 percentage points higher likelihood to report a poor health status compared to the least insecure work-family trajectory). For West Germany, we observe such effects in smaller magnitude and statistical relevance for men only. We find that work-family insecurity increases the likelihood to be depressed for West German men and Italian women. The strongest effect occurs for Italian women (11 percentage points higher likelihood to be depressed compared to the least insecure work trajectory). These findings hint for a greater vulnerability of disadvantaged women in both family and work life for self-rated and mental health in Italy than in West Germany and emphasize the often-assumed vulnerability regarding consequences of poverty among women in old age.

RN16_T11_02 | Children & Young People

Risk And Uncertainty In The Lived Experience Of Chronic Pain In Childhood

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Limited sociological research to date has been developed on parents' and children's experiences of uncertainty and risk perceptions related with a chronic condition during childhood. There is also a paucity of sociological research on children with chronic pain and thereby the present study intends to address this gap by exploring children's and parents' experience of uncertainty and perceptions of risk resulting from chronic pain in childhood. A qualitative, multi-modal approach was employed, using the draw, write and tell technique with seven children who suffer from chronic pain, and semi-structured interviews were conducted with their parents. The strategies developed by children to deal with their chronic pain, can be understood, on the one hand, as a response to the uncertainty that their condition entails, and on the other hand, as a manifestation of their agency. Although children were not directly asked about their perceptions of being at risk, their accounts revealed that risk was a key concept in their understanding of their chronic condition. Understanding chronic pain from the point of view of children is important to comprehend its meaning and impact in their lives. This study intends to encourage the discussion about chronic pain in childhood among both academic and non-academics.

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Behaviors and Emotions in Children during the COVID-19 pandemic. A case study of Southern Italy.

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As the coronavirus pandemic spreads across the world, and protective measures to mitigate its impact have been enacted, parents and children alike experience widespread disruptions to daily life. Our objective in this case study was to determine how the pandemic and mitigation efforts affected the physical and emotional well-being of parents and children in our region through early March of 2020.

The methods used in our research include the analysis of childrens' drawings, as well as interviews with teachers and school administrators alongside interviews with the family members. During this period of the restriction, our research verified the presence of: childhood weight gain due to reduced physical activities, eating disorders, increased requests for and reliance on video games and screen time for entertainment, fears related to isolation, restlessness dreams, emotional withdrawal, and sadness/ depression. We detected unfavorable trends in the lifestyle behaviors of our participants.

The Covid 19 pandemic has had a substantial impact on parents and children in our region, and this is directly related to similar trends in Italy as a whole. Our case study considers additional measures to mitigate the physical and emotional effects of the pandemic, such as the actions ta-ken by schools to improve the wellbeing of children and families in this period.

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RN17 | Work, Employment and Industrial Relations

RN17_T01_01 | Gig Economy

Antinomy of the Gig-Development Debate: A Contribution to a Research Agenda on the Political Economic Analysis of Digitization of Work as a Development Program

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"Gigging" may not be just a means, but also a mode of production. Each time a major technological break-through emerges globally, expectations rise high to assess its potential for boosting development. However, this gig-development debate is constituted by an antinomy. The supporters claim the renewed micro-agency of workers heightens economic growth. The skeptics argue that the macro-structure of metropole-satellite polarity survives this growth. The confluence of this structure-agency antinomy hinders political economic research. Hence, the theoretical motivations of this paper purport to explain the political economic determinants that create such an antinomy, which as a result is expected to contribute to an articulate research agenda of political economic analysis of digitization of work as a development program. In view of this, the paper attempts to deal with the literature on the relationship between platform work and development by situating this literature on the two overarching supportive and sceptic arguments. Since the debate is on development, much of the literature cited here will focus on the Global South. Finally, the paper will conclude by emphasizing the antagonistic nature of the two arguments, that each is equally plausible on its own, and by recognizing the need for a broader theory of the Division of Labor and the State which the researcher believes to foreground the worked out gig-development debate in this paper.

Anthropotropism: Searching for Recognition in the Scandinavian Gig Economy

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Work is a crucial opportunity for the experience of recognition, yet new forms of platform-mediated work hinder the development of affective, recognitive relationships by curtailing human interaction. Based on 41 interviews with Foodora Riders in Norway and Sweden, this article explores how recognition theory's current anthropocentrism renders it insufficient in understanding workers' experiences of recognition within technologically complex forms of work. Drawing on rich qualitative data, I identify a process of anthropotropism, a turning-towards-the-human within an organisation. Gig-workers turn to human connections where possible in an attempt to pursue traditional social scripts of collegiality and to gain recognition from a legitimate, human source. Further, I identify how platform-mediated communication from an organisation does not prohibit recognition, but when interspersed with automated forms of communication can disrupt the development of individual subjectivities and lead to feelings of mechanistic dehumanisation.

Indebted By Design: Uber Drivers Trapped In London's Gig Economy by Debt

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A central mythology of free market economics is the notion that a labourer is free to exchange their labour power. In economies without substantial unemployment support or a universal basic income, a labourer is instead forced to sell their labour as a means to survive. This dynamic creates a power relationship between the employer and the labourer, where the latter has little choice but to agree to the terms offered by the former. The emerging mythologies of the gig economy propose

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that this relationship no longer exists because the legally defined employee relationship is no longer present, the worker is now a free and independent contractor within the market. On the one hand, this discourse misrepresents the problem of employment as the contract itself, rather than the power dynamics involved in the unequal distribution of economic resources in an economy; on the other, the discursive disguising of the power relationship between platforms and gig economy freelancers makes room for new mechanisms of exploitation. Drawing upon two years of fieldwork with gig economy workers in London, this article focuses on the experiences of debt faced by Uber drivers in the city. By brokering credit to drivers as a means to access the platform's market, Uber produces and maintains a labour force who are trapped by economic dependency. In this article I theorise this debt trap as a new form of indentured labour born out of free market mythology. I show that what is promoted as liberalisation is in fact a shift towards market authoritarianism in a new and emerging form of indentured labour.

Platform Delivery Workers' Self-exploitation: The Case Study of Glovo

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Having the company Glovo as case study, the present article discusses the circumstances under which self-exploitation unfolds among platform delivery workers. Through a qualitative approach, relying on interviews to different stakeholders (N=22), findings of this research highlight how the intersection of post-disciplinary control mechanisms and the experience of precarity breed self-exploitation. This article suggests that those mechanisms facilitate the displacement of the locus of exploitation from an outer entity (the employer) to the workers' inner self, who - given their precarious situation - find themselves with no alternative but to comply with their employer's implicit guidelines. As such, workers find themselves experiencing overwork, exposure to hazardous circumstances and highly economically dependent. Under the light of the present findings, policy-makers are encouraged to go beyond the workers' employment status debate and address also the design of the algorithms organising the work process.

RN17_T01_02 | Precarious work 1

Being Your Own Precarious Boss. Solo, Dependent, And / Or Bogus Self-employment.

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This study explores work precariousness among groups of EU-based self-employed people most prone to existential vulnerability: solo, dependent, and / or bogus self-employed workers (Conen & Schippers, 2019).
Ever since it became heavily represented in sociological debates (midst of 2009-14 economic crisis), precarious work - i.e., all forms of poor to modestly paid work that is uncertain and risky from the worker's point of view (Standing, 2011) -has been empirically investigated predominantly in the context of non-standard employment. However, widespread outsourcing practices in the traditional economy, as well as growth of the gig economy composed solely of "independent contractors" imply that focusing on employees (of any kind) might only partially elucidate today's work precariousness.
Therefore, by relying on previous operationalizations of the phenomenon (Vives et al., 2015; Creed et al., 2020), the most recent European Working Conditions Survey data (EWCS 2015) and multilevel modelling approach, we assess basic dimensions of work precariousness (e.g., work conditions, job remuneration, job security, job flexibility) and identify its basic determinants (e.g., voluntariness in becoming your own boss) among the explored groups of self-employed workers in 25 EU countries.
Although based on the data from 2015, the results provide a valid starting point for understanding the reality of freelancers and solo-business owners nowadays - in the midst of the economic crisis fueled by COVID-19 pandemic.

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A Multidimensional Approach of Precarious Employment: Young Workers in EU-28 Countries

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This work proposes the use of a new multidimensional indicator to measure precariousness among young workers across all EU-28 countries between 2009 and 2016, the aftermath of the economic crisis. This indicator measures both the incidence and intensity of precariousness and the contribution of each dimension included in the analysis. The analysis has involved five dimensions: wages, type of contract, type of working day, disempowerment, and job insecurity. Our database is the European Union Labour Force Survey for the period 2009-2016. The main indication of precariousness among young workers is low wages. In terms of the adjusted multidimensional precariousness rate proposed, we find high rates of precariousness for Mediterranean countries (because of low wages and temporary contracts), Denmark (low wages), and the Netherlands (expansion of involuntary part-time jobs). Central European countries have moderate rates, and most Continental and Eastern countries have low rates. We also find that a higher level of education is related to a lower probability of having a precarious job and that the probability of having a precarious job decreases as the number of hours worked increases. Finally, we find a greater probability of having a precarious among women in most countries, non-statistically significant differences by country of birth and a greater probability for younger individuals.

Comparing Precarious Employment Across Countries: Measurement Invariance of the Employment Precariousness Scale for Europe (EPRES-E)

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Comparing precarious employment (PE) across countries is essential to deepen the understanding of the phenomenon and to learn from country-specific experiences. However, this is hampered by the lack of internationally meaningful measures of PE. We aim to address this point by assessing the measurement invariance (MI) of the Employment Precariousness Scale for Europe (EPRES-E), an adaptation of the EPRES construct in the European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS). EPRES-E consists of 13 proxy-indicators sorted into six dimensions: temporariness, disempowerment, vulnerability, wages, exercise of rights, unpredictable working times. Drawing on EWCS-2015, MI of the second-order factor model was tested in a sample of 31,340 formal employees by means of (a) multi-group confirmatory factor analyses, and (b) the substantive exploration of EPRES-E mean scores in each country. The results demonstrate that threshold invariance holds for the first-order structure (dimensions) of 22 countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK), but only metric invariance is attained by the second-order structure. The latter is supported by the exploration of mean scores, where we found that different score patterns in each dimension lead to similar overall EPRES-E scores, suggesting that PE is configured by different sources within the six dimensions in each country according to their broader socio-political trajectories. We conclude that, although EPRES-E can be used for comparative purposes in 22 European countries, the

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scores of each dimension must be reported alongside the overall EPRES-E score

Contestations Of Precarious Work In HE: Protest In The UK And Germany

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In recent years, European higher education (HE) has faced various contestations. Not only now with the confrontation of a global pandemic and forced remote teaching and researching, the academic labour market and the organization of academic work have been called into question, to different degrees though if it is public sector or privatized. Especially younger lecturers and researchers are challenging fixed-term and fractioned employment relations in times of brisk competition and are demanding for improved job perspectives. Looking at two different systems of HE, the British and the German, we find at first glance a mismatch between the degree of precarious employment and the mobilized protest against employment conditions with a high degree of objective precarity and low degree of political action in Germany and a lower degree of objective precarity and a higher degree of political mobilization in the UK.

This paper tries to explain this puzzle, investigating the representation of collective interests of precarious workers in the public, or partly public, sector. The paper draws on document analyses and 16 expert interviews with actors from trade unions as well as from initiatives and networks around precarity in academia in both countries. The case analyses show that not only budgeting, employment relations and career paths differ substantially between both HE systems, but also the academic culture and the valuation of work in HE explains differences in accepting precarious employment and in mobilizing political action. Moreover, trade unions play a crucial part in negotiations with HE institutions on the one hand, but also vary to the extend they actually represent HE workers on the other hand.

RN17_T01_03 | Labour mobility

"Labour Mobility As A Field Of Negotiation: The Role Of Old And New Industrial Relations Actors In The Making Of Brexit"

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This paper engages with the debate on international migration and regulation in the field of industrial relations (IR). We explore how new regulations of migration have direct implications not only for migrants but for employment and industrial relations in general. While the realities of the new labour mobilities are as yet unclear, especially in the context of COVID-19 restrictions, we explore the process of the apparent re-regulation of labour mobility through a new "skill-based system" such as the one recently introduced in the United Kingdom post-Brexit. We show the entry of IR new actors and emergence of new forms of competition as well as cooperation between different regulatory forces as they attempt to shape the form of the new migration regime. We draw on the "regulatory spaces framework" as developed by MacKenzie and Lucio (2005, 2019) to observe the intervention and voices (as well as absence) of old and new actors in IR encompassing the national, supranational and local levels. Based on four years of qualitative research with trade unions, employers' association, local authorities, migrant groups and NGOs we suggest that the recommodification of labour and the greater regulatory complexity highlights the need firstly, for new forms of social dialogue on migration and, secondly the potential for new opportunities for cross-border cooperation between worker movements.

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Posting Of Workers In The Construction Sector: The Italian Case

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Based on the findings of the EU-funded projects Con3Post and PowBridge, this paper presents the trends of the posting of workers from Italy and to Italy and its drivers, focusing on the construction sector.

Over the last few years, Italian companies have increasingly sent posted workers to Central-Northern Europe, where the construction sector is having a good performance thanks to public or private investment. Indeed, Italian companies can offer lower costs and greater flexibility by employing a large reserve of skilled and unskilled workforce, which also includes workers who lost their jobs because of the 2008 economic crisis. Concomitantly, although Italy is not among the main receiving countries and despite the crisis that hit the construction sector, there has been an incoming stream of posted workers, which concerned the construction sector, particularly in the Northern regions.

The paper analyses the role of the international division of labour and subcontracting chains in shaping the stratification of the labour market and working conditions of posted workers sent and received by Italy, highlighting how this form of labour mobility is having social dumping effects on the national and EU market and how it is used to obtain competitive advantages by lowering labour costs and limiting workers' rights, particularly in labour-intensive sectors and low-skilled activities, like the construction sector.

Cross-border Labor (Im)Mobility: Commuting in Times of Pandemic and Border Closures

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Within the last ten years until the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, short-distance cross-border commuting has increased massively. Following the enlargement of the European Union in 2004, the EU has encouraged the spatial mobility of labor across borders by removing the last obstacles for labor mobility with the declaration of the regulation on employment in 2011. Besides the higher income rates in the host country that attract commuters, it is discussed that other factors such as the housing situation and the advantages of the welfare state are also important in attracting people to commute, particularly in the Central European Region, and on the Dutch-German border where the real-estate prices show great differences. Although short-distance cross-border commuting is different than long-distance migration, in terms of temporality and geographical proximity, it is a multifaceted circular mobility, practiced across nation states and therefore has similar patterns of dealing with dual frames, having a family at a distance, establishing social networks, and the organization of daily life practices. With the Covid-19 outbreak, cross-border mobility in the EU is limited or even stopped for some border areas. Based on the research project funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG), this presentation discusses the characteristics of cross-border labor mobility in Germany as it is practiced before the pandemic and the impacts of border closures and limitations on the practices of commuters during the pandemic.

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Bi-Local Labouring Of Women: Low-Skilled Circular Labour Migration As Employment Strategy

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Employment options for women are mitigated by their gender roles, placing them in work positions that often mimic their traditional family obligations. Domestic or international service and low-skilled labour are typical employment niche for women, even more occupied during strained domestic economic situations. Women participate in circular labour migrations to fulfil their re/productive roles and responsibilities (Morokvašić-Müller, 2002). The aim of this paper is to present research findings of experience of low-skilled circular labour migration of women. Twenty-three narrative interviews were conducted with women from the economically stagnant Croatian region of Slavonija who circulate for employment in care work, agriculture, and tourist industry to (and back from) the neighbouring countries. The results shed light on reasons for migrating, employment conditions and work experiences in the sectors, everyday life, and transnational bi-local living. The analysis indicates a variety of migrants' practices, contingent on their life-course and marital and family situation. Organizing their lives transnationally is more accessible and less precarious than gaining employment in their home region. Not only does work abroad enables or extends their workforce participation, albeit low-skilled, still stabilizing the migrant and their family financially, but elaborate female migrant networks safeguard against prolonged unemployment. Due to all-encompassing nature of work tasks, the migrants perceive their life abroad as the workplace itself, regardless of the type of employment, while difficult work is endured so that financially more dignified life at home is possible. Women labour bi-locally in gender typical positions but gain financial and quasi-employment independence in this process.

RN17_T01_04 | Job quality issues

"On the Trail of Low-skilled Work: Characteristics and Working Conditions"

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One-fifth of all employees in Germany perform tasks that do not require any vocational qualifications or that can be learned quickly (Müller et al. 2018). So-called low-skilled work has once again come increasingly important in the public and academic debate on the one hand against the background of digitalisation and, on the other, due to the discussion about essential work stimulated in the current Covid-19 pandemic. In previous research, low-skilled work is described as precarious, physically demanding, monotonous and hazardous to health (Abel et al. 2014; Lyly-Yrjänäinen 2008; Hall/Sevindik 2020; Wagner 2016). However, quite different definitions of low-skilled work based on the qualification ("low qualified work"), tasks ("elementary occupations") or income ("low-wage labour") are used in research. First results indicate that different definitions also cover different groups of low-skilled workers (Federal Employment Agency 2019; Hall/Sevindik 2020). A systematic overview of the similarities and differences between the various subgroups of employees in low-skilled jobs does not yet exist. Furthermore, it is unclear whether the different subgroups are also confronted with different working conditions. In the context of the research project "Work and health situation of employees in low-skilled work" of the Federal Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA) we address the question which (sub-)groups of low-skilled workers are represented by different definitions. Furthermore, we investigate whether subgroups of low-skilled workers can be identified whose work situation is associated with different hazard risks to health. In our contribution, we will present first results from this research project based on the BIBB/BAuA Employment Survey 2018 and draw conclusions for further research.

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(Un)Satisfied (In)Voluntary Temporary Workers: A Cross-European Analysis Of Job Satisfaction

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The effects of temporary work on job satisfaction remain mostly unclear. Although some studies have identified a series of contextual and individual mediators, these have received little attention. I explore the effect of the reason for having a temporary contract, the temporary contract duration, and a set of labour market features, as mediators in the relationship between temporary employment and job satisfaction. By using the EU-LFS of 2017, I analysed the job satisfaction gap between permanent and fixed-term workers in 27 European countries. First, except in the Nordic countries, temporary workers are less satisfied than permanent employees only when the temporary job was an involuntary choice (they accepted a temporary position because they could not find a permanent one). When the temporary job is the preferred arrangement, an apprenticeship, or a probation period, temporary workers are equally or more satisfied than permanent workers. Second, among the involuntary temporary workers, the shorter their contract, the larger the gap in job satisfaction with respect to permanent workers is. Third, I explored the macro determinants of the cross-European differences in job satisfaction between permanent and involuntary temporary workers. The rate of unemployment, EPL, and the investment on Labour Market Policies had no association. Contrary to what the dual labour market theory would predict, union density and collective bargaining reduced the gap in satisfaction between the insiders and the outsiders: they had a positive effect on the temporary workers' job satisfaction workers and mostly no effect on the permanent workers alone.

Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements and Their Effects on Managers and Employees

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The 21st century is witnessing increasing pressures on organizations to reduce costs, increase productivity, address environmental concerns, attract and retain talent. Consequently, traditional ways of working are changing for knowledge workers and others who do not necessarily need to be present in an office at all working times. Flexible working represents a way to address these challenges for employers and employees alike. While it is generally accepted that flexible working arrangements have a positive impact on employees, there has been only limited theorizing and research explaining how and why such impact is generated.

Previous studies in this area are mostly quantitative and focused on intentions of flexible working arrangements (Brummelhuis et al., 2012; Gerards, de Grip and Baudewijns, 2018; Van Steenbergen et al., 2018). Our work complements them as it provides fine grained and in-depth understanding of how employees and managers utilizing flexible working are affected. A case study has been conducted in a global management consultancy. The study concerns the impact of flexible working arrangements on job satisfaction, commitment and performance as well as well-being.

The results provide mixed evidence for benefits from flexible working arrangements where potential for increased employee performance, well-being and job satisfaction is offset by work intensification, blurred work/home boundaries, professional isolation and perceived organizational injustice. Practical implications of the study results have been intensified by accelerated organizational transition into flexible working arrangements caused by restrictions imposed as a result of Covid-19 pandemic.

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Work Related ICT Use and Work Intensity - The Role of Mobile Devices

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In this paper we examine whether ICT use at work is related to different facets of work intensity, i.e. time pressure, multitasking and interruptions as well as the number of hours worked overtime as an indicator for work extension. For ICT use we distinguish different devices according to their mobility considering the use of a Desktop-PC, laptop and smartphone/tablet. Moreover, we explore whether further technology-related variables at the interface between technology, organization and the individual are related to work intensity or might even explain why ICT use is related to work intensity. The analyses are based on the German survey "Digitization and Change in Employment (DiWaBe)" 2019. OLS-results indicate that the use of a smartphone/tablet is related to a significant higher work intensity and work extension, regardless of the indicator considered. In contrast, we find no evidence that working with a laptop is associated with increased work intensity. This suggests the mobility of the technology to be crucial. Further analyses reveal that especially technology-induced disturbances and information overload are strongly related to work intensity. However, none of the additional variables explored seems to be a pivotal factor in determining why the work-related use of mobile technologies correlates with work intensity.

RN17_T02_01 | Trade unions

Attitudes tTo Trade Unions In Sweden: Changing Conditions, Changing Attitudes?

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While previously not showing such tendencies, there is today some evidence for an ongoing dualization and polarization on the Swedish labor market. Whereas dualization point to increasing number being temporary employed, polarization implicates that there is an increase in both low- and high-paid jobs, while middle-paid jobs are decreasing (Åberg, 2015; Adermon and Gustavsson, 2015; Heyman, 2016). Such tendencies develop in contradistinction to the historical Swedish social and labor market model, in which strong trade unions have shaped and defended working conditions and solidaristic wage policies through collective bargaining with employers (Baccaro and Howell, 2017; Thelen, 2014). Although collective bargain coverage and union density remains high, the latter is slowly decreasing in Sweden, as in most European countries (Kjellberg 2019). The problem studied in this paper is whether these changes are related to a change in attitudes toward unions among employees. The paper is based on data from surveys carried out in Sweden in 1997, 2006 and 2018/19. The main question concerns whether employees want to negotiate individually or through the unions, and what the attitudes to trade union activities regarding issues such as income redistribution, robotization, competence development, employment protection legislation, are. We find slight changes in such attitudes over time, however, less so than could be expected. In addition, we find significant effects from class/education, sex, age, sectoral belonging and trade union membership on these issues.

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Ideational Development Of Trade Unions In The Changing Political Economy, 1976 - 2021, The Dutch Case

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This paper argues that the ideational development of the FNV, the biggest Dutch trade union between 1976 and 2021 from a Keynesian welfare-state ideational understanding of the labour market to a more neoliberal approach has not merely been a matter of strategy and the consequential change in discursive practices in the face of changing political realities and power relations, but reflects a more profound ideological transformation. The role of the labour movement is often limited to the non-achiever. This fails to consider that trade unions might have went through an ideological conversion since the 70s themselves: that they have actually chosen to change their objectives. One reason for this probably is that industrial relations literature often assumes that trade unions interests remain unchanged, even in changing contexts. If we explore the possibility that trade unions can change their interests though a range of additional explanations to understand the fundamental changes in the political economy open up.

In this paper ideational institutionlism literature is combined with literature on trade union ideologies and identities to increase our understanding of the role of trade unions in the transformation of the political economy. The paper first provides an analysis of the shifts in ideas of the FNV concerning wages, employment and education and then connects this to a gradually shifting self-identification as a union and an alteration in their conception of employee interests. The changes in the socio-economic dimension of the ideational development towards a more neoliberal framework is coherent with adding elements into the self-conception of a trade union operating in a market environment.

Unionism In Times Of Remote Work: Challenges And Opportunities

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Following the Covid-19 outbreak, public administrations and private companies have been encouraged to constrain their employees to work from home by resorting to a specific remote working arrangement. This kind of work has been largely defined in the Italian debate as 'smart working'. Despite smart working being hazily regulated by the Law since 2017, before the pandemic trade unions had only partially considered the issue in national and company collective bargaining. However, following the exponential growth of remotisation, unions have increased their attention towards this phenomenon, pushing for a greater regulation of this form of work. Nevertheless, unions' degrees of commitment and orientations towards smart workers depend on several factors, i.e. the workforce composition, the level of unionisation, the specific industry, and the peculiarities of local contexts.

The aim of this paper is to examine how remote work has modified trade unions' activities and strategies and how it has affected unionisation processes among the workforce.

We argue that on the one hand, remote work represents a challenge for unions, as they find it more difficult to reach workers and collectively organise them, due to an actual risk of individualisation of social relationships at work. On the other hand, the massive adoption of smart working has enlarged the typology of employees involved in union activities, encouraging white collars, hitherto little unionised, to become more participative in collective actions. The paper is based on fieldwork conducted in Northern Italy, consisting of 80 semi-structured interviews with smart workers, trade unionists, and other stakeholders.

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Innovate to Represent: Hard to Represent Workers and Trade Union Strategies in Spain

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The diversification of employment situations in Spain is causing important difficulties for workers to have collective representation. Many of these situations are far from new, such as those of bogus or dependent self-employed workers, those of employees in small workplaces and those of workers with short-term jobs. Other situations are new, such as platform workers. The article analyzes strategies and practices developed by trade unions, riders associations, cleaning maids and home care assistants in order to respond to these difficulties. The article shows growing experimentation in strategies and practices aimed at representing these groups of workers, by the most representative but alson smaller trade unions. Moreover, the article also explores the representation strategies carried out by abovementioned associations

RN17_T02_02 | IT and remote working

Rethinking Productivity In Remote Working Time: How Do Business Strategies Determine Inequalities Between Workers? Lessons From The Italian Branch Of A Multinational Service Company

Silvia Lucciarini, Irene Vitali

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The pandemic has given a considerable acceleration to digitalization processes, which has found both workers and employers unprepared. The skepticism in the use of smart-working in Italy, especially by companies, was linked to the new relationship between this mode of organization and productivity, a relationship on which there are few studies and research (Angelics, Prophet 2020). The permanent experimentation underway since March 2020 is a sort of natural field experiment, a precious opportunity for the collection of experiences and testimonies. This work aims to emphasize the relationship between smart-working and productivity from the company's perspective, connecting it to the most well-known aspects of quality, autonomy, and control of work. This reasoning starts from Weick's reflections in "Misconceptions about managerial productivity," which compares the different ways of measuring productivity and their weight between the different professional positions in the company, highlighting the link between productivity and autonomy. We will explore an Italian company case, analyzing the experience of a large multinational corporation, multi-based in Italy (anonymous for privacy), using HR data of approx. 3.5 thousand workers. We will show how objectives' evaluation and measurement practices attributed to individual workers play a central role and have made it possible for management to compare productivity levels both in the ordinary regime and smart-working, considerations that have led management to rethink productivity, how it is measured and the strategies with which to pursue it.

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Constructing Meanings of IT specialists' Work Employed in Polish and Multinational Business Services Outsourcing Centres in Poland. Initial Results.

Szymon Pilch

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In the presentation, I will address the question of the process of constructing meanings of IT specialists' work in business service centers in Poland. Emphasizing selected structural, cultural and economic conditions, I will introduce a reconstructed preliminary typology of meaning attribution to IT specialists' work employed in Polish and in branches of multinational business services companies. Based on a collection of 15 autobiographical narrative interviews (Schütze 1992) conducted in the second half of 2019 with IT specialists in 3 Polish cities differing in the degree of social and economic advancement of the business services industry, I have made analysis of the transcription of interviews, inspired by the analytical procedures of the grounded theory

methodology (Glaser, Strauss 1967). Using on the one hand open and then selective coding, and on the other employing the notions of biography, career and resources as sensitizing concepts, I have discovered the basic social process – career planning. The emerged codes have been grouped into the three most substantial axial categories. These are respectively: a) subjective meanings and biographical experiences of work, b) objective context and experiences of work in the Polish BPO industry, c) career development resources. The three identified types are: (1) acquiring economic stabilization and gaining a social status, (2) a transition period in IT specialist career, (3) being an expert in IT. As a result of imposing these categories on the types, I have created a tentative typology. The properties of the latter will be discussed during the presentation.

Transnational Industrial Democracy: How Empowering are TCAs?

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Democracy at work and workers' participation and involvement at various levels from the local and national to the European and global, are crucial for the development of decent work that respects fundamental human rights, and are essential to tackle global challenges, including inequality, health and safety, and restructuring, for example, that have been increasing with the Covid pandemic. Democracy at work and workers' participation and involvement takes different forms in different countries and at different levels of industrial relations from the local to the global. In many countries freedom of association is not guaranteed and at the global level worker representation is still in its inception. At the EU level some forms of worker representation are still evolving as is the recognition of the results of their activities when they are of a voluntary nature beyond legal boundaries.

My communication proposes to address the development of transnational worker representation and participation. It will use the EU database, the Global Unions database and my own database to map Transnational Company Agreements (TCAs) and their evolution for the past two decades. I will focus on the issue of the empowerment of the actors involved in TCAs. The negotiation and implementation of TCAs entail a coordination of the national and cross-national levels which require innovative and autonomous practices, particularly as regards mandates to negotiate, sign, and

follow-up on the employee side in the absence of EU legal orientations. Does it empower, and which actors involved? Has decision making in transnational companies become more democratic?

RN17_T02_03 | Careers

Career Decisions in Academia under the Influence of the Unemployment Office

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Today, fixed-term contracts have become the standard in the German academic system. In addition to the precariousness of such contracts, researchers are more likely to face episodes of unemployment between contracts. While being unemployed, researchers regularly undertake research activities and connect to their scientific community, e.g., by continuing to publish. Such activities are often understood as necessary to increase the chances of finding a new job when applying for positions at research institutions.

In many cases, unemployed researchers depend on financial support from the German employment office, and in return they must demonstrate application efforts. Thus, the relevant activities to find a new job in academia and the activities needed to ensure continuing financial support stand in stark contrast to each other. But unemployment offices have only limited knowledge of the specificities of academic careers, and only limited resources to reintegrate researchers into the academic labour market. Due to the expectation that researchers must make themselves available to the non-academic labour market as well, the unemployment office is able to financially sanction research activities during unemployment.

We will discuss how unemployment office requirements affect German researchers' career decisions. We expect discipline-specific patterns of influence of the employment office on research conditions, which enable, prevent, or limit the possibilities of research during unemployment with consequences for further academic careers. To demonstrate these links, we will report empirical findings from a preliminary study, based on semi-structured interviews with unemployment office staff and unemployed researchers.

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Career Paths of Young Adult Poles in the UK Before Brexit in Light of the Annual Population Survey and Narratives

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Geographical and occupational mobilities are connected within migrants' biographies, as very often work-related motivations tend to be reasons for moving to another country and this, in turn, affects an individual's occupational situation. In this paper, looking at the example of Polish migrants, we ask the following research questions: What types of career paths can be identified among intra-EU young adult migrants in the UK? What can we learn from their narratives about their labour market situation 16 years after the biggest EU enlargement? We integrate data from the UK Data Service's Annual Population Survey (APS) and in-depth interviews from our research project "CEEYouth: The comparative study young of Poles and Lithuanians in the context of Brexit" (Funding source: National Science Centre Poland and Research Council of Lithuania, DAINA scheme). We then describe five types of career paths of young adult migrants identified through statistical cluster analysis focusing on their positions in the British labour market and their educational attainments. Subsequently, we explain the distinctions and transitions between these categories in more detail, using qualitative illustrations from the interviews.

The Gendered Barriers In Finance: The Doom Loop Of Window Dressing Diversity And Lost Transformative Policies

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We investigate how policies promoting a higher presence of women in firms do not automatically increase inclusion and diversity. A greater representation of women is beneficial both for firms' performance and dynamics of role models. However, often women occupy non-strategic or non-senior executive roles and their participation fails to produce a spill over effect across firms' hierarchy. Moreover, if these women are in all aspects similar to their male peers but for their sex, it is likely that their contribution to increasing diversity within the working structure will be limited.

In this context, gender parity within firms becomes a mainstream tool for neoliberal praxis, with the goal of 'flatting' diversity and maintaining the status quo.

This paper critically debates these issues within the major trends and developments in the industrial relationships between the social partners (workers and employers), including the tripartite dimension where public authorities at different levels are involved.

We apply a qualitative methodology based on interviews with the above-mentioned categories of stakeholders in Italy and Denmark. We investigate how corporate cultures that implicitly prevent employees from claiming their rights, generate both social stigma and the internalisation of unequal praxis, particularly in male-dominated industrial sectors, like the financial sector, and in the current pandemic context. We also explore how women in top positions fail to foster inclusive organisational environments, if not supported by ad hoc social policies. The papers concludes with a set of recommendations that are of great relevance not only from an academic point of view, but also from the viewpoint of any policymaker trying to implement measures able to trigger a real change within firms' corporate governance and organizational praxis.

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Women's Career Trajectories in STEM : A Life Course Perspective

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Studies suggested that gender segregation remains pronounced in Taiwan, particularly in the traditionally male-dominated STEM workforce despite the increase in female labour force participation. As an employment choice is a decision-making process interacting with life-course dynamics, this study adopted a holistic approach and examined the career path of women instead of their employment status at a single time-point. Based on the Kaleidoscope career model, the analysis drew on the longitudinal data from the TEPS-B and PSFD and the data from an online survey administered by the researcher. Career trajectories of women in the STEM were established with the sequence analysis. The results showed that women of different life stages demonstrated distinctively different career paths. The regression analysis found that, among those who just left the school, women had a higher retention rate in the STEM workforce and a higher likelihood to step onto the STEM career path than their male counterparts. However, as they moved along the course, women's attrition increased as they became significantly less likely to hold onto the "long-lasting STEM career path". Moreover, compared with the newbies, the finding that women with years of work experiences felt a higher level of work-family conflicts and hostility towards women showed that women's perceptions and understanding of the workforce changed even without career choices reflected upon explicit actions.
Keywords: gender segregation, gender equality, sequence analysis, career path

RN17_T02_04 | Collective bargaining and social partners

Between Industry and Establishment. Recent Developments in German Collective Bargaining and Codetermination

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The German dual system of labour relations is at a crossroads. The two cornerstones of the system, collective bargaining at the industry level and codetermination of works councils in companies and establishments, are eroding. Only one third of the workforce is now covered by both institutions. The presentation, which is based on findings of several research projects conducted by the author, will focus on new strategies trade unions have developed to cope with these challenges, including new conflict strategies in derogations from collective bargaining agreements, new approaches to organising and new projects to activate works councils. An important consequence of these strategies is the blurring of traditional boundaries between the levels of action of the industry and the establishment, which traditionally were characterised by a strict separation of roles between works councils and trade unions. Trade unions are now developing an active policy at the establishment level with the aim of strengthening their position in the companies and improving the ability of works councils to act. At the same time, the importance of works councils as actors in collective bargaining is increasing. This new interplay of actors and levels seems to be an important precondition for the revitalisation of German industrial relations, even if it does not mean that all problems will be solved.

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Resisting the Great Recession: Social Movement Unionism in Croatia and Serbia

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Addressing the debate regarding the impact of the Great Recession on changing union strategies in post-socialist Europe, our analysis shows that in Croatia and Serbia the crisis, while depressing strike numbers, was nevertheless met with substantial union resistance. Developing a paired comparison and relying on protest event data for the period 2000-2017, we argue that varying levels of union institutionalization in the two countries have led to divergent union strategies described as social movement unionism. In Serbia the role of unions in protests articulating workers' demands remained more central and unions were overall more present in the protest arena while in Croatia unions have exhibited stronger propensity to forge alliances with civic initiatives and adopt innovative policy strategies such as citizens' initiatives for referenda.

Swedish Social Partners Take on Gender Equality on the Labour Market

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Sweden is one of the most gender-equal countries in the world (EIGE 2020). However, the labour market still suffers from sexual division of labour, pay gap, sexual harassment and work/family-conflicts (cf. SCB 2020). Swedish social partners, Trade Unions and Employer Organisations, have vast autonomy in regulating conditions at the labour market, not least through collective bargaining and agreements, but in other collaborative arenas as well (e.g. Kjellberg, 2019; Larsson & Ulfsdotter Eriksson, 2019). Still, the Swedish Women's Lobby criticized the labour market partners for not using these arenas as a platform for addressing gender inequality, and more purposeful confront inequalities in agreements and other collaborations. Also, Briskin and

Müller (2011) appointed social dialogue as a beneficial arena to address gender equality. Danieli (2006) argued that gender relations have been sidestepped, not only by IR researchers but within the Industrial relation-work and agenda as well.

This paper investigates the articulation of gender equality on labour market matters and aims to explore how Swedish Trade Unions and Employer Organisations address gender equality issues The empirical data consist of social partners public debate articles in media and public statements from social partners websites. The analysis is guided by Bacchi's (1999;2009; cf. Röbblom and Sandgren 2015) critical appraoch to policy and revolve around questions such as: How is gender equality addressed by social partners and do statements differ depending on actor and role?; What assumptions of gender relations underlie the approach to gender equality?; and How can social partners articulation explain the production and reproduction of gender relations on the labour market.

RN17_T03_01 | Precarious work 2

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Precarious Employment Biography Types And Employment Policy Impacts

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Non-employed welfare benefit recipients are likely to have quite divergent employment biographies. Those with a history of precarious employment may be at risk of reentering peripheral work, while those with very little employment experience may have difficulties finding employment at all. This paper classifies welfare benefit recipients' employment histories using sequence analysis and cluster analysis, using register data for Germany and focusing on employment histories over the past seven years. The sample consists of welfare benefit recipients aged 45-54 in August 2012. Four main employment history clusters are identified for men and five for women. Approximately 50% of the women and men belong to clusters characterized by almost no employment experience, 25-30% have very little employment experience, 10%-15% have employment biographies characterized by many short employment spells, and the remaining approximately 10% were employed for over half of the past seven years, for

women divided evenly into a primarily regularly employed group and a group primarily employed in uninsured minijobs. Using propensity score matching methods, further findings on the impact of employment policies over the subsequent six years are that longer vocational training programs and to some degree also shorter training programs increase benefit recipients' probabilities of taking up insured and stable employment. This holds for each of the employment biography clusters, such that participants with previously instable employment biographies can for instance achieve more stable employment. Workfare programs, on the other hand, only minimally increase employment probabilities and only for welfare recipients with very little prior employment experience.

Precarious Employment, Job Insecurity and Stress Biomarkers: Exploring Gender Inequalities and Pathways to Chronic Stress

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Background: Changes in the labour market have led to the proliferation of flexible and precarious forms of employment characterized by a high degree of insecurity that endanger workers' health. Despite growing evidence on the association between precarious employment and health, the mechanisms disclosing this relationship have not been addressed.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to analyse the role that perceived job insecurity has in the pathway by which precarious employment impacts stress.

Methods: Cross-sectional study in a sample of 255 workers of Barcelona, Spain, aged 25-60. We conducted a survey including questions on precarious employment, economic insecurity and cognitive and emotional perceived insecurity measures. Dependent variables consist of 13 biomarkers of the HPA axis related to chronic stress, including Cortisol and its related components found in hair samples. Linear regression models stratified by sex and controlled by age and BMI are applied. Building on these results a structural equation model is discussed.

Results: We found 14 significant associations between perceived insecurity and stress biomarkers, all individuals considered. Cognitive labor market insecurity is associated with an increase in six biomarkers when the whole sample or only men are considered. This association disappears among women. Instead, they experience an increase in four biomarkers when they perceived a high likelihood of worsening their schedule. Cognitive insecurity regarding salary and affective job loss insecurity do not associate to any of the biological indicators.

Discussion: Job insecurity could be a partial mediator between precarious employment and stress.

Precarious Work and Family Formation in Ireland

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Early studies of 'the precariat' (e.g. Standing 2011) tended to aggregate the very different forms of precarious work and to abstract work both from household and national contexts. By contrast, our study of precarious work in Ireland differentiated between different forms of precarious work in terms of occupation and employment contract and between the different household contexts of the workers themselves. We used this to investigate the implications of the different forms of precarious work for family formation and child-rearing in the specific context of the Irish welfare state.

Organisations offering precarious work often claim that this suits contemporary lifestyles, but our interviews show how those on temporary contracts aspire to a 'proper job'. Furthermore, a proper job (a regular income with some employment security) was seen as a precondition for having children. Especially for women, parenthood was delayed not because of career ambitions, but simply for some security. Indeed, within partner relationships one partner in regular employment was seen as a precondition for parenthood. Contrary to our expectations, this could involve gender role reversal: if the female partner had a regular job and the male partner was in temporary employment, it would be the male who left employment for parenting. Whereas universal social services provision can moderate the impact of precarious employment, in Ireland the low levels of childcare provision exacerbate the impact of precarity.

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Understanding Precarious Unpaid Work in Creative Industries: A Comparison in Europe

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Creative work is often project-based and precarious, which takes different forms and dimensions (Curtin & Sanson, 2016; Friedman et al., 2017). The paper focuses on unpaid work as a key aspect of creative precarious work. By drawing from 40 narrative interviews in TV/film and voice-over industries in Germany and the UK, we identify the structural, cultural and biographical mechanisms explaining how unpaid precarious project-based work is produced, reproduced and maintained within creative industries. Especially, we argue that while structural mechanism of commodification at the level of the industry and country leads to unpaid in project work as the way to cope with underfunding and budget constraints on the one hand, cultural mechanism of stigmatisation at the level of the organisation ensures project workers' compliance to unpaid work since those who do not, are labelled as 'troublemakers' and blacklisted, and therefore excluded from the industry, on the other hand. Yet, while commodification and stigmatisation elicit unpaid in project work, it is the biographical mechanism of homology seeking between constructed identity and the work performed, which explains how unpaid is maintained in project work, thereby fostering precarity. Homology seeking accounts for why people carry on doing precarious unpaid jobs. Fuelled by passion, biographical projects of becoming a creative worker involve high investment costs, so in the end it becomes difficult to abandon them. Trying to pursue careers consistent with their identity, workers accept the need to do the unpaid in order to 'get in' and 'get on' in the creative sectors.

RN17_T03_02 | Meritocray and inequality

Can Closure Protect Against Discrimination? A Field Experiment in the United Kingdom Testing How Requirements in Job Advertisements Impact Bias in Hiring.

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Is discrimination lower in contexts where job requirements are specified in the job advertisement? We focus on the very first phase of the hiring process and investigate whether the formulation of job requirements in job advertisements is associated with lower levels of ethnic as well as gender discrimination on the UK labour market. Following closure theory, we test a competing hypothesis: specifying job requirements in the vacancy acts as closure mechanism which either overshadows discriminatory tendences, or increase discrimination. We explore whether closure mechanisms serve as shelter against discrimination by shifting salience towards applicants' objective qualifications, or conversely, whether they exclude outgroups from access to jobs by activating group stereotypes.

We use data from a correspondence test in the UK collected as part of the "Growth, Equal opportunities, Migration & Markets" (GEMM) project. The data contain 3.290 fictitious applications, the vacancies to which they were sent, and the response received from employers. The data allow us to investigate discrimination against applicants originating from western – as well as non-western countries and gender discrepancies independently. Linear probability models show that male applicants of the UK majority population are discriminated when applying in female-dominated occupations when requirements are specified that are considered stereotypically female. We furthermore find

high levels of discrimination against applicants signalling a non-western country of origin. However, ethnic discrimination is not mitigated by the formulation of job requirements in the advertisement. All in all, our findings do not support the hypothesis that job requirements in vacancies act as closure device that protect outgroups against discrimination.

Digital Inequality and Online Job Search. The Spanish Case of Study

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Previous studies have widely shown that both internet users' material and educational resources and their level of digital proficiency are critical for maximising positive outcomes of internet use. This suggests that job seekers with high levels of digital proficiency should have a better chance of securing employment when they utilise online tools, such as LinkedIn and InfoJobs, for job hunting. Nevertheless, we currently lack empirical evidence that demonstrates this process. This paper addresses this insufficiency by investigating how digital inequality amongst job seekers shapes the use of online tools for job searching: specifically in terms of building a profile, interacting on employment platforms, and sending signals to potential recruiters. With this aim, we build upon the analyses of 90 semi-structured interviews with both recruiters and job seekers in Spain. Our preliminary results show that "digital communication skills" are of particular importance in markets with limited job opportunities, and that they have positive implications for finding a job online. Moreover, even though these skills may have little to do with the required competencies of the job positions posted online, we found that job seekers believe that they are an important indicator of workers' capacity to perform well.

Employability or Inequality? The Ambivalent Outcomes of Studying Abroad

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After the establishment of the Erasmus in 1987, an increasing number of European young students choose to study temporarily abroad during their tertiary level of education. Since the late '90s, evaluating the impact of the Erasmus or other student mobility programs in terms of skills empowerment and employability has become a crucial concern both for European institutions and academic scholars.

The first studies on this issue are based on ad hoc large surveys to students, three or five years after graduation (Teichler and Maiworm 1997), also adopting a comparative perspective between countries and between students adhering or not to the program (Jahr and Teichler 2002). Later studies, using institutional data on national labour forces or specific national databases on graduates (Iriondo, 2020; Liwinski 2019; Kratz and Netz, 2018; Sorrenti, 2017), increasingly focus on access barriers, assessing how the potential "beneficial" effects of the program in terms of employability are influenced by the social origin of the participants (Souto-Otero et al. 2013; Rodrigues 2013; Di Pietro 2020).

Following this research stream and using two waves of a large dataset on Italian graduates collected by ISTAT, we analyze the effect of studying abroad on employability four years after graduation. In particular, we aim to answer three research questions:

1) Study abroad have any effects in terms of labour market outcomes (employment opportunities and job quality)?

2) Are these returns different depending on social origin, gender, and geographical area of residence?

3) Do these returns help to reduce inequalities between social origin, gender, and territories?

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The Dark Side of Meritocratic Beliefs: Is Believing In Meritocracy Detrimental To Individuals From Low Socio-Economic Backgrounds?

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Individuals' perceptions of how the path towards success is built might affect their choices and behaviors. Particularly, meritocratic beliefs have been shown to influence the level of tolerance for inequality, support for redistribution, or even health outcomes. However, it remains unexplored how believing in meritocracy could affect the socio-economic trajectories of individuals. This paper examines if holding meritocratic beliefs during the adolescence period has asymmetrical long-term effects on the occupational outcomes of adult individuals from different socio-economic backgrounds. A sibling fixed-effects model is implemented using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP). The findings show that holding strong meritocratic beliefs in the late teenage period increases the odds of becoming unemployed and decreases the chances of finding a full-time job for those adult individuals from lower socio-economic backgrounds. Nevertheless, these beliefs have a positive effect on those from more privileged families. These results open a new avenue to explore how believing in the meritocratic discourse could be detrimental when it clashes with the barriers that disadvantaged individuals find in their life trajectories.

RN17_T03_03 | Gender and dignity at work

Consequences Of The Corona Crisis For Gender Inequalities In Working Hours In Germany

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When considering the working hours a reference value, women were only below average integrated into the German labour market before the corona pandemic. The high proportion of women who work part-time leads to a pronounced working time gap between women and men in Germany. The corona pandemic is leading to massive lost working hours and a drastic decrease in the number of hours worked by employees, which affects women and men to different degrees. We are therefore investigating whether and how the gender differences in hours worked have changed over the course of the Covid-19 pandemic. Using the IAB online survey "Living and working in times of Corona", the working time adjustments of women and men during the Covid-19 pandemic can be empirically examined. Panel analyses are used to examine the extent to which a change in current weekly working hours compared to before the Corona crisis is related to other individual, household and operational characteristics. The estimates show that the reductions in working hours for women are higher than for men, even under otherwise identical circumstances - for example with regard to children, training, short-time working and net household income. The reduction in working hours continued to be particularly large in the age group of women up to 29 years of age - in-depth analyses make clear that this only applies to women with children, who are particularly affected by the consequences of the restrictions on care facilities and schools.

Overall, the results show that women are particularly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The gender time gap between women and men increased in 2020 and carries the risk "retraditionalization" of gender roles.

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Dignity at Work and Power Relations. Conditions and Guidelines for a Research Agenda

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Achieving dignity in the workplace remains one of the biggest challenges for governments and social partners, particularly in the current COVID-19 pandemic. In fact, the COVID-19 crisis has drastically changed the way in which workers life and work, and at the same time it has heightened awareness of the importance of decent working conditions. This paper aims to reflect on the issue of dignity at work by presenting an analytical exercise on the dimensions that threaten and promote dignity in the workplace. This reflection on dignity emphasizes one of its particular dimension related to power relations in work that include autonomy and dependency. The first part of the paper provides a conceptual framework of dignity at work, considering its historicity and multidimensionality, and how is reflected in the set of 17 objectives on 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, defined in 2015. The second part proposes a questioning about the exercise of power, its meanings, actors and narratives, and the role that this dimension can play to create opportunities that foster a decent work agenda.

Exploring the Gender Gap in Regular Teleworking from Home. The Roles of Worker's Characteristics, Working Conditions and Gender Equality in Societal Context

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Before the Covid-19 pandemic urged working people to stay at home, telework in most countries was more a privilege than a necessity and was generally considered a flexible form of work that allowed for a better work-family balance. However, previous research indicates that fewer women than men are teleworking from home, indicating a gender gap in telework, although there is significant variation between European countries. This study explores how the gender gap in regular telework can be explained, by taking worker's individual and employment characteristics as well as the level of gender equality as a country characteristic into account. The analyses focus on workers for whom ICT use is a part of their work. Based on EWCS data from 27 European countries in 2015, logistic regressions with country fixed effects and two-level mixed-effects are estimated. The results show that before the pandemic, women were significantly under-represented in regular telework from home compared to men, even under control of demographic, family, and work-related characteristics. Neither working in part-time, nor having children or working over-hours did explain the gender gap among teleworkers. Higher gender equality at the country level increased the likelihood of teleworking in both, men and women. All in all, the findings support the view that in more gender-equal countries telework is more equally distributed among men and women with otherwise similar characteristics.

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RN17_T03_04 | Labour digitalisation

Digital Labour and the Ambivalence of Technology. A Multi-sited Ethnography of Platforms.

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The paper concerns the digital on-demand economy understanding platforms as economic and technological infrastructures in urban economics (Plantin et al., 2016; Borghi, 2019). Lean platforms are result of long processes of neoliberalization and employment deregulation in Western labour markets, and, more globally, of a process of informalization of the economy (Breman & Van der Linden, 2014; Beck, 2000). The research focuses on platform workers, observing on a multi-sited scale how infrastructural conditions both affect and are affected by workers' experiences in different ways. The observation is based on two very distant urban contexts: Bologna (Italy) and Buenos Aires (Argentina). The case studies are food-delivery platforms like Uber Eats in the first case, and ride-hailing platforms like Uber in the second. Through these two cases, the aim is firstly to highlight the impacts of digitization on workers and address the issue of opacity of algorithms and information asymmetries (Pasquale, 2015; Rosenblat, 2018). On the other hand, the workers' socialization with digitality let them sometimes sabotage or counteract the digital infrastructure, showing the ambivalence of technology (Leonardi et al., 2019). While technology is used by companies to further intensify and subjugate work, on the other hand it also becomes a tool that can meet workers' needs and resistance. There is a lot of research on algorithmic management and digital control over workers (Wood et al., 2019), but few studies are beginning to consider platform workers as active subjects capable of challenging the models imposed by the digital architecture of platforms (Rossiter, 2016).

Biographical Experiences of Polish Healthcare Workers in the Context of the Marketisation Process

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In the presentation I would like to focus on the issue of biographical experiences of Polish healthcare professionals in the context of the processes of marketisation. Additionally, I am also interested in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, during which workers involved in the healthcare system have a unique role and are also uniquely vulnerable.

I assume that functioning within an socio-economic environment that has been increasingly subjected to marketisation processes over the last three decades must have involved different kinds of biographical risks (trajectory potentials (Schütze and Riemann 1991; Waniek 2019)). Using biographical narrative interviews and other types of empirical material, I would like to trace how the biographical careers of Polish healthcare workers are shaped in a privatizing system, what types of adaptive strategies are taken, what transformations occur in the workplace, how individuals handle with work-life balance and, if possible, to what extent the pandemic accelerates or slows down these processes.

The basis for my considerations are materials from the research projects: "Experience of the Process of Transformation in Poland. A Sociological Comparative Analysis Based on Biographical Perspective" funded by the National Science Center in Poland (UMO-2013/09/B/HS6/03100) and „COV-WORK: Socio-economic consciousness, work experiences and coping strategies of Poles in the context of the post-pandemic crisis", funded by the National Science Centre in Poland, (UMO-2020/37/B/HS6/00479).

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Digitalisation, dualisation and polarisation of manufacturing in Sweden and Norway – Consequences for Organisations and Employees

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Recent research on the Swedish and Norwegian labour market show tendencies of both dualisation – with a growth in temporary employments – and polarisation – referring to increased employment in both low- and high-paid jobs, while the number of jobs in the middle decreases. Analysing the trends for permanent and temporary employment separately, however, it is shown that job growth at the low-paid end consists of temporary employment, while the increase at the high-paid end is mainly caused by open-ended contracts. Other studies of the Nordic labour markets, and of manufacturing in particular, show that an upgrading of work is largely driven by digitalisation. Digital solutions create expectations that all parts of the work organization are involved in production monitoring and quality control. This require higher cognitive skills among the employees, reallocation and recruitment of staff with the required skills, as well as outsourcing of blue-collar tasks. The tendencies of dualisation, polarisation and digitalization are thus clearly interrelated, with effects on skill demands and status of different groups of workers.

Using case studies of manufacturing companies in Sweden and Norway, this study investigates the combination of digitalization efforts, staffing strategies and competence development and how these strategies are expected to influence the organisation's competitive position and employee's labour market position. As the study is carried out during the pandemic, the impact of Covid19 will also be analysed as an important factor. The paper will present preliminary findings from the study.

Precarisation Of Work And Life In Platform Economy

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A growing share of different platform-based variations of businesses commonly named platform economy have already caused structural changes in the contemporary labour markets and societies. Organisation of work on platforms utilising new technologies and a specific business model intensified the flexibilisation trends evident from the 1980ies and enabled businesses to further minimise labour costs (Streeck 1987) through continuous casualization of work and employment (Peetz 2019). A substantial body of literature confirms the growing strength of the platform economy and its numerous challenges for the labour force (Kenney and Zysman, 2016; Fabo et al; 2017 Kenney and Zysman, 2016; Srnicek, 2017; Langley and Leyshon, 2017).

During the Covid-19 pandemic (in 2020) platform economy experienced an additional rise, as the big tech companies like Amazon, Apple, and Google reported rising sales and profits due to increasing demand for their digital services. Eurofound (2020) data show that during the 2020 increasing share of European workers worked from home using ICT and platforms. In this article we will present (using quantitative and qualitative data) some of challenges of the mentioned trends. We think that it is especially significant as transformation of the role of platform work is expected – from the work that provides a supplement to the main income of workers in "standard" employment to the main source of income for growing share of especially younger workers many of whom experience underutilisation of their potentials, underemployment, lack of social security and increased precarity.

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RN17_T04_01 | Non-standard employment

Does Taking up a Fixed-Term Job Reduce Poverty Risks? Evidence From German Panel Data

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Poverty as a social problem has been attracting considerable attention in recent years. Employment is commonly regarded as a safeguard against poverty. This view is challenged by recent debates on in-work poverty where there is a growing perception that not all types of employment are equally effective in reducing poverty. In this respect, non-standard employment is seen as particularly problematic, as it can contribute to precarious living conditions.

Against this background, we examine how the poverty risk of unemployed individuals changes when taking up a job and whether the effects differ according to the type of employment (fixed-term or permanent). From a theoretical perspective, wages and employment perspectives provided by fixed-term jobs vary according to their functions in different labour market segments. For example, it can be expected that in the low-skilled/low-wage sector, where they are primarily used to maximise employers' flexibility and therefore provide poor employment perspectives, fixed-term contracts are less likely to reduce poverty than in labour market segments where workers are better paid and have better employment prospects.

Using large-scale survey data covering the years 2010 to 2018, we apply panel data analysis to examine how the poverty risk changes immediately upon re-employment and in the longer term. We take the case of Germany as one typical example of the industrialized countries that experienced both an increasing share of fixed-term contracts due to partial labour market deregulation and an increase in the at-risk-of-poverty rate.

Escaping Uncertainty At All Cost? Downward Occupational Mobility Upon Transition To Permanent Employment In Poland

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Research on transitions from fixed-term to permanent employment has been proliferating for more than two decades. Yet, the characteristics of the subsequent permanent position of those experiencing the transition have not been systematically studied so far. Specifically, the question of whether there exists a trade-off between stability/ security and other favourable job features, like wages of occupational position, has been neglected in the literature. Whereas dual labor market theories point to a positive correlation between remuneration/ social prestige and employment security, on the grounds of the compensating differentials approach it is plausible to assume these characteristics to be in some part substitutional. Utilizing panel data on employment trajectories of young temporary workers in Poland between 2003 and 2018, the proposed paper assesses to what extent a trade-off can be found empirically. Furthermore, it tests a number of hypotheses with respect to individual conditions of such a trade-off. I find that individuals experiencing long phases of insecure or unstable employment are more inclined to make concessions in return for security. Furthermore, social origin emerges as an important issue, significantly reducing the risk of downward mobility. Against expectations neither gender nor marital status are significant correlates of enhanced probability of occupational demotion for those making the transition to permanent employment

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Employers' Perception Of Downsides To Non-standard Work Arrangements: Exploring The Role Of Strategic Motives

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Purpose: Non-standard work arrangements have become a permanent feature of employment in many industrial societies. This article examines disadvantageous organizational consequences of using non-standard work arrangements as perceived by employers. It presents and assesses theoretically informed hypotheses on organizational situations in which negative aspects of non-standard work arrangements are more likely to be perceived.

Research question(s): 1) To what degree do employers perceive downsides to the use of non-standard work arrangements? And 2) What role does employers' strategic motive for choosing non-standard work arrangements play in explaining their perception of downsides to this employment practice?

Design/methodology/ approach: This study draws upon data (n=761) from a bespoke employers survey, fielded in the Netherlands in 2019. Structural equation modelling is used to measure and explain employers' perception of downsides to non-standard work arrangements.

Findings: Descriptive statistics show that employers report distinct downsides to the use of non-standard work arrangements in terms of performance, management and employee-wellbeing. Model estimates show that employers are more likely to perceive downsides to non-standard work arrangements, when they subscribe to using these arrangements to acquire specific expertise or to follow other organizations in their sector.

RN17_T04_02 | Gender and working life

Systematic Review of the Gendered Economic Outcomes of Attractiveness in Working life

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In lay knowledge, the link between physical appearance and social inequalities is notoriously well-known: attractiveness is considered an asset and plainness a hindrance in life. However, research on the subject paints a far more complex picture. The economic outcomes of attractiveness for men and for women appear to vary depending on the occupational field and cultural context studied. Previous studies show, for example that attractive women may be penalized in male-dominated occupational fields. To clarify the picture of the relation between attractiveness and economic inequalities, we conducted a systematic review focusing on the relation between attractiveness and gendered economic benefits and disadvantages in working life.

Earlier reviews on the subject provide contradictory results and plenty of new research have been published since, which invites to a novel revision of the existing literature. After wading through five databases and filtering all the matching articles, we included a total of 58 articles for review. The preliminary results support the lay knowledge that, in general, more attractive individuals are economically favoured in working life. However, while the economic outcomes somewhat consistent for men, the outcomes for women appear more context-dependent. We interpret the results more in-depth by reviewing the occupation-, culture-, time- and method -specific results in order to elucidate the mechanisms behind attractiveness-based inequalities in working life.

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Refugee Women in Global Textile Industry. The Case of Istanbul

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This contribution examines the participation of refugee women in the garment industry. What is their role? What is their situation? What are the consequences for their future? It is a qualitative study based on ongoing research in Istanbul. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 60 Syrian refugees, of whom 13 were women working in the textile industry in Istanbul. Due to cultural and religious beliefs that do not encourage women to work, almost none of them chose to work in the textile industry. Rather, they found themselves obligated to do so because of either their social status (often widowed or divorced), or a husband's illness or injury hindering him from working, generally from war injuries or work accidents (the latter being more common as a result of unsafe work conditions). Because of their precarious position, they suffer greater discrimination than Turkish women, and are more perceptive than others of incidents of sexual harassment in the workplace. They look for a workplace close to home with flexibility - allowing them to answer the phone, to leave to prepare food and return, or to continue working at home - and are willing to accept meager salaries for this flexibility. In the course of my research, I encountered women receiving roughly 50 euros a month for around 7 hours a day or more. This is the most common case among those who are paid according to the number of pieces they produce. Such a low wage is rarely found, even among minors, and is almost non-exist among men.
Keywords: female work, industrial relocation, informal economy, asylum seekers.

Burden Or Relief? The Relationship Between Work-Related Use Of Information And Communication Technologies And Health According To Gender And Family Responsibility.

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The use of information and communication technologies has increased, not least due to the corona pandemic. While studies have already pointed to a connection between flexible working conditions and health, little is known about the health effects of using digital technologies at work. On the one hand, communication technologies can facilitate the reconciliation of work and private life and, as resource, relieve the burden on employees. On the other hand, they can promote working in one's free time, restrict time for recovery and private demands, what can be harmful to health. Since women in particular are faced with the challenge of balancing work and private life, they could be more exposed to health risks than men due to demands that are transported into their private lives through ICT.
Therefore, based on the EWCS Data 2015, this article examines gender differences in the relationship between the work-related use of computers, laptops, smartphones and the health assessment of employees. Mediators, such as compatibility of private and working life are examined to explain the connection. First empirical results show that frequent use of ICT has a positive effect on the health assessment. This relation can be explained to a small extent by a better compatibility of work and private life. In addition, while there is no difference in the health assessment between women and men in general, there is one for mothers and fathers. Mothers who work with ICT rate their health worse than fathers who use these technologies just as often.

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RN17_T04_03 | Collective action and labour power

Worker's Collective Action: Instrumental vs. Ideological Motives for Action

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The individualisation thesis argues that collective action in the labour market is diminishing (Beck, 1996; Beck-Gernsheim, 2002; Giddens, 1991), and Beck further argued that evolving individualisation was linked to labour market developments (1992: 142). However, the evidence from industrial relations and labour market sociology literature remains ambiguous (Doellgast et al., 2018; Peetz, 2010). Rather it appears that fragmentation, decollectivisation and atomisation of employment relations (Doellgast and Greer, 2007; Marchington et al., 2005; Weil, 2014) driven by employer strategies and political deregulation rather than an erosion of collectivism in the working class as such explains the increasing individualisation of the employment relation. Therefore, while Beck (1992) was right in arguing that the societal individualisation was linked to labour market developments, it seems rather to be an individualisation of the labour relation rather than a growing individualisation of the workers (Alonso and Lucio, 2006; Stewart, 2006). Nevertheless, the sociological research investigating the (changing) character of worker's collective action has been limited. Furthermore, working class collectivism always had an element of instrumentalism (and hence individual reasoning) to it, and as Hyman (1992: 160) argues "… apart from moments of enthusiasm of mass mobilization – most union members have adhered to collective organization for instrumental reasons" . This paper sets out to discuss and illuminate the current state of workers collective actions at both workplace level and in a broader sociological understanding of the phenomenon, by scrutinizing the relation between individualism, collectivism and the concept of instrumental collectivism.

Working-class demonstrations in Turkey - 2015-2019

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We will present the analysis of working-class demonstrations occurred between 2015-2019 in Turkey. The research results answer several questions such as; why did it happen, in which sector, is it to promote rights or to defend rights, how many workers are involved, has the union been involved, what is the duration, is it for one time or is it a continuous, was the process of production stopped, are women at the front, what is the employment type of the workers, is there an attack either by police or employers security, what is the result, did it lead to a legal process? We evaluated the data from a broad perspective.

Descriptive analysis, carried out with a labor-intensive preparation process, is important in terms of showing that the working class continues to struggle in a period when the unions are weak. On the other hand, in this presentation, we will seek answers to new questions through descriptive analysis. For example what makes a worker resistance strong: the industry, the number of workers, its stubbornness, creative methods, its ability to include the public?

The data of working-class demonstrations compiled by scanning local and national print media and relevant websites were coded and analyzed by Labor Studies Group (LSG) collectively. The study also aims to contribute to quantitative methods in social sciences inspired by Beverly Silver's work. The limitation of the research is that the demonstrations analyzed reflect the ones that took place in the newspapers, not all.

Mobilizing Societal Power: Understanding public support for nursing strikes

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It is well documented that public sector workers account for an increasing share of industrial action and that public support or societal power can play an important role in the trajectory and outcome of conflicts between governments and their employees. Yet the strategies unions rely on to generate societal power, and the power resources available to different types of public sector worker, are relatively unexplored. This article examines

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why nursing strikes generate societal support, applying the power resources approach to a post-crisis national nurses' strike in Ireland. Through analysis of print media, I identify the collective action frames mobilized by the nursing union organizing the strike and the counter-frames employed by the government in their competition for societal power. By examining public expressions of support for the strike in newspapers and on Twitter I explore how the public interpreted the conflict and which of the framing strategies used by the nurses appear to have influenced or resonated with their interpretation. The findings from this discursive analysis demonstrate the influence of economic and societal change on public support for strikes and provide evidence that nurses' societal power is structural.

Foreign Immigrants' Response to Post-Fordist Capitalism Economic Cycles: 'Buffers' or Substitutes for Local Workers? EU Labour Markets During Economic Expansion, Crisis and Post-crisis Periods

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This paper aims to analyse the impact of economic cycles on foreign immigrants' labour insertion levels (measured by economic activity, employment, and unemployment rates) in the EU labour markets –also comparing them to those of natives. A hypothesis –based on the 'buffer theory'– claims that foreigners act as a "buffer" absorbing labour market tensions. During economic growth phases, the number of immigrants rises as a response to an increasing demand for workers in the European economy. However, in deep economic crisis periods, they are expelled from the labour market in greater numbers than native workers. Nevertheless, other authors argue that this theory could be true for the previous Fordist economy but would be less valid in the current post-Fordist neoliberal capitalist context. This is especially so for highly dual labour markets, such as those of Southern European countries. This alternative hypothesis is based on a 'new migration model': European labour markets need foreign workers to fill low wage and unstable jobs, replacing national workers even during recession periods. Therefore, their higher adaptability to harsh working conditions would make

immigrants more resilient to economic changes. The paper uses EU-LFS to analyse which of the two hypotheses is correct. Preliminary results show that the way immigrants behave from the labour point of view varies by origin. While the 'buffer theory' seems to explain better the labour behaviour of Latin Americans, that of Africans and Asians seems to respond better to the 'new migratory model'.

RN17_T04_04 | Small firms

Lasting Cooperative Employment Relacions in SMEs: Underlying factors in Comparative Perspective

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Cooperative employment relations (ER) are difficult to build and sustain over the long-term. The issue is that we still know little about the factors underlying long-term cooperation inside workplaces. We find a useful reference in the work of Bélanger and Edwards (2007). These scholars argue that the conditions of technology, product market and institutional regulation favour cooperation.
We enrich the literature by applying this conceptual framework and conditions for cooperative ER to medium-sized, family-owned enterprises in Northern Italy. We hypothesize the need of enlarging the conditions defined by Bélanger and Edwards when analysing these firms since such enterprises in countries like Italy are likely to be featured by cooperation based on local norms of reciprocity (Trigilia and Burroni, 2009).
Our four case-study manufacturing firms are characterized by cooperative ER and are located in the Trentino-Alto Adige region in north-eastern Italy. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with different actors inside and outside firms. In total, 35 people were involved.
We find that all the conditions for establishing cooperative ER as identified by Edwards and Bélanger are present in our case-study enterprises. However, we highlight how collaborative companies' local relations (Trigilia and Burroni, 2009) can be transposed 'within factory gates' to explain long-term cooperative ER.

Small Firms' Motivations For Offering Apprenticeship Training

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Firms play an important educational role in skill development because they qualify their personnel for present and future labour market needs. However, firms are not homogeneous entities, and they differ in terms of their size. In most countries, small firms (defined as organisations employing fewer than 50 employees) employ around half of the private sector's workforce. Against this backdrop, we intend to provide a deeper understanding of why specifically small companies engage in vocational training. The aim of this study is to answer the question of what motivates small firms to offer apprenticeship training. Notably, the current state of research provides various indications. While research focussing on the specificity of small firms identifies the important role of the owner and their personality, values, attitudes and experiences, economic research mainly refers to the explanatory factor of profitable cost–benefit relationships in apprenticeship training. Moreover, research focussing on the institutional embeddedness of firms points to the importance of institutional framework conditions. Our contribution serves to link these three usually unrelated research perspectives and focusses on Switzerland as a collective skill formation system. In this study, we used qualitative interviews to ask heads of small firms about their motivations for offering apprenticeship training. The results show that different motivations at the individual, organisational and societal level influence the provision of training positions. Furthermore, within small companies, we identified heterogeneous motivational configurations. In conclusion, if the participation of small firms in the provision of apprenticeship places should be promoted, their heterogeneity and motivations at various levels need to be addressed.

The Boundaries of Wage Employment: Vanishing Companies, Bogus Self-employment and Worker Cooperatives in the Spanish Meat Industry

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The mobilisation of the workforce, its connection to a certain sequence of activities in the wealth creation processes, today involves increasingly complex combinations. The traditional employment relationship, constructed in Europe around the principle of the legal subordination of the worker and their regular participation in a company within well-defined boundaries, today faces a transformation process that is putting pressure on the traditional boundaries of salaried work, as well as its fundamental mechanisms and institutions. To assess the consequences of these mutations, a specific case is examined: the Spanish meat industry.

The meat industry throughout Europe is characterised by the extensive use of subcontracting. In Spain, the outsourcing of activities has been carried out through (bogus) worker cooperatives that employ (bogus) self-employed workers. Based on interviews with the sector's main social partners (employer organisations, trade unions and labour inspectorates), as well as an analysis of other available materials (statistics, court rulings, labour inspectorate records, etc.), the most important features of the organisation of this industry in Spain, its evolution, mobilisations and recent disputes are presented. The objective is to show how the mobilisation and subordination of producers is currently being carried out, often on the fringes of traditional employment relationship mechanisms and institutions (social status of wage employment, employment contract, company institution, collective bargaining, etc.), leading to many challenges in terms of protecting workers' rights.

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"If You Are Small, Nobody Cares": Young Creative Entrepreneurs of St. Petersburg and Their Relations with the State

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The article discusses the experience of interaction between young craft entrepreneurs of
St. Petersburg and the Russian regulatory authorities as well as entrepreneurs' expectations from the state as a participant in economic relations. The research was conducted within the qualitative methodology, the empirical base of the study is 58 qualitative interviews with young craft entrepreneurs.

Researchers studying the creative industries in Russia have noted the lack of state interest in the development of this economic sector (Lavrienko 2015; Zelenkova 2017; Gurova, Morozova 2018). Academic articles suggest the need for special government programs for young creative entrepreneurs, which would include measures to create a comfortable environment: grant competitions, preferential rental terms, educational courses/platforms for entrepreneurs.

The analysis of empirical data showed that young entrepreneurs are trying to maximize the distance between their craft business and the state. They combine both formal rules and informal / "unwritten" practices in everyday life that help them to maintain autonomy and ensure the "survival" of the business. The formality or informality in relations between entrepreneurs and the state is reproduced through the intersection of several coordinates: "visibility - invisibility","closeness - distance", "written - unwritten rule". The dynamic in changing positions (for example, from invisible to visible and vice versa) and the degree of youth agency also matter.

RN17_T05_01 | Work trajectories and working time

Comparing Labor Trajectories in Poverty: The Cases of Chile and Spain

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This contribution carries out a comparative analysis of labor trajectories in poverty in Chile and Spain, in order to identify how the working poor navigate through their labor trajectory under new conditions of greater precariousness and uncertainty in the labor market. Literature has identify several dimensions influencing labor poverty at the social, the household and individual levels. Characteristics of labor market segmentation appears to be the main variables influencing working poverty, which intermingle with welfare regime conditions, household characteristics and the worker´s occupational and sociodemographic variables to configure the experience of working poverty in each context. We will review the main literature on working poverty and labor trajectories to learn about the main social structures creating labor poverty. Secondly, through a quantitative analysis, we will identify the main variables influencing working poverty and recognize the main of groups of working poor in each country. Finally, through qualitative interviews we will get an in depth knowledge about worker´s labor trajectories in poverty, identifying how workers endure with the new conditions of labor market uncertainty and precariousness. Preliminary findings have shown that occupational conditions such as part time jobs, fixed term contracts, unskilled work and lower levels of education strongly influence experiencing in-work poverty and that social, family and individual resources must be deployed to their full extent during the development of their labor trajectory. The comparative study of poverty allows us a better understanding of its origins, with the aim of creating a general analytical framework.

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In-Work Poverty Transitions in a Precarious Labour Market: Evidence from Spain

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The growing in-work poverty rates demonstrate that having a job is often not enough to escape poverty. This paper studies the factors associated with exits from and entries to in-work poverty in Spain. Spain has one of the highest rates of workers in- poverty in Europe, and a high incidence of temporary, low-paid, and low-quality jobs. The study of in-work poverty complements the current literature on precarious labour markets by considering the interaction between precariousness, low salaries and poverty. We use data from the most recent longitudinal wave (2014-18) of the European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC, n= 28.992 households). By improving the understanding of factors associated with successful and unsuccessful transitions, the study provides new evidence to build strategies to support households exiting in-work poverty. In addition, the analysis will explore how in-work poverty experiences vary for different groups, with an emphasis on gendered experiences. For instance, women are more likely to transition to inactivity due to caring responsibilities, which will likely be detrimental for their entry to and exit from poverty. At the same time, women's working conditions tend to be more precarious than that of men. The initial findings suggest that n-work poverty in Spain is associated with low salaries, and that often gaining a worker within the household is insufficient to exit poverty. This contrasts with similar analyses in the UK where in-work poverty was associated with periods of unemployment.

The Organizational Conditions of the Technological Unemployment: the Case of Cognitive Automation of Work in Banking Sector in Poland

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The banking sector is in the vanguard of the digital transformation of workflows, propelled by the introduction of Robotic Process Automation (RPA) and other systems based on AI algorithms (King 2019). Banking institutions are turning into digital companies based on the rules of "data-first, AI-first", with human work being increasingly datafied and complemented by the machines. Taking the research of Acemoglu&Restrepo (2019) and Autor (2020) and the notion of cognitive automation as a reference point, in this presentation we set to compare the differences in perceptions of the ongoing organizational change between the middle-level employees and the top-level managers of banking institutions in Poland. We anchor our observations in the empirical material gathered at the end of 2020 consisting of 172 questionnaires and 37 narrative qualitative interviews. We show that the employees do not relate the negative consequences of the automation to their professional trajectories, which lowers their motivation towards reskilling. The top managers are aware of the imminent changes which may result in massive layoffs, but also do not invest in reskilling as they are convinced that the banking institutions will be able to source more digitally competent workers from the local or even the global labour market (thanks to the popularization of the remote project work during Covid-19). Thus the case of digital transformation in the banking sector in Poland may add to our knowledge on the organizational causes of the technological unemployment, and offer the motivation for the state to engage in the wider reskilling public policy programs.

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Are Stable Practices The Result Of The Temporal Ordering Of Work-Related Practices? Activity Network Analysis Of The Uk 2014-2015 Time Use Survey

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Sociological research on consumption, inspired by theories of practice, highlighted that the allocation and coordination of everyday activities is strongly associated with the time of day (such as meal and work times) and week (Sunday as rest day). Southerton's (2020) qualitative study on time squeeze indicates that the institutionally fixed events (such as work and school schedules) create fixed moments within the day around which other type of activities are scheduled. Van Tienoven et al. (2017) seems to share this view when they describe the way individual practices are routinized. Defining daily routines as the repetitive social practices that reproduce the everydayness of social life, they suggest that individuals create certain routines to manage certain parts of the day and to deviate from the collective temporal rhythm of society. Our presentation deals precisely with repetitive social practices around which everyday life is organized. This offers an opportunity to explore the way employment related commitments shape the ordering of activities in everyday life. At the beginning, we discus the regularized pattern of behaviour, how it fits within the praxeological approach and how studying stable practices helps us to understand daily routine behaviour. This is followed by our analytical technique – social sequence analysis based on the 2014-2015 UK Time Use Survey data - used to assess routinised daily time use. Findings are visualized in terms of cohesion between practices based on work hours and connections and coordination between practices. In the end, we argue that work is not the main/only factor that affects the level of routinization.

RN17_T05_02 | Comparative and transnational industrial relations

International Recruitment In Shipbuilding: Employer Strategies And Trade Union Responses In the Italian Case

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Italy has become, on most measures, the largest shipbuilding country in Europe, having managed to find some niches, such as yacht and cruise ship building, that can withstand international and especially Asian competition. An essential but understudied part of this success is linked to international recruitment of workers and a complex segmentation of the production process. The paper will look at the national level as far as at the dominant company, Fincantieri, to explain why, despite some investment in lower-wage countries such as Romania and Vietnam, employers have favoured labour mobility over relocation of production. On the basis of documentary and interview material with employers, unions and migrant associations, it reconstructs the development of the industry in the last twenty years to detect the Italian specificity. The role of the state and a particularly segmented labour market with a complex international labour hierarchy and subcontracting chain are the main explanations of this situation. Linked to local concentration on a specific site and a main established company, characterise the resulting global workplaces and distinguish them, despite some similarities, from the large construction sites or the ports. This constellation results in specific challenges for trade unions that tend to organise mostly local employees of the main company.

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Plus Ca Change? Continuity and Change in European Governance of Labour After the Covid-19 Pandemic.

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As social scientists know well, crises usually offer formidable opportunities to alter the status quo. After the 2008 economic and financial crisis, EU policy makers put in place significant changes to the European economic governance framework, which were all integrated in a new process of coordination of the economic and social policies of EU member states: the European Semester. The resulting EU's new economic governance regime (NEG) led to an increased capacity of EU actors to intervene into key areas of national policy making that had hitherto been shielded from direct EU interventions, such as wage setting mechanisms and employment protection legislation. The trajectory of EU NEG labour policy prescriptions was mainly a commodifying one.

In 2020, the world was overturned by another major crisis, the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. This new crisis is also triggering significant changes to the EU's economic governance framework, including the creation of a European 'recovery fund', to be financed through a joint emission of EU bonds and the temporary suspension of EU fiscal rules. Yet, a closer look at the legislation enhancing the new EU's 'Recovery and Resilience Facility' uncovers also a degree of continuity with the post-2008 EU economic governance, namely in the persistence of the idea of conditionality on EU funds and the logic of exchange between financial support and structural reforms. This paper thus analyses trends of continuity and change within the European economic governance regime over the last decade and their significance for labour policy.

Performance-related Pay in Sweden: Sense-making and (E)valuation in Local Practices

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The Swedish wage-setting system has transformed over the last four decades. Tariff-based yearly pay raises and collective agreed general wage increases have been replaced by individual and differentiated wage setting, and yearly compensations are based on performance-related pay raise. Performance appraisal is thus a means to systematically (e)valuate both what the employee has achieved and how the tasks were carried out. This has been said to indicate a neo-liberalization of wage determination in Sweden, however, there are few studies of what is actually going on at the local level, where this performance-related pay determining system is put to practice. This study explores, describe and explain how qualitative performance criteria are used in evaluations, how they are interpreted, and how managers and employees approach makes sense of and practice performance appraisal and individualised pay determination. We analyse the overall yearly process from setting goals for individual employees, over the performance appraisal, to the ranking and pricing of the subordinates at the unit or team level. We focus in particular on the instruments used and the information collected by managers to perform the (e)valuation and ranking, and how managers and employees make sense of the policies and criteria in relation to concrete occupational tasks. Empirically the study is based on organisational documents such as policies, guidelines and performance appraisal criteria, and 47 interviews with 53 persons (employees, line managers, trade union reps and HR-staff) from four large organisations in both the public and the sectors.

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The Closing of Ranks Between Business Organizations, Trade Unions and the State During the COVID-19 Pandemic: a Comparative Analysis of the Nature of the Tripartite Relationship

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The COVID-19 outbreak has led to an increase in social dialogue in general and in particular to an increase in tripartite cooperation between social partners' organizations and state authorities. This paper takes a critical look behind this cooperation and investigates the underlying rationales behind the tripartite closing of ranks in 19 countries. It is shown that even though the cooperation generally fulfilled its problem solving function, an expressive function that signaled unity was identified to be of equal importance in times of crises. The expressive function is also identified to potentially serve as the basis for a renewed social partnership.

RN17_T05_03 | Employment relations and the future of work

Shift from Doorkeepers to 'Digital Butlers': Changing Service Work Relations in the Platform Era

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Service work, the great majority of the labor force in the Global North and the empirical mainstream in the sociology of work, is transforming with booming digital platforms and platform-mediated provision of goods and services. By standardizing services through one-off encounters, digitalizing the payment and tip systems, and therefore minimizing the in-person economic transaction between the service provider and recipient, platforms restructure the conditions and mediums through which service transactions take place. This research brings in a relational work analysis into changing service relationships and underlines the role of intimate ties in shift from personal and habitual service relationships to impersonal and one-off encounters enabled by platform work. Through an ethnographic examination of changing service relationship in Istanbul, Turkey, this research examines the dynamics of shift from provision of services and goods by doorkeepers sustained through decades-long personal ties to platform-mediated workers sustained through digital technologies and algorithms. My findings demonstrate that while older generations prefer personalized service relationships as a mechanism of receiving unpaid and underpaid services, younger generations opt for impersonalized service encounters as a mechanism of maintaining anonymity and privacy. Since platform-mediated service encounters entail impersonalization of service orders, economic transactions, and service relationships, my research displays that platforms also relieve the service recipients of elaborate relational work and discretionary moral obligations, and hence flatten the inter-class tensions embedded in the service relationship.

Exploiting Explorers And Exploring Exploiters: Work Orientations As Pathways Toward Organizational Ambidexterity

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This work theorizes the connection between individuals' work orientations and organizational outcomes. Through an in-depth case study of an American professional services firm, we find that employees' interactions with organizational structure vary according to the role the current job is supposed to fulfill in their career development plan. We characterize two distinct profiles of workers, explorers and exploiters. Examining the employee-organization relationships these workers form through the inducements-contributions framework, we show how their different orientations toward work translate into different behavioral strategies, which, in aggregate, contribute to distinct firm-level activities. Paradoxically, we find that behavioral strategies that explorers pursue contribute to their organization's ability to exploit and the behavioral strategies that exploiters pursue contribute to their organization's ability to explore. Together, actions carried out by the two types of workers complement each other and enable organizational ambidexterity.

When the client becomes her own caseworker: Dislocation of responsibility through Digital Self-support in the Swedish Public Employment Service

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Caseworkers in the Swedish Public Employment Service (PES) has been subject to significant changes as professionals during the last years; in 2014, a major organizational reform was initiated aimed to develop digital self-services for clients. Based on interviews and ethnographical observations in local PES offices (2016-19), the aim of this article is to explore and compare on the one hand, caseworkers and, on the other hand, first-line managers perceptions and reflections on changes towards digital self-services for clients. The analysis focuses on frontline staff's views and responses to the ongoing organisational changes were caseworkers' personal interaction with clients become restricted, reflecting an existent conflict of interest between service ideals. Caseworkers view clients as vulnerable subjects in need of a personalised guidance and support, whereas first-line managers view clients as competent subjects ready to take charge of their own unemployment-situations. Overall, this study illustrates how digitalized client-interactions and support in the PES enables one further step in the development towards a distant relationship between clients and caseworkers where responsibility for finding employment is increasingly transferred from caseworkers to clients themselves. The technological development towards digital self-service implies that the client becomes her own caseworker.

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Challenges Caused By Forced Digitalization In Business Communication Between Culturally Diverse Employees With Particular Reference To The COVID-19 Period

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The purpose of my presentation is to discuss challenges caused by forced digitalization in business communication between employees with the particular reference to the COVID-19 period.

The growing role of digital technologies undeniably creates new reality. Contemporary employee of a multinational corporation has to confront the requirements established by the organization, applied technologies, as well as challenges of the cultural nature. The COVID-19 pandemic has not only accelerated the ongoing processes, but in many cases has also forced the digitization of work.

The following questions will be raised:
- What are the barriers to digital communication?
- What challenges does digitalization pose for communication?
- Does the cultural aspect (really) matter?
- What is the impact of digitalization on business communication during COVID-19?

The main focus is on everyday work, new technologies and changes in the labor market in the pandemic period. Although the situation is forcing an increase, if not a complete shift, to the virtual communication, it is important to question whether face-to-face communication plays a special role or fulfills a particular purpose compared to computer-mediated communication. Differences between face-to-face communication and online meetings will be discussed, including current global situation and cultural factors. Not only theoretical aspects but also a modern case study will be presented including both perspectives of employee and employer.

RN17_T06_01 | Labour markets in crisis situations

Crisis As Opportunity? Potential Effects Of Taking-over System-relevant Tasks On The Image Of Private Security Companies From A Sociological And Work Psychological Perspective

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The private security sector has been accompanied by a rather poor social image for years. Studies highlight a low social/public status of this occupation, which is also evident in the media. Even representatives of the field often describe "their kind" as in an unfavorable light. Besides other factors, work psychology documents the negative association of this low social status with job satisfaction, turnover intentions, and employees' health. However, the Covid-19 pandemic seems to cause changes within this sector. While operational fields closed (e.g., event sector) and existential crises loomed, new tasks have been emerging. Many of which can be characterized as system-relevant as they now support relevant stakeholders to fight and deal with the pandemic by bringing in their expertise to enable business continuity (e.g., vaccination centers, stores etc.). From a sociological perspective, this could constitute an impetus for lasting change in public perceptions of private security, consequently causing positive implications for this sector's development in post-Corona society. Derived from this, a central question arises: What impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic can be identified in relation to the private security sector?

To answer this question, firstly, we draw on media content analysis data of selected national and regional newspapers during the pandemic (03/2020-12/2020), focusing on articles with references to external and self-perceptions of private security in relationship to Covid-19. Secondly, this data is evaluated against pre-pandemic data from two current research projects with an

organizational sociological focus and an Austrian-German research project with a work psychological focus.

Double Transformation - Effects of Ecological and Digital Change on Production Companies in Energy-intensive Industries

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In the wake of climate change, many companies are facing increasing pressure to initiate a transformation towards ecological sustainable processes of production. This applies above all to energy-intensive sectors and the energy industry, which are faced with ambitious energy and climate targets challenging the traditional resource intensive modes of production. At the same time, these sectors of industrial production are running through a second process of transformation in the course of digitalization. The use of modern information and communication technology is constantly advancing in industrial companies, and intelligent, digitally networked systems and production processes are increasingly being tested and implemented.

Against this background, in the current research project "Double Transformation - Effects of Ecological and Digital Change on Production Companies in Energy-intensive Industries" we analyse the causes and effects of the double transformation. Our focus is on corporate strategies, the development of labour standards and qualification measures as well as on concepts and strategies of works councils and the union to cope with the challenges going along with the double transformation. In our contribution we will present first findings of our research based on interviews conducted with representatives of management and works councils from various sectors in the organizational domain of the German chemical workers' union, the IG BCE (Mining, Chemical and Energy Industrial Union).

Between Colonialism and Neoliberalism: The Emergence of a New Palestinian middle class in the labor Market, High-Tech field as a Case Study

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In the last decade, the participation of the Palestinians in the high-tech industry has significantly expanded on both sides of the Green Line. Social and governmental organizations were established, new branches of local and international business organizations began operating in Palestinian cities such as Nazareth, Ramallah, al-Rawabi, Gaza etc. As a result, three major high-tech markets have developed and collaborated through borders; An Israeli high-tech market with a Palestinian majority, an Israeli high-tech market with a Jewish majority and a Palestinian high-tech market in the west bank and Gaza districts. This flourishing and linkages entails the formation of a new social group on both sides of the Green Line, which can be called a new Palestinian middle class, third generation of "Nakba" (The Palestinian disaster in 1948) and first generation students. Few studies have examined the new Palestinian middle class which grew on both sides of the Green Line after 1967 and continue developing within a settler colonial and Neo-liberal contexts. Based on qualitative interviews with Palestinians from both sides of the green line, who work in various private hi-tech firms in both Israeli and Palestinian labor markets. This study seeks to understand how do Palestinians employees interpret, operate and shape their own collective identities in a complex structural context of neo-liberalism and settler-colonialism on both sides of the Green Line. The study will rely on Michèle Lamont' sociological framework on "symbolic boundaries" and "Boundary work" in addition to Anthony Giddens' "Structuration theory" and the "Positioning" concept.

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RN17_T06_02 | Class relations and employment

Organized Employers are Back in Town: Employers' Associations and Anti-Union Legislation in Turkey

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This paper explores the role of employers and business associations in anti-union policies and regulations in Turkey in the age of neoliberalism. Several scholars underline the state's role in the dramatic weakening of labor rights in Turkey, especially since the 1980s. These previous accounts of state-controlled unionism and union-party relations have provided valuable insight into the explanation of anti-union legislation following the 1980 military coup in Turkey. However, I argue that organized employers have also contributed to the anti-labor regulation of employment relations through their concrete impact on state labor policy since the 1980s. The representation of employers' collective interests, not just state will, matters in explaining the introduction and deepening of market reforms in Turkey. I also claim that the disproportionate role of employers' associations in influencing state labor policy, i.e. their relative strength to affect the content and direction of labor reforms, stems from their unification. Indeed, the three leading labor union confederations have significantly diverged on their political ideologies and positions toward neoliberalism in Turkey. However, organized employers have unified to defend their shared business interests effectively and established the Turkish Confederation of Employer Associations (TISK) as a single nationwide organization representing their collective demands. In other words, employer unionists managed to form a united front based on a cohesive business strategy since the early 1960s while labor unions have failed to create a frontal attack based on a shared anti-neoliberal commitment, which reflects the fragmentation of organized labor vis-à-vis the unification of organized capital in Turkey.

Is The Precariat A Self-contained Social Class In Contemporary Europe?

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The proportion of people experiencing some form of labour market insecurity has been growing since the social and economic changes of the 1970s. The group of employees with uncertain, i.e. precarious jobs includes approximately 15–40 % workforce in various countries and under various definitions. For this group of people, the term precariat has been established. Since 2011, at the latest, there has been scholarly discussion whether the members of precariat form a separate social class. Therefore, I propose adding the precariat as a new class of the ESeC class schema (European Socio-economic Classification). Inspired by the original validity tests from the time of the creation of the ESeC, I perform the validity test of the adjusted schema ESeC + Precariat. The main research question in this paper is: "Is the precariat a self-contained social class in the contemporary European labour markets?", which raises some further questions. Does the generally accepted ESeC schema describe social reality better than the ESeC schema with the added class of the precariat? Is the internal homogeneity and external heterogeneity of the group of people performing precarious work sufficient for the group to be designated a self-contained social class? My conclusion based on the analysis of EU-LFS data is that the new schema describes social reality minimally as aptly as the original classification. Therefore, I suggest considering the new dimension of the social stratification schema, which expresses the degree of insecurity in the labour market.

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From Steel City to Low Pay Capital: Class Composition and Prospects for Union Renewal in the City of Sheffield during the Covid Pandemic

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Trade Unions in the UK have undergone 40 years of decline. Partially a result of deindustrialisation and job destruction (Beatty and Fothergill, 2016), but also linked to explicit legislative attacks (Willis, 2015: 141), the introduction of qualifying periods for employment rights and the proliferation of stratified employment statuses. These processes have led to the replacement of strongly unionised sectors by a proliferation of precaritised work, marked by low pay, deskilling and irregular contract types. Sheffield in the North of England can be seen as emblematic of this transformation, from a city forged in the crucible of the steel industry to one that regularly tops list of UK cities with the largest proportion of its population on the minimum wage (Thomas et al, 2020). Challenges for unions include small workplaces concentrated in the hospitality, retail, logistics and social care sectors, with a rapid turnover of staff, and who employ young people with the lowest rates of unionisation (Tailby and Pollert, 2011) or other demographic groups with low levels of bargaining power – what Royle (2000) calls 'recruited acquiescence'. Nevertheless, the last decade has seen increasing efforts by trade unions (traditional or not) to take on the challenge of 'organising the unorganisable'. In this presentation we draw on 65+ interviews (25 conducted during the Covid-19 pandemic) to explore the barriers to, potentials and prospects of such work in Sheffield, synthesising insights on class composition from Autonomist Marxism (Wright, 2002), the Rancierian inspired concept of 'classificatory struggles' (Jeffery et al, 2020) and mobilisation theory (Kelly, 1998).

RN17_T06_03 | Health and safety at work

The Mark Of Mental Health Problems. A Field Experiment On Hiring Discrimination And The Impact Of COVID-19

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To what extent are persons who disclose (a history of) mental health problems subject to discrimination in hiring processes? While health selection contributes to the overrepresentation of mental health problems among the unemployed and the negative association between such problems and employment, less is known about the role played by employers' hiring behaviour in these processes. Based on data from a randomised field experiment, the present study provides direct evidence on this potential mechanism. Between September 2019 and December 2020, 1398 job applications from equally qualified applicants who randomly disclosed a history of mental health problems as an explanation for a past unemployment gap were sent in pairs to 699 Norwegian private-sector employers with advertised job openings in a broad selection of occupations. The results show that applicants with mental health problems are systematically discriminated against: Disclosure of mental health problems decreases the probability of receiving an invitation to a job interview by 28.0% and the probability of receiving any positive response from employers by 23.1%. These results do not seem to have been driven by the COVID-19 crisis that unfolded approximately halfway into the data collection. As such, the study provides indicative evidence that such uncertain economic times have little impact on the level of discrimination against applicants with mental health problems.

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Workers' participation in OSH in Portugal

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The available statistical information shows that accidents at work continue to have a strong incidence in Portugal, which makes this country one of the European states with one of the highest incidence rates in this field.

Therefore, and notwithstanding the fact that matters related to OSH are legally regulated in detail, working continues to be an activity that involves numerous risks in Portugal, what happens in a context of a deep devaluation of work and of a growth in labour market deregulation.

This situation calls for the need to deepen the joint action of the social partners, implying the indispensable participation of workers, which is legally foreseen, and which arises as a central issue of prevention strategies, as stated by Menéndez et al. (2008: 5)

Participation can take place in two ways. The first is by the collective bargaining. The second is the election of health and safety representatives and their participation in specialised OSH committees.

With this paper we intend to make a review of the election of health and safety representatives since 2004, as well as to assess the regulation of OHS in collective bargaining in the last three years. We will highlight the scarce number of elections held, and that in the collective bargaining the contents negotiated are in general quite generic and follow strictly the legislation, although some provisions stand out. We conclude by stating that the Portuguese unions have not been able to obtain new rights in this field beyond those enshrined in the legislation.

Occupational Safety And Health And Power Resources: The Role Of The Social Partners In Combatting Undeclared Work In Sweden

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Background: EU's battle against undeclared work, i.e. paid activities that are lawful in nature but not declared to public authorities, includes abusive behaviour regarding working conditions and/or health and safety norms. The holistic response, which is recommended by the EU, includes not only different parts of government but also the social partners and other actors. Having a strategic proximity to workplaces, including those that go "under the radar" of governments, trade unions are important complements to the state enforcement of occupation al safety and health.

We will present results from a study of an on-going government programme in Sweden aimed to activate the social partners in tackling undeclared work. The study includes projects in the following sectors: Construction and infrastructure; Horeca; Forestry; and Musicians and stagehands. Similar to other countries, Swedish social partner organisations have different types and levels of resources and face different OSH problems depending on which sector they are active in.

Purpose: Our study will contribute with knowledge about the social partners' role in combatting undeclared work, with specific focus on OSH as well as obstacles and success factors.

Methods: Based on semi-structured interviews and documents, we use the following analytical dimensions of the power resource theory (Korpi, 1978): Sources of power: structural, associational, institutional, ideational and coalitional: Analytical level: workplace, sector, country; Character of power resource: attaining, maintaining, applying.

Contribution: This article will break new grounds by applying power resource theory to research on how governments and the social partners, together an separately, can contribute to improved health and safety among workers who are among those suffering from the worst working conditions today.

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RN17_T07_01 |
Pandemic and work

"If We Don't Die from Virus, We Will Starve to Death" Economic Struggles of Musicians in The Covid-19 Pandemic

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To reduce the adverse health effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Turkish Government has implemented practices such as transition to distance education, closing local small businesses outside certain sectors in the economy, and imposing curfew restrictions on weekends. Although there have been changes in practices over time, restrictions on businesses in the night time economy have not been stretch much. In particular, musicians working in small entertainment venues are among the most heavily economically affected groups because they have not benefited from the economic aid package such as unemployment pension and temporary unemployment benefits provided by the government. It has become increasingly difficult for musicians, who work mostly on a daily wage basis, to protect themselves against the effects of the pandemic with their limited economic resources. Therefore, the aim of this study is to understand how these musicians cope with the difficulties experienced in the pandemic. In this study, data were collected through in-depth semi-structured interviews with 6 musicians and interviews will continue. Preliminary analysis of the data indicate that musicians have to develop strategies such as performing and teaching digitally, giving balcony concert, selling household goods and musical instruments or switching to other business branches in order to make a living. They have high debt to banks. Participants stated that their relations with family members, their mental health were negatively affected, and even among their musician friends, there were people who attempted suicide as a result of losing their income. They think that it is unfair that they are still unable to work while there are loosening restrictions in many lines of work.

Understanding International Inequalities in the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Work and Employment: A 17-country Study of Labor Market Participation

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This paper reveals the extent of global disparities in the initial impact of COVID-19 on labor market participation. While the emerging employment relations literature on the impact of COVID-19 has largely focused on developed economies, analysis of how the pandemic is impacting work, employment and resultant international inequalities, is still in its infancy. Using a body of work influenced by world-systems theory as a default comparative framework, we integrate established theoretical insights from employment relations and political science to advance two explanatory drivers of variations in country response to COVID-19 and the subsequent outcomes of state action for working people: political populism – understood in terms of populist government or leaders; and institutional foundations of employment relations proxied by the strength of labor market policies and collective bargaining coverage. Our empirical analysis draws on nationally representative household panel surveys across 17 countries that represent three world systems (core, semi-periphery and periphery) supplemented by the daily data derived from the coronavirus government response tracker. Using a quasi-experimental econometric approach, we found a disproportionate immediate effect of COVID-19 on periphery and semi-periphery countries. This is because core countries have supplemented non-pharmaceutical interventions with generous income support measures. From a world systems perspective, delayed interventions combined with weak income support at the onset of the pandemic exacerbated the evolving crisis for workers. This was enabled by political populism but mitigated by labor market policies and collective bargaining. The findings of this study enrich our conceptual understanding of the evolving COVID-19 crisis and can illuminate policy response to the current and future pandemics.

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Mountains May Depart: Sociomaterial Transformation of Russian Bureaucracy Due to the Pandemic

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Due to the COVID-19 government agencies in Russia were forced to work from home, and that has changed the way civil service operates dramatically. The phenomenological definition of "normal" working practices and everyday working environment of Russian civil servants may have changed with the shift to remote work. We aim to specify practices and attitudes which were modified by COVID-19 to the greatest or otherwise minimal extent. Research objects include the Ministry of Economic Development and several affiliated agencies, Accounts Chamber and Federal Tax Service. Drawing on the in-depth interviews with public servants (heads of the departments as well as regular workers) and online survey data, the study investigates how regular tasks, communication and productivity have changed during work from home and what difficulties, new formal and informal practices emerged during that process. Besides, the study explores the attitude shifts of the civil servants towards their work, document secrecy regimes, practices of distribution of power and emotional labour. The results show that the opportunity to work outside of the office initiated a change in collective representation of work that could be accomplished from home that seemed impossible for a significant amount of bureaucrats before. Departments and working teams successfully employed technologies to proceed with the established work practices in virtual environments, and what seemed a formal transfer at first became true sociomaterial shifts later on. As a part of the research focus, the paper also deals with effects that may be brought to bureaucracy in future by new practices born during remote work.

RN17_T07_02 | Conflicts around work

Teachers strike 2019 in Poland – bargaining power, dynamics, lessons

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In my presentation I analyze various types of bargaining power of workers during teachers' strike 2019 in Poland and how this bargaining power changed due to the government's actions. I claim that some losses of bargaining power in this conflict were preventable with better strike preparation and organization, but others could not be avoided due to unprecedented legislative decisions and the abuse of power by the government.

In 2019 we faced the biggest strike in educational sector since 1989. It lasted 19 days and at the beginning engaged 14 thousand (70%) schools and kindergartens and 600 thousand of workers. At the beginning of the strike workers exercised very strong bargaining power, but as the strike lasted the power shifted due to internal union factors, strike dynamics, public opinion response and government actions. I focus especially on the latter, as government took unconventional actions immediately prior and during the strike, using arguments unprecedented during past 30 years of conflicts in Poland.

My presentation is based on a desk research of the news coverage, trade union's statements and interviews with strike participants that were conducted in the scope of three months after the strike. Interviews collection began a few weeks after the strike ended, what makes the data unique and valuable.

I will show how the strike leverage shifted with time due to government's gains of power. I also speculate whether some loses of bargaining power could be avoided by the unions that participated in this industrial conflict.

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The Dynamics of Exploitation: Reconciling Marxist and Zemiological Accounts of Contemporary Working Conditions

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The zemiological concept of work-based harm has, over the past decade, developed a new framework that conceives of workplace dynamics, regulation and governance as contributing to the harm of workers (Davies, 2018 Davies, 2019; Lloyd, 2018; Scott, 2018). Nonetheless, I will argue that Scott's concept of work-based harm is limited in achieving the current aims of understanding workplace exploitation at a fundamental level due to his belief that work must inherently consist of an unequal relationship between worker and employer; and an assumption that societal norms and ontological security exist a priori to the capitalist system of employment rather than being borne of the system.

This paper aims to map out the processes within employment that can lead to the exploitation of the workforce by incorporating the work-based harm conceptualisation into a more recognisable Marxian framework through the concept of alienation (Marx, 1978), Marx's discussion of the struggles over the working day (Marx, 1990) and how the Capitalist state regulates the employment contract (Poulantzas; 1973; Althusser, 2014). Foregrounding the Marxist perspective highlights that all work under capitalism is predicated upon exploitation, but also allows us to better identify the processes through which exploitation occurs and is experienced. This both allows for a variegated analysis of the distribution of harm while also foregrounding the potential of workers to challenge the situations in which they find themselves.

Overqualification as Moderator for the Link Between Job Changes and Job Satisfaction Among Immigrants and Natives in Germany

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Job satisfaction is a major driver of an individual's subjective well-being and thus affects public health, societal prosperity, and organizations, as dissatisfied employees are less productive and more likely to change jobs. However, changing jobs does not necessarily lead to higher job satisfaction in the long run: instead, previous studies have shown that changing jobs only increases job satisfaction for a shorter period of time before it gradually falls back to similar levels as before. This phenomenon has been deemed the honeymoon-hangover pattern (Boswell et al., 2005), and several factors have been found to influence the patterns' characteristics. In our study, we identify an important new moderator of the relation between job changes and job satisfaction: the job-education match of job change. Previous studies found that overqualification (resp. overeducation) is a stressor that negatively affects individual well-being (Erdogan & Bauer, 2021). Based on relative deprivation theory, we argue that a job change out of overqualification lowers the likelihood of negative comparisons and thus increases job satisfaction. We analyze whether a change from an overqualified to a qualification-adequate position has a longer-lasting positive effect on job satisfaction. In addition, we investigate whether this moderating effect is weaker for immigrants, since the phenomenon of overqualification occurs more frequently among them. We use data from the Socio-Economic Panel ranging from 1994-2018 and focus specifically on individual-periods of employees before and after job changes (N=158,301). Preliminary results confirm that a change to a qualification-adequate job has a stronger and longer-lasting effect on job satisfaction which is lower for respondents born abroad.

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The Role of Social Networks in Affecting the Informal Street Vendors' Daily Practices and Strategies of Resistance During the COVID-19 Period: the Case of Open-air Markets in Milan

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Street vending represents one of the most visible manifestations of the informal economy and a niche of informality in which many migrants, in different European countries, often enter due to legal, economic, and cultural barriers that limit their access to the host country's formal labor market. The study aims to investigate which factors affect the permanency of migrants in this informal sector during the COVID-19 period. This contribution comes from the results of my Ph.D. case study research, which aims to investigate informal street vending characteristics, considering different open-air markets of the city of Milan. The empirical materials emerge from the conduction of 35 qualitative interviews, with both formal and informal street vendors, and from six months of non-participant observation on the field. The study shows how the social capital and community ties play a fundamental role in influencing the informal actors' working practices and strategies of resistance adopted to guarantee daily income from their irregular activities. Moreover, not only ethnic and informal networks affect the informal actors' daily strategies but their resilient presence in the open-air markets are also affected by specific dynamics of collaboration and interaction with regular street vendors. Studying the relations between the informal and formal segment of the sector allows us to highlight how irregular street vendors are not only embedded in ethnic and informal networks but also how, to resist in the urban spaces, they readapt their daily practices and negotiate their presence on the streets also with the regular segment of the sector.

RN17_T08_01 | Past and futures of work

Mars Exploration Program, Asteroid Mining & Mine Workers in Earth

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The historical capitalist process of formation illustrates live labor as the foundation of capital accumulation processes. In addition to this, it is clear that the exploitation of passive resources existing in nature is one of these processes. In the post-cold war era, other planets have become significant agenda items for the first time in history. As the number of countries that send humanless vehicles to the Moon increased, such vehicles were also sent to Mars. The most important one of these programs is NASA's Mars Exploration Program. These programs conducted with the collaboration of nation states and multinational companies have the aim of searching and extracting precious minerals on the moon and asteroids. It is expected that this operation will proceed with mining activities, primarily conducted by autonomous robots, the production of these robots, humans establishing compounds on the Moon and Mars in order to diversify mining activities, and these minerals being processed on Earth.

How the technological infrastructure developing in the mining industry, inspection mechanisms, and mechanisms of occupational health and safety affect the prevention of accidents must also be discussed. All of these developments show that the various exploitations of nature are incorporated into capitalist processes of capital formation as they progress.

The present study aims to theoretically discuss the future of the working class in light of developing technologies, by relating the "exploration" of other planets and mining activities on Earth, within the framework of digital capitalism debates. This theoretical discussion will be conducted by comparing quantitative data from the mining industry on Earth and other planets.

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Two Strategies Of Purification: The Emergence Of Jewish Ultra-orthodox Labor Organizations In Israel

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For decades, the calling of Israeli Jewish ultra-orthodox men has been Bible study. This included avoidance of labor and relying on their wives for economic support of the family as well as government benefits. However, this economic model has been undergoing a change in the last fifteen years. Contributions have been cut while the middle-class lifestyle has become more appealing. Therefore, men have been joining the labor market in growing numbers.

The new ultra-orthodox workers suffer from relatively low human capital and inexperience. Therefore, they have tended to endure violations of their labor rights, leading them to organize.

Drawing on in-depth interviews and data gathered from websites and digital networks, I ask what the new ultra-orthodox labor leaders' mindset is. The findings show that their mindset draws upon Jewish sacred texts. Reflecting Mary Douglas' classic observation that kashrut's Jewish rules reflect God's purity, the ultra-orthodox labor activists seek justice using two strategies. The first is the struggle for a fair and balanced economic transaction. The second is the more revolutionary ambition to create a just world. Both approaches assume that the world, in the character of God, must be pure. The first strategy implies that the road to this perfection means restoring, or fixing some problems, while the second suggests a more radical way of creating such a world. These findings attest to the importance of alternative moral economies that affect labor struggles in an era in which socialism is losing its place as a mass social movement.

"We Used To Work More Together For A Common Goal"- Solidarity, Nostalgia And Generations In The Finnish Paper Mill Industry

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This presentation discusses the levels, forms and limits of solidarity among blue-collar workers in the Finnish pulp and paper industry. Forestry sector has a long history in Finland and despite the substantial restructuring of the industry, leading to closings of paper mills from the year 2005 onwards, it still represents a central export trade as well as an important regional employer. The paper mill workers, supported by their strong trade union, are relatively well-paid, sometimes accused of being "industrial croesuses". Here I consider paper mill workers as industrial citizens (Strangleman 2015) whose sense of solidarity towards local communities, fellow paper mill workers and welfare society provides a moral framework that allows them to make sense of their position in society. The sense of solidarity has a temporal dimension and group loyalty is discussed within a continuum of nostalgic past and uncertain future. Generational differences regarding commitment to work and trade unions are put to work to evaluate the future of the industry and possible challenges for solidarity. The presentation draws upon qualitative interviews conducted among 41 pulp and paper mill industry workers from eight research sites in 2020. The paper is written as part of the research project 'BIBU – Tackling Biases and Bubbles in Participation' (SRC/AF).

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Building Social Innovation and Emancipatory Social Sciences Through the Case Study Of The Mondragon Corporation

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The Mondragon Cooperative (MC) is one of the most distinguished examples of worker cooperatives in the world. The last World Cooperative Monitoring (2019) specified that MC is the world's leading cooperative group in the industrial and utility sector. MC was founded in 1955 in the Basque country, and currently it is the largest business group in the Basque Country and one of the largest corporate groups in Spain. Thus, the long-standing trajectory of the MC demonstrates the success of non-capitalist alternatives. Flecha and Santa Cruz developed a research line on competitive cooperativism. This line of research focuses on the analysis of Successful Cooperative Actions (SCAs), which are based on scientific evidence, and when they are implemented, they lead to excellent results. Moreover, the SCAs are transferable to different environments. The analysis of these actions has been carried out through communicative methodology, by including the voices of different agents: workers, top managers and lower positions workers, temporary worker-owners, conventional employees, and retired worker-owners, among others. In this presentation we focus on the impact of the transferability of SCAs. In this analysis we emphasize the opportunities for transferability of existing experiences that promote the best economic results and lead to better working conditions for the workers. In this way, we contribute to the scientific literature on the social impact of scientific research in the areas of work and employment.

RN17_T08_02 | Job quality and work meaningfulness

A Longitudinal Study On Worker Voice: The Impact Of Supervisor Support Or Suppression

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This paper aims to study the effects of supervisor responses to worker voice, i.e. individual workers speaking up at work for their own interests (e.g. not being paid enough or too much work stress), on worker voice at a later time. We build on suggestions from the voice literature, which state that there has been a lack of attention for worker voice and a lack of longitudinal studies with regard to voice. We hypothesize that supervisor suppression of worker voice will decrease the likelihood of workers speaking up at a later time. Conversely, we expect that supervisor support of worker voice will have a positive long-term influence. Furthermore, we study whether the impact of the supervisor response to worker voice differs between workers based on their level of education. We presume that workers with a lower level education have had less opportunities to practice voice or voice related behavior compared to those with a higher level education and are thus less resilient after negative feedback. We therefore predict that supervisor suppression of worker voice will have a stronger negative long term effect for workers with a lower level education. The hypotheses are tested using our rich dataset, consisting of three waves of survey data collected via the Work and Politics Survey. This survey has been administered three times, between 2017 and 2020, among a representative sample of the Dutch labor force (first wave: N = 7599). This offers a unique overview of workers' voice behavior in the Netherlands.

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The Meaningfulness Of Unfree Work

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Meaningful work is considered a fundamental need in our society; it helps people to realize their personal agency, human dignity and self-respect. This paper aims to understand the meaningfulness of unfree work, such as work that is performed by recipients of social assistance benefits in sanction-backed mandatory work programmes.

The most influential meaningful work scholarship argues for the inclusion of a range of dimensions which are central to the subjective experience of meaningful work, such as craftsmanship, recognition, contribution and belonging. However, scholars in the philosophical meaningful work literature have argued that meaningfulness has also independent - normative - value beyond its value to individuals. These philosophical conceptualizations of 'objective meaningfulness' have in common that they emphasize the significance of freedom to meaningful work and suggest that people may not be able to engage in meaningful work where their autonomy is threatened, such as unfree work performed in mandatory work programmes. Based on an empirical case study on mandatory work programmes for recipients of social assistance benefits, this paper explores the relationship between objective and subjective dimensions of meaningful work.

Social Well-Being Of The Self-Employed In Russia (On The Example Of The Republic Of Bashkortostan)

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The phenomenon of self-employment in Russia has an increasing relevance, both in connection with the expansion of non-standard forms of employment, and with the search for legalizing mechanisms for informal employment. January 1, 2019 Russia started a social experiment on the application of a special "professional income tax" regime, according to which individuals have the opportunity to conduct economic activities without registering as an individual entrepreneur and paying minimal tax. These tax payers are conditionally called "registered self-employed". According to a broader interpretation, the self-employed include persons who are not employees and independently sell goods/services produced by their own and may include both informal sector workers and individual entrepreneurs. Under the new conditions, this group may also include registered self-employed people who work in parallel as an employee, "fictitious self-employed" forced to go out of staff, or entrepreneurs striving to reduce taxes. The lack of generally accepted definition, unified identification and evaluation methodology of self-employed significantly complicates the study of this social group.

The study is funded by RFBR 20-011-00934 A «Human development under the conditions of socio-labour precarization».

The report highlights the results of sociological research "Quality of employment and human development" (October - December 2020) in which we specially selected a group of self-employed respondents (404 persons and individual entrepreneurs, who sell goods/services produced by their own and have no employees). Based on the sociological indicators of the quality of employment, quality of life and human development developed by the authors, the social status and well-being of the self-employed, the nature and conditions of their work, the level of income and education, social capital, attitudes to self-development and work values are analyzed.

What is a "good" Job? An Analysis of the Experiences of Unemployed Slovenians

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In international institutions and in the academic world, the quality of jobs has become a key issue. The profusion of expressions ("good jobs", "decent work", "sustainable", "suitable", etc.) testifies to the liveliness of the debates, which nevertheless converge towards the objective of defining minimum quality standards. We contribute to these reflections starting from the experience of the unemployed: from the vantage point of the unemployed people, what do they consider to be a good or bad job? Based in in-depth interview with 15 unemployed people in Slovenia, we seek to explore ideas and visions about what a good job is, as well as we seek

to identify dynamics that shape such ideas. Our findings show that while searching for a job, unemployed people are directly confronted with the prospect of revising - and lowering - their professional expectations (in terms of professional field, salary, geography, etc.). This generates dilemmas as unemployed people are often not in a position to compare several job opportunities simultaneously, but have to choose in a situation of uncertainty (will a future offer be better?). Our analysis of these trade-offs considers the social characteristics of the unemployed interviewed and the Slovenian context shaping the unemployment experience and also what is conceived of as a good job. Finally, we discuss the implications of including concepts such as 'good jobs' in the unemployment research and point to potential ethical dilemmas involved in this. Is a job good, as long as an unemployed person thinks it is good?

RN17_T08_03 | Work prestige and fairness

Literacies Or Numeracies As Resources Of Occupational Prestige?

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Informational capitalism makes of literacies a central issue of the production processes, demanding new skills to its workers. This communication aims to analyse the paper of literacies in the development of the socioeconomic status in the late capitalism. Main findings obtained from the cross-national empirical research developed highlight that language(s) have become crucial in the current classification of labour market, in terms of wages, educational level, and in summary, occupational prestige. Results highlight the centrality of literacies and language(s) in the development of occupational prestige, and locate numeracies and other new literacies (as communication, digital or professional and entrepreneurship literacies) or intellectual capacities in a secondary and/or restricted space. These are the conclusions obtained after conducting a multiple regression and partial least squares regression (PLS) analysis of a socioeconomic index where abilities, skills and knowledge variables related to occupations are compared. The analysis uses the 1.293 occupational equivalences coming from two big occupational data bases. The first one is the International Socio-Economic Index (ISEI) of occupational status, which estimates 436 occupations from the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO). The second one comprises a wide range of the 240 abilities, skills and knowledge variables collected by the Occupational Information Network (O'Net) for the 967 occupations systematized by the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (USA).

Social Origin and Undereducation – Does the Intergenerational Transmission of Occupational Skills Compensate for Low Educational Performance?

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While much research on educational mismatches focused on overeducation – i.e. having more education than required for a job – Wiedner and Schaeffer (2020) recently show that undereducation – i.e. having less education than required – plays a more important role than the avoidance of overeducation when explaining the effect of social origin on wages. Hence, it is important to understand why employees with high status parents are more likely to access higher positions despite their lack of educational performance. Although access to vacancies via the parental social network seems to be an obvious explanation, Wiedner and Schaeffer do not find any evidence for such an effect. Although they were able to explain a part of the social origin effect by cognitive abilities, other underlying mechanisms of the effect remain unclear. I analyse one further possible explanation: The intergenerational transmission of occupational skills. As they are very specific and difficult to measure, occupational skills are usually unobserved in cognitive ability tests. However, if the effect of social origin can additionally be explained by the fact that undereducated employees from higher status parents often work in the same occupation like their parents, I assume this to be due to the intergenerational transmission of occupational skills. Analyses are based on the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) from 2000 to 2018. Germany is chosen because of its highly occupationally stratified labor market, which makes it the

most likely case to observe an effect of intergenerational transmission of occupational skills on undereducation.

Fairness Perceptions of In-Work Benefit Regulations: Evidence From a Factorial Survey in Germany

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In-work benefits are increasingly popular as a social policy programme. Their aims and effects are discussed controversially in the literature, with studies exploring their impact on alleviating poverty as well as their potential to 'normalise' precarious employment or contradictions associated with the division of unpaid caring responsibilities (e.g. Pronzato, 2015; Rooney & Gray, 2020; Rubery, 2018). Our paper presents results of a factorial survey examining fairness perceptions of in-work benefit regulations. We are particularly interested in how the social norm to work and health conditions of benefit recipients guide judgements with regard to fair benefit entitlement. The study refers to Germany's basic income support scheme ('Hartz IV'), a means-tested benefit programme that – being targeted at both unemployed and employed individuals – blurs the traditional employed/unemployed divide.
We invited a random sample of the German labour force to participate in an online-survey where we presented several short hypothetical scenarios ('vignettes') describing a fictitious recipient of in-work benefits with different attributes. Mirroring the German legislation, respondents consider higher benefit reduction rates for higher incomes as fair. The higher the income, however, the more the respondents' assessment deviate from the reduction rates set by the current legislation, suggesting that respondents reward compliance with the social norm to work and to make one's living. Physical and mental health conditions are associated with lower benefit reduction rates, confirming research on deservingness perceptions and illness. The findings contribute to the understanding of in-work benefit receipt as a specific labour market status between employment and unemployment.

RN17_T09_01 | Work and family

The Unique Environment of Third-Age Entrepreneurs. Case Study of Family Businesses in Małopolska - Owners, Nestors and Their Successors in Pre-and Post-Pandemic Reality

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The SME sector in Poland is dominated by family companies. Entrepreneurs do not operate in an economic or social vacuum. So far, the generational change in family businesses caused by the aging of the society was a very important condition for their continued business operation. Today there are more to these problems. For a year now, we have been looking at how small and medium-sized companies operating in Poland react to black swans. The problem is not only readiness for succession and intergenerational (a)symmetries. According to the data published by Forbes Polska (2021), the obstacles are labor costs, legal instability, tax rates and the uncertainty related to the COVID 19 pandemic crisis.
The aim of this presentation is to address the issue of third-age entrepreneurship which may become one of the significant determinants of ensuring a better future for the company and employees. The group of family-run company owners, senior entrepreneurs, is non-homogeneous and can be divided by the professional paths they have adopted. The group includes senior entrepreneurs who continue running their businesses and those who pass on business ownership but do not give up on the roles of advisers and mentors. In both cases, the strive to maintain the company's organizational culture can be observed. The crisis has verified the organizational culture of family businesses by enforcing rapid technological changes and remote work. How did the companies fare during the total lockdown and beyond? The presentation will attempt to answer this question on the basis of the signature qualitative research carried out between 2018 and 2021 in relation to the Małopolska family-run companies of the SME sector, in various industries.

Family Formation and Occupational Status: Penalties for Women

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Women suffer from wage and occupational penalties after main family formation events in industrialized countries. However, the situation might differ in developing countries that have different welfare systems and fertility rates. This paper evaluates the effect of family formation events on women's occupational status, which identifies their social mobility in a developing country context. Occupational mobility captures an assessment of social status change. Hence, it indicates women's vulnerability, particularly if they witness an occupational penalty after family formation events. This assessment is crucial, especially in Egypt, given the universality of marriage, high fertility rates, and women's low labor force participation. Various theories explain the penalties that women face in the labor market, namely human capital accumulation, the decline in work effort, and compensating differentials (choosing a more flexible job). This paper's research questions are: 1) How do women's careers develop after marriage and childbearing? 2) How does the effect of motherhood differ by the number of children (parity-wise effects)? 3) What is the effect of the career interruption and the experience years on the women's occupational mobility (human capital depreciation hypothesis)? We estimate fixed-effects panel models to identify the impact of marriage and childbearing on the International Socio-Economic Index of occupational status (ISEI-08) in the Egyptian labor market. The data used in the analysis is Egypt's Labor Market Panel Survey (ELMPS) for 2018, depending primarily on retrospective data. Preliminary results show that marriage and motherhood have a positive impact on women's occupational status in Egypt. This result is the opposite of the occupational penalty that women witness in industrialized countries.

Personal Assistant Of A Person With Disabilities As A Type Of New Labour Relations. Can The Trajectory Of Precarity Be Interrupted?

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We focus on new labour relations that have emerged due to the development of personal assistance (PA) services for people with disabilities (PwD). This is a consequence of dissemination of the ideology and policy of independent living and adoption by the UN of the CRPD . In some countries (Norway), availability of PA services is a human right for certain categories of PwD. In Poland, these services are only in the initial phase of development. The development of PA is in line with the postulates of de-institutionalization, de-medicalization and de-professionalization of support services, as well as with demands of PwD fighting for subjectivity, dignity and equal rights. New employee relationships related to the provision of services have emerged (PA's employer may be a PwD, agency, commune, non-governmental organization). The work of an assistant is difficult, emotionally exhausting and relatively low-paid. Thus, even in countries with advanced services (Norway), assistants often belong to groups subject to various forms of exclusion. This is an occupation that is poorly represented in trade unions. However, in Norway, the Covid crisis revealed that these people are essential workers worthy of recognition.

We argue that empowerment of PwD (through PA service) without work related security for assistants leads to forms of precarious work, creates new hierarchies based on social inequalities. However, the Covid crisis might affect further trajectory of labour relations related to PA services. Conclusions are formulated on the basis of empirical research carried out in Poland and Norway, a project financed by Norway grant.

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RN18 | Sociology of Communications and Media Research

RN18_T01_01 | Datafication, Algorithm and Performance

Quantified Self Apps: Performance, Datification, and Medicalization

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The aim of this study was to investigate whether features of neoliberal society are present in apps for diet and mental wellbeing. The four components identified were: 1) quantification (i.e., the growing trend of using numbers to describe phenomena), 2) medicalization (i.e., the transformation of normal conditions into pathological ones), 3) gamification (i.e., the ludification of boring activities), and 4) emphasis on performance (i.e., the dominance of strategic actions and competition in everyday life). We performed content analysis on the texts, the design, and a selection of reviews of three apps for dieting (which were the most downloaded ones at the time of the study) and two apps for mental wellbeing (which were selected for their specific content). Our analysis indicated that the four components were present in the studied apps. Therefore, these characteristics could become part of a framework for analysis and social research in the context of digital health, consumption, and neoliberalism. The study yielded the following main findings: a) the apps reduced social complexity, and the social determinants of health related to obesity and mental illness were hidden; b) the apps were particularly coherent when considering individual needs separate from the social context and when emphasizing the neoliberal characteristics of contemporary society; and c) the apps focused on people taking responsibility for their own health.

Epistemic Media: Their History and Relations to Subjectivity

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In this article I wish to offer the notion of epistemic media as a theoretical concept. This refers to media forms and media practices geared primarily not for communication but for rendering data and information into knowledge. Epistemic media is historically contingent as it emerges with modernity. As media were developed to serve as epistemic devices in an increasingly rationalized society, they also opened up a space to know not just objective reality but the self. Epistemic media became entwined with the emergence of subjectivity, the ability to use reason to form a free and authentic self. Exploring a few case-studies of epistemic media, in particular double-entry bookkeeping, and drawing on the notions of cultural techniques and media practice, the article offers a preliminary exploration into epistemic media and it relations to the emergence of subjectivity. Finally, the article explores the ramification of digital platforms, big data, and algorithms as epistemic media to subjectivity, arguing that algorithmic knowledge renders reflection redundant and so undermines the construction of subjectivity.

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Agency In The Age Of Datafication

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Recently, the relation between structures of datafication and the role of user agency has become a primary concern within the field of digital sociology (Bucher, 2018; Neff and Nagy, 2018; Ytre -Arne and Das, 2020). This issue is deeply intertwined with how to encompass user agency in a wider research framework regarding the study of algorithmic media (Lomborg and Kapsch, 2020; Siles et al., 2019), which remains a subject of intense debate (Livingstone, 2019). Drawing on a critical synthesis of recent literature focused on critiques of datafication and rooted in communication and media scholarship, this paper aims to critically discuss how agency can be taken into account in the study of the relationship between algorithmic media and individuals, and the ways in which user agency can be conceptualized and used to explore the unfolding of digital platforms in everyday life. Indeed, while algorithms have often been

considered as black boxes (Pasquale, 2015), recently scholars have argued for the merits of going beyond the epistemological limit of the black box metaphor (Bucher, 2016; Bonini and Gandini, 2020), and also for the necessity to include users and agency in wider analytical framework regarding algorithmic media (Risi et al, 2020). Given that to date there has been little agreement on how to do so, this paper ought to make an important contribution to the field of critical algorithm studies and provide an opportunity to advance our understanding of the relationship between users and algorithmic media, and of the unfolding of these technological structures within social reality.

Practical Sense and Algorithm: Embodying Algorithmic Imaginary, Incorporating Habituses in Technology

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Central to the reflection on algorithms in use (Aragona, et.al 2020) are concepts of experience and learning, and the link between them. Accordingly, algorithms constitute a history made thing – history of users' practices, developers, economic relationships underlying their development, forms of rationality. Likewise, experience and learning are central to the notion of habitus (Bourdieu 1998), that is the history made body expressing both the social agents "having experienced" and "making experience" of a practice. From this standpoint, the engine of social action lies in the encounter between these two histories, whose relationship modifies in turn both elements. The algorithm settles the user's "space of possibilities", structuring his experience and being incorporated in his practical sense. In turn, the user's dispositions orient his algorithm-based practices, being deposited in the "practical memory" of the algorithm itself.

Such theoretical discussion grounds on empirical results from a Milan-based enactive ethnography of app-mediated food-delivery work. Zooming on moments when the algorithm agency become manifest, such as the notification of the gig acceptance/refusal, the fieldwork stresses that riders' algorithmic imaginary (Bucher 2018) leads to specific ways to unfold the job. Yet, different algorithmic imaginaries have been observed in any groups of workers and not in others, resulting from a certain practical sense of the work and from different social trajectories. Addressing the heterogeneity of

riders' experience and learning, habitus and capitals, this contribute aims to dialogue with notions as entanglement (Introna 2016) and sociomateriality (Orlikowski, Scott 2008) to explore the way in which people experience algorithms.

RN18_T01_02 | Media, Pandemic and Crisis I

Critical Perspective on Brands' Communication in Advertising Campaigns during the Pandemic

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During the pandemic, the worldwide society has faced not only an unexpected medical crisis, but also a media crisis. This happens in various areas of media industries, including journalism, advertising, public relations. This paper reveals the way brands trigger a collective movement in advertising to offer social and psychological solutions, by taking advantages of consumers' fears during the pandemic. Advertising discourse has been refined in order to deal with such pressure and encourage consumerism. In the middle of the medical and media crisis, brands anticipated consumers' reactions and their chaotic consumption. The usual emphasis on the relationship between brand, product and consumers turns into brand reconfiguration as an archetype of caregiver or saviour. Specifically, this paper focuses on brands' role in helping people to cope with the new situation briefly summarized as de-socialization, insecurity and lack of perspective. The present research underlines the extent to which brands reconsider their discourse during the pandemic in terms of topic, consumers' lifestyle changes, medical landmarks, needs. Moreover, this paper aims to reveal how brands manage their capital by discovering new added values, associations or adjustments of the initial image. Therefore, the analysis stands for the best research method meant to unfold tactics of brands' communication, their relationship with consumers and innovative techniques of conveying a powerful message. The research was conducted on a corpus of advertisements running between April 2020 and February 2021 on TV and Youtube. Commercials belonging to various product categories were selected

according to mandatory criteria for reconfigurating the advertising discourse. Subsequently, the main hypothesis is the following: exploiting fears of consumers, but also consumerism, brands portrayed as caregivers or saviour in their advertising discourse.

From the Field to the Desk: Collaborative Visual Research During a Pandemic

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Participatory video (PV) is a tool, a method, a process and vehicle for change, depending on its use. For the development practitioner, PV is "a set of techniques to involve a group or community in shaping and creating their own film" (Lunch and Lunch, 2006:10). For the researcher, it provides the opportunity to "look alongside" instead of "looking at" research subjects (Kindon, 2003:143). Emerging from bottom-up frameworks of development communication for social change, PV has found its way into academia equally as a tool for social research as it is a subject of research.

This paper narrates how PV is employed in remotely training university based researchers in Benin and Burkina Faso. Exploring themes of public health, development as well as media and communications, the paper discusses dynamics of participatory and collaborative visual knowledge production during the Covid-19 pandemic that has brought on location workshops to a grinding halt.

Implicit in the idea of PV are deconstruction of hierarchies, demystification of technology and decolonisation of information regimes. Techniques of this action oriented process have, however, hitherto been designed for collaborative activities where participants, physically present together, collectively and methodically work towards democratising knowledge. Immobility during the pandemic has generated unprecedented and fundamental challenges for PV. But it has also provided opportunities to test new ways of designing and executing participatory research projects.

This paper highlights the challenges and opportunities of long distance learning that researchers from Finland, Malta, Benin and Burkina Faso face while collaborating in a participatory visual research project.

Sociality at a Distance: Understanding the Role of Digital Media During the Covid-19 Lockdown

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The Covid-19 pandemic interrupted everyday life and forced national governments to implement a series of significant restrictions on movement outside the home. Affecting all social areas (education, work, entertainment, etc.), confinement has drastically reshaped the lives of many people around the world and intensified the presence of digital media in their domestic environment. In order to reflect on experiences of "being at home" and to fully understand the sociocultural implications of Covid-19, this paper focus on the usage of digital media among university students during the lockdown. In particular, it attempts to answer the following research questions: 1) What are the forms of social connections, mediated or not, developed during the lockdown?; 2) What is the role played by digital media in managing social relations in a time of quarantine? To this aim, we adopted a critical perspective and conducted a qualitative analysis of 150 solicited diaries written by Italian undergraduate students for a five-week period. The findings showed a frequent use of online platforms as a coping tool for overcoming the lockdown limits by maintaining contact with friends. Secondly, they indicated the presence of new forms of socializing, such as an online aperitif with friends or co-watching of movies and TV series. Thirdly, they highlighted the rediscovery of traditional forms of family conviviality, such as cooking together, supported by online video tutorials. Fourth, they showed no changes in terms of critical awareness of digital media social functions.

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Political Polarization During the COVID-19 Crisis on Twitter. A Case of Spain.

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The unexpected COVID-19 crisis forced the Spanish government to decree the state of alarm. This announcement, which was made by a newly formed coalition government consequence of a strong division of voting opinion, supposed the beginning of a strong debate on Twitter about the management of this new government. The aims of this study are the following: (1) to detect and measure the political polarization during the online debate on Twitter towards the Spanish government; (2) to identify bots according to their political affinity and to know their role in the development of this debate and polarization; (3) to detect and analyse the hot topics during the debate as well as their influence in the phenomenon of polarization. To accomplish that, we downloaded our dataset from the Twitter API and machine learning algorithms were applied in order to label all tweets as supporters, neutral or detractors towards the Spanish government. We applied the polarization measure JDJ (Guevara et al., 2020), the bot detection algorithm tweetbotornot (Kearny, 2020) and machine learning algorithms to detect the political communication style of those tweets produced by bots. Furthermore, to detect the hot-topics we applied the Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) algorithm. Preliminary results show the presence of political polarization stressed by the role of bots during the debate on Twitter towards a few important topics such as economy, crisis or health.

RN18_T02_01 | Digital Networks, Drones and Digital Platforms

Drones, Citizens And The Abandoned City: Enquiring The Re-Appropriation Of Public Airspace

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The city of Rome presents many examples of dismissed buildings as well as geographical and territorial abuse - the so-called ecomostri but also abandoned buildings or unfinished architectural complexes – condemned, over the years, by many citizens' associations and grassroots activist groups.
In this context, this paper aims to enquire about the physical and cognitive re-appropriation of dismissed urban areas by citizens and/or grassroots movements (also) through the use of commercial drones.
This work is part of a larger on-going project concerning the analysis of drone technology in the public airspace. It intends to investigate the relationship between this technology and civic participation, i.e. the process of re-appropriation of the medium for collective purposes, starting from the perception of public space as an "intersection of air and ground" (Tuck 2018).
Following the analysis of Caren Kaplan and Lisa Parks, the theoretical premise is that drones contribute to the design and production of airspace and, consequently, to the production of different temporalities (Jackman 2019). Therefore, at this exploratory stage, the research will focus mainly on the use of a commercial drone in those dismissed urban areas, through auto-technography (Hildebrand 2019, 2020). In this sense, the researcher is both researcher and an active citizen, who experience the re-appropriation of the public airspace thanks to drone technology.
The data collected will be used to create a questionnaire, to be administered to participants (activists and citizen groups) in the second phase of the research.

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Critical Analysis Of Russian Digital Environment: Between Global Platforms And Local Superapps

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The paper (with the support of Russian Foundation for Basic Research grant 20-011-00371) deals with the platformization of society and considers its different ways. The authors take the Russian internet environment as a case of conflation of globalization and localization tendencies.

The authors draw on critical theory of the internet. Owners of global platforms are considered as digital power actors implementing strategies to concentrate and convert «digital capital», which is symbolic and arbitrary, into economic one. These actors attract Internet users' attention and transform it into «digital labour» via exploiting various needs, some of which are artificially induced to encourage spending more time on the platform.

The authors pay attention to the phenomenon of «superapps», which have become widespread in the Asian market, as well as in Russia. Some major Russian Internet companies (Yandex, VK) and banks (Sber, Tinkoff) have already entered this market and claimed to compete with global platforms.

Superapps combine real (e.g. food delivery) and virtual (e.g. online movie watching) services in one application, so users don't have to switch between different platforms. The attention of users, thus, became the object of competition between the major local and global actors. And former ones have an advantage by applying a «one-window» approach and understanding of local habits.

Some crucial problems need to be critically analyzed. The first is that users are treated as digital labour power to be exploited. The second is small businesses have to enter these platforms and partly give up their independence so as not to lose their clients. The third is the dependence of Russian platforms on government power that poses risks of strengthening surveillance and censorship online.

From Incivility to Flaming in Digital Social Media: A Scientific Literature Review.

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In the last two decades, digital networks have profoundly transformed social and political communication. The emergence of these technologies has enhanced the digitally mediated debate between citizens and other social and political agents. It is in these virtual spaces where the speeches seem to move further away from polarization, to become uncivil, according to some academics, hate speech, according to others, or inflammatory speech. The main goal of this presentation is to provide a conceptualization of these phenomena as well as their main characteristics. For this, the papers published in scientific journals have been selected based, on the one hand, on the highest number of citations obtained until 2021 and, secondly, on the highest impact index of the publication in the same year. The analysis points to the continuity of the lack of conceptual consensus among academics as indicated by Hughey and Daniels (2013). In addition, there is also a lack of agreement on who are the social agents (traditional, such as politicians and journalists- or citizens) who spread this type of discourse the most. Finally, various studies warn that the algorithms used in the analysis of social networks do not allow us to capture nuances, jokes and intentions of Internet users so that the final delimitation of the phenomenon depends on the intervention of the researcher.

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RN18_T02_02 | Media, Pandemic and Crisis II

Informational Disorder and Pandemic Emergency. Offer and Demand of Health Communication in Italy

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In the contemporary fragmentary media ecology, together with official health information, more visibility is given also to alternative information, to which the spread of the web and social media has guaranteed a wider audience. The radical changes caused by the Covid-19 pandemic have placed healthcare systems at the core of public debate. Our paper is aimed at analysing usage dynamics of digital technologies on two fronts: demand and offer of health information. Using data from several Reports on Italian citizens' informational needs (Ministry of Health, Censis-Centre of studies for Social Investments, Authority for Protection in Communication), our attempt will be to understand how both health institutions and users redefine their space in the Net. Do more opportunities to access information on one's health tangibly allow people to use this knowledge more effectively? Has digitalization in health communication transformed health professionals into 3.0 opinion leaders?

Data will show how the problem of sources is gaining a dimension that is central and critical at the same time. Easy and immediate access to information on the net risks to contribute increasing uncertainty in the field of health information. In the face of disintermediation as a resource, it is evident the need for re-intermediation as certainty. Disintermediation, infact, does not win when individual and collective needs become more demanding and pressing. In situations of emergency, in particular, people ask for certified information. The danger of information overload, felt by the audience, seems to have spontaneously oriented towards authoritative information channels. This renewed demand for hierarchy of the sources reveals a new economy of attention of the audience.

Getting Along With The Crisis? - The Impact Of Covid19 On Media Use

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The worldwide Covid19-pandemic necessitated government-mandated measures, which reduced physical activity and social contact. Social distancing has shifted communication with colleagues and friends to the digital realm which enlarged digital stress in everyday life to a certain degree.

As part of a panel study dealing with digital stress and ways to use digital media and technologies in a healthy fashion, the current effects of the German lockdown were examined qualitatively. We are investigating when users experience digital stress, how they deal with it, and what approaches they chose to circumvent it. The data were collected via media diaries, which were kept by the participants. Afterwards, semi-structured interviews and group discussions were conducted, for which the media diaries were the basis.

Our research shows that attitudes towards media, patterns of media use and contexts of communication changed drastically during the pandemic. Firstly, people are getting more comfortable with communicating with others by digital means. In lockdown mode things like video-calls and voice-messages resemble most closely established forms of face-to-face communication. This process reduces intentionally and unintentionally critical attitudes towards media. Secondly, selected dimensions of media literacy of previously less media-savvy people are increasing. Especially the elderly needed to adopt to new communication technologies in order to overcome isolation (e.g. digital tea parties). Lastly, the benefits of flexible working arrangements and related media repertoires became apparent for workers and employers. Because from the perspective of the users especially these occupational contexts help to get along communicatively with the consequences of the pandemic.

In our paper we would like to present our empirical findings and discuss their theoretical and practical implications when considering digital stress.

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"Testing News Users' Ability to Detect and Tendency to Share Misinformation on Covid-19"

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The Covid-19 pandemic has multiplied the public dissemination of false content on a global scale. Over the last few years, mis- and disinformation phenomena and the so-called "fake news" (Tandoc Jr et al., 2018) have been widely studied in the framework of different news contexts, such as the U.S. presidential elections, the Brexit referendum, and the world summit on climate change, so on. However, none of these cases is comparable in dimension to the mis- and disinformation detected during the Covid-19 pandemic (Brennen et al., 2020). This presentation deepens the existing theory on information disorders by providing, through an experimental methodology, new empirical evidence on the dynamics of spreading health-related hoaxes and false content in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. Our research shows an experiment about actions and decisions of digital media users when verifying news about the pandemic and, eventually, sharing them on their social media profiles. It presents the results of our RRSSalud project, based on a diversified sample of digital news users in Spain (n = 1000). The study focuses on exploring the ability to distinguish false and true content from 20 publications about health issues of Covid-19. These results are analyzed in light of the different socio-demographic profiles of participants. Finally, based on a dataset of hoaxes about Covid-19 in Spain developed by the same research team (Salaverría et al., 2020), this study examines the correlation between actions, participants and the hoaxes about Covid-19.

Infodemic Or Public Interest? Italian Newspapers And The Simplification Of Messages On Covid-19

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The aim of this talk is to study news narratives on the COVID-19 pandemic in Italy, taking as my point of departure the accusation against media outlets worldwide—made by scholars and institutions such as the WHO—for causing a drift defined as "infodemia": an overabundance of news items in circulation that are not properly verified or are deliberately misleading. In the context of the pandemic, media in Italy as elsewhere were consequently accused of oversimplifying messages coming from the scientific community and experts, creating effects such as undue alarmism in the population. I will assess the accuracy of this accusation by analyzing articles published in Italian news outlets, focusing specifically on elements in news narratives that lend themselves, by their very conformation, to the highest degree of simplification: namely, headlines and ancillary content such as teasers appearing in social networks. As I will show, even in the context of the pandemic, distinctions must be made between illicit journalistic simplifications, which border on unfounded news, and simplifications that, on the contrary, allow content in the public interest to reach a higher number of readers, thus heightening the level of awareness of pandemic-related issues. My thesis is that in the context of the public digital sphere, linguistic and conceptual simplification is sometimes necessary, and that it is therefore appropriate to distinguish between cases that produce beneficial effects for the public understanding of a phenomenon such as COVID-19 from those that can be classified as infodemia.

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RN18_T03_01 | Digital Labour

Riders: The Role Of Media In The Labour Regulation Of The Food Delivery Collective

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This communication analyses the media thesis expounded by different Spanish media in the labour regulation of the food delivery collective -known as "riders" in Spain- taking into consideration their respective ideological positions. The so-called "Rider Law" force digital platforms such as Glovo, Deliveroo or Just Eat –among others- to hire their workers, proposing an alternative model to their current condition of self-employed workers. The treatment of such labour regulation is generating a deep debate among the social agents involved, which is transcending to society thanks to the media coverage and becoming a topic of interest for the public opinion (Noelle-Neuman, 2003). This communication summarizes the main results obtained after conducting a critical discourse analysis (CDA) (Van Dijk, 2004, 2011) in a selection of new items collected from the three main Spanish newspapers with a national scope and which confront an opposite ideology: ABC (right), El País (left) and El Confidencial (liberal) for the period comprised among 2018-2020. The analysis shows the ideological polarization of media in evaluating the different solutions given by the social agents in the resolution of this particular labour conflict.

Free but Precarious As a Butterfly: Delivery Workers' Attachment to Motorcycles and Search for Respect at Work

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Particularly with Covid-19, motorcycle couriers have become more visible as they deliver online grocery shopping for those who can stay at home. Based on a field study with delivery workers in Istanbul, we investigate what drives delivery workers and how they evaluate their labour conditions. Our findings suggest that delivery workers love their motorcycles as vehicles of power and freedom in an alienating social context. In a worsening economy with high national unemployment rates and youth unemployment, delivery work becomes a viable option, especially for young male persons. This type of work is relatively easy-to-find, providing an income higher than the minimum wage. Yet, the illusion of freedom is shattered with the couriers' encounters with employers, customers and other drivers on the road. Motorcycle couriers are regularly subjected to different types of violence, such as disrespect and intentional misbehaviour from customers, are stigmatized by other drivers, and are left unprotected by their employers who fail to provide the necessary protective equipment such as helmets. Employers also fail to provide adequate insurance, leading to precarity. Although they are digitally tracked second by second, algorithmic surveillance does not seem to be the main problem for delivery workers. The quest for respect and recognition overwhelms the increasing time pressure, poor physical conditions and high bodily risks. Workers' practices to game the algorithms, informal practices of solidarity in the workplace and the recent unionization attempts suggest hints of resistance and reform in this sector.

Entering the Hidden Abode: the Labour Process in four Slovene Digital Newsrooms

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Our study explores the changing labour process in Slovene digital newsrooms. We focus on the role of digital technologies in the following aspects of the labour process: separating conception and execution, differentiation of the labour process and shifting division of labour, techniques to increase labour productivity, degree of autonomy of newsworkers vs. management control as well as changing skill requirements.

To explore these questions we use two methods: the first is analysis of news media annual reports and other equivalent forms of publicly available documents. The second are interviews with 38 newsworkers and management staff online news media organisations in Slovenia. In addition to journalists and editors, our study includes representatives of marketing and sales, IT, analytics and social media departments within news media.

Some of the main findings of our research are:

1. Division of labour is becoming more flexible. Journalists have been burdened with additional tasks while the number of technical and support staff has been reduced.

2. New profiles of newsworkers are emerging in the digital environment to perform tasks related to social media and analytics.

3. Diversification of products in some media is leading to new skill requirements and is further blurring the divide between the business and editorial aspect of news media.

4. Journalists are being individualised in the digital environment, especially through the use of social media. Acknowledging the precarious nature of their employment many of them see social media as a way to promote their personal "brand".

5. Metrics have been incorporated into the labour process to a significant degree and are impacting daily routines of news selection and categorization.

Idealistic Rejection Vs. Curated Intimacy. Freelance Creative Labour and Digital Networking

Lou Therese Brandner

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My contribution focuses on the relationship between creative freelancers and digital platforms regarding networking practices. An emphasis on self-reliance, flexibility and entrepreneurialism renders freelance creative workers "pioneers of the new economy" (Boltanski & Chiapello, 2005; McRobbie, 2004). In highly relational, project-based environments, their main way to find professional opportunities are social relationships. Inside a network sociality (Wittel, 2001), digital platforms present an essential tool for success as self-branding has become an explicit form of labour (Gandini, 2016; Hearn, 2008).

The analysis of 31 interviews with creative freelancers in Rome and Berlin shows that some respondents reject digital networking, as in their perception it does not create "real", "authentic" relationships. They hold highly idealistic views of their professional relationships. The rejection of digital technology becomes part of a "romantic", "against the current" self-identity they actively construct (cf. Giddens, 1991). Other respondents embrace digital networking specifically as an instrument to bond on a more intimate level with potential clients and collaborators. They utilise their social media profiles to 1) convey an artistic, professional persona, marketing an entrepreneurial ethos (Bandinelli & Arvidsson, 2012) and to 2) generate a form of curated intimacy, concealing the networking purpose of their profiles with seemingly private insights.

Both perspectives ultimately illustrate how deeply intertwined the personalities and private lives of creative freelancers are with their professional practices. The relationship between digital space and social capital appears to be shifting, with social media platforms explicitly serving the purpose of "bonding" (cf. Putnam, 2000) with professionally valuable contacts.

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RN18_T03_02 | Public Sphere and Political Communication

Understanding Public Distrust in Legacy Media in Time of Crisis. Results From One Qualitative and Two Quantitative Surveys in Belgium

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Drawing on two multiwave quantitative surveys realized among representative samples of the Belgian populations between March 2020 and November 2020 (N=2977;2565;2162) & N=1014;1016) and on 30 qualitative interviews realized with Belgians who openly distrust legacy media and believe in constipations theories about the Covid-19 pandemics, this paper will analyze the way in which French-speaking Belgians informed themselves throughout the first year of the COVID-19 crisis and their assessment of the role of traditional media in the fight against the epidemic.

Different variables were questioned within the quantitative surveys (level of confidence in the different sources of information, frequency of consultation of traditional media and social media, adherence to pandemic control measures and vaccination, belief in conspiracy theories, level of anxiety) making it possible to identify four different informational vulnerability profiles (Kleis Nielsen et al.2020). The quantitative multi-wave analysis also revealed a significant increase in mistrust of the traditional news media growing through the pandemic. This mistrust was also illustrated in Belgium by a controversy on the complacency of the media towards political and economic power launched by the diffusion of a critical documentary which had a very important diffusion in Belgium on different social media (more than 1 million views out of 4 million inhabitants). The results of the qualitative survey will allow us to develop a comprehensive analysis of this phenomenon of mistrust towards traditional media. It will also allow us to critically asses how the role of information legacy media in society has evolve at a time when the circulation of information in society has been profoundly modified by the massification of the use of social networks.

Micro-targeting and Content Tailoring rather than a Public Agenda of Governance; on the electoral success of the low-budget extremist AUR Party in Romania

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Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania

The aim of this paper is to analyze the online content regime of message tailoring based on micro-targeting; that contributed to the unexpected success of the new extremist political party AUR in Romania. This political party came into being just two years prior to the parliamentary elections and had the smallest budget from all the political parties running. We hypothesize that by means of tailoring contents to expectations, AUR has groomed the fears and fantasies of their community. The messages, tailored to fears related to the Covid 19 context, managed to mobilize enough people and win them ten percent of the seats in the Romanian Parliament. In this presentation we analyze the very process of tailoring messages to expectations, rather than to a public agenda of governance.We employ content analysis of political messages of AUR party in the pre-electoral as well as the electoral period. We corroborate this analysis with a critical discourse analysis of the statements of the party leaders on their aims and strategies. We draw attention to the similarities of practice between the AUR party and the Veles Macedonia fake-news internet marketing enterprises. We conclude that the most problematic development of this content regime is the lack of a public service governance project amid these emerging political communication practices.

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Managing Political Pressure as a form of Expertise: El País journalists during the Catalan Crisis

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Using multiple interviews with current and former journalists at El País, this article adopts a field theory approach to reconstructs how the Catalan crisis became a challenge to one of Europe's legacy papers, hampering journalists' ability to maintain and project their status as experts and professionals. Traditionally a center-left daily, El País positioned itself as a strong and uncompromising voice against Catalan secessionism, mirroring the official position of the Spanish conservative government and Monarchy and surprising many observers. This article shows that much of the El País newsroom saw this uncompromising line as incompatible with the tradition of the paper, in both substantive and professional terms, and as creating serious challenges to their professional credibility. The article shows that a) journalists expect having to deal with political pressure and view this as an integral part of their job, that is, it is an aspect of their journalistic expertise built in interaction with colleagues, sources, superiors and subordinates; b) editors emerge as mediators between the field of power and the field of journalism, translating external pressure into professional advice in the newsroom; c) In times of political crisis this pressure can become too overt, resulting in a breakdown of journalist's ability to preserve their professional identity and project it to the public.

RN18_T04_01 | Media, New Nationalism and Authoritarianism I

How Did the Far-fight Coopt a Controversial Therapy Against Covid-19: a Discourse and Network Analysis on Twitter

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We propose to trace and analyze both the networks of actors and the discourses mobilized in the controversy on Twitter around French Professor Didier Raoult and his failed treatment against Covid-19 based on the use of Hydroxychloroquine (HCQ). We implemented a sophisticated and innovative research method that consists in applying a network analysis combined with a lexicometric analysis to a corpus of 1.2 million tweets. We show that the controversy on Twitter was rhythmed by the dominant media that offered Professor Raoult a platform for his dubious proposal. In addition, a multitude of political actors were involved in the discussion promoting their own agenda. This is the case of the French government, that aimed to justify its management of the crisis, but also groups on the far right of the political spectrum. Indeed, we observed that the positioning of the different Twitter user groups was strongly polarized politically: on the one hand the supporters of Professor Raoult were grouped around accounts of extreme right-wing political figures, while the critics tend to mention personalities from the centre or the left. This also explains the presence of Trump and Bolsonaro's groups of supporters who were connected with French-speaking pro-Raoult, thereby illustrating the fact that the proposal to use HCQ to cure Covid-19 became a political issue of primary importance in the US and in Brazil in order to justify the non-interventionist policy on the face of the pandemic. Nevertheless, the arguments of some pro-Raoult addressed a real problem, the unchecked power of Big Pharma, and as such constituted a critique of the political economy of liberalism and its impasses and not simply an anti-science conspiracy theory.

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Far-Right Social Media: Exploring Political And Cultural Activism

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The proposed presentation will address two main interconnected research questions. The first refers to the content of far-right discourses and their relation to mainstream politics. This part is based on an in-depth analysis of the socio-political & cultural dimensions of such discourses as they appear on far-right websites in Greece. Emphasis is given on three interlocking systems of power indicating how social & cultural identities are (re)constructed: nation, gender, and sexuality. Attention is given to posts concerning the phenomenon of migration and therefore the reinforcement of nationalist narratives addressing the ideal national identity and national construction, the social representations of gendered identities, and the role of biological reproduction in the establishment of the nation.

The second research question refers to the examination of how the above discourses shift from the online political space to the real world. In many cases, such websites and blogs are the basis of the constitution of 'communities', which are active via social networking and the Internet. Some of these 'communities' may not exist offline in real space. The movement between the online and offline world(s) proves, however, to be particularly difficult to detect. Therefore, this research looks into the broader social and political context which (re)defines 'civil society' and 'civic space' via the online world which may be indicative of various types of transformations in political culture(s) and cultural politics.

Emotions Of Alt-right. The Affective And Neoliberal Dimension Of Platforms

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This research investigates the role digital platforms play in defining a model of neoliberal subjectivity. On the one hand, these platforms produce a sociotechnical system that guides users towards self-management complying with neoliberal doctrine; on the other hand, they create a conflictual environment with a high rate of emotional involvement which serves to convert the values traditionally identified with neoliberalism into an aggressive attack on democracy.

The alt-right offers an example of this mode of subjectification that exploits the algorithmic logic driving digital platforms to mobilize feelings such as hate, anger or frustration and to use them to reaffirm the neoliberal discourse.

RN18_T04_02 | Media, Patriarchy and Gender

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Gendered Nostalgia: Neo-Ottomanism in Islamist Women's Magazines in Turkey

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Neo-Ottomanism as a political ideology and vision has been a major component of the ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP) in Turkey, particularly since 2007. It aims to revitalize the glory of the Ottoman Empire in contemporary Turkey with a nationalist, Islamist, and predominantly patriarchal reinterpretation of history and has ultimately become a legitimation ground for authoritarian politics. Cultural reflections of neo-Ottomanism have also been widely seen in daily life, popular culture, and media, primarily in TV series and Islamist news media, newspapers, and magazines. This paper is based on the research project, which studies how neo-Ottomanism is reproduced in different Islamist women's magazines, which reach pious women from various religious, cultural, and economic backgrounds.

The research aims to understand and emphasize the creative agencies of the women editors and authors of the publications in reproducing, aestheticizing, and popularizing neo-Ottomanism. Particularly, the study asks how authors and editors of these publications visually and rhetorically mediatize nationalist historical narratives by interlacing them with Islamic nostalgia, and what the production of the discourse and mediatization process tell us about the gendered nature of neo-Ottomanism and its cultural manifestations. The first set of data is obtained from the archive research covering the period 2007-2021 of five journals representing different Islamic groups, communities, and life-styles. The paper will present and discuss a comparative textual and visual analysis of this data by means of a theoretical focus on the concepts of restorative nostalgia, aestheticization, and authenticity.

Smart Women? Consequences of The Pan/Info-demic on Female Professionals.

Silvia Pezzoli, Carlotta Bizzarri

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Starting from the answers to the questionnaire Stress, Dealing with Stress, and Experiencing Changes in Social Life during the Covid-19 Pandemic, carried out by the IPHS - Bulgaria for ISA rc36 already presented at the IVth ISA Forum of Sociology, in this contribution we widen the focus of our interest to possible future development of some women professional categories: journalists, social workers, show-workers and teachers, who answered to our questionnaire. Through in depth-interviews we investigate 4 macro Items: relation between private and work life, attitude towards technologies, changing of professional and social identity, relation to media, institution and information. Putting at the forefront both the study of the role of the information and of the mandatory usage of media technologies, we highlight 4 emerging topics from our interviews:
-if and how information has played a key role in tracing new professional and personal agencies;
-If and how media have been responsible to regulate the relation between citizens and institutions or, on the contrary, have been responsible to generate uncertainty and factionalism;
-if and how the use of media technologies for smart working lead to a higher degree of entrepreneurship or to a passive acceptance or, also, to a reluctance position;
- if and how in smart working prevails a domestification of work or a burocratization of the domestic dimension.

As sociologists, we underline tracks of empowerment developed by those women, envisioning an integrated role of the "Onlife" (Florindi, 2014) new technologies for professionals, and on the contrary, in accordance with Stéphane Haber, we evaluate if the digital revolution has absorbed capitalism and its alienation consequences, requiring us a more accurate and critical view on those phenomena.

Football, Football And More Football? What Children "Read" In The French "Youth" Written Press

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During the 2019 Women's Football World Cup, French officials have expressed the wish to see this event and its media coverage positively influence the development of "women's" football. Laura Flessel, then Minister of Sports, even hoped "that this World Cup will make many French women, especially young girls, want to put on their cleats and join the boys on the field". It must be said that French football, in spite of a federal plan of feminisation, which will be launched in 2011, has a feminisation rate of 7.4%.
The gendered marking of sporting practices raises the question of inequalities of access and practice (Davisse and Louveau, 1991). Among the resistances to the feminisation of a sport, the weight of differentiated media coverage and treatment has been identified: invisibilisation, trivialisation and sexualisation (Mennesson, 2005; Montanola, 2012). The MédiSJeu collective, which brings together historians, sociologists and linguists, has set itself the objective of analysing the dissemination and reception of differentiated models of sports among children.
This paper firstly demonstrates the relevance of using the sociology of socialisation to analyse the diffusion of models, embodied here by the French football elite, during the last six "female" and "male" World Cups (from 2010 to 2019). By focusing on the media as socialising agents, but also on the content disseminated (Darmon, 2006), we then present our methodological framework based on the quantitative analysis of a corpus made up of one title (Le Petit Quotidien (6-10 years old)) and the qualitative analysis of semi-directive interviews conducted with the editors and journalists concerned (n=6). Finally, we present the main results obtained.

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RN18_T05_01 | Media, New Nationalism and Authoritarianism II

"Innocent" Hashtags? A Cautionary Tale. The #IStandWithGreece as a Network Of Intolerance In Twitter During a Land Border Crisis.

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This study explores the hashtag #IStandWithGreece as part of meaning making processes on Twitter around a border crisis at Europe's periphery, the Greek-Turkish land-border. Adopting a network perspective, we located the most influential twitter accounts using #IStandWithGreece, the communities they formed in the micro-bloc and what other hashtags they used to communicate their views in relation to the unfolding events. This allowed the scanning of the broader ideological character of these influencers and their respective communities and by extent that of the debate around the said hashtag. The study exposes the strategic use of a seemingly innocent hashtag by certain influential actors to disseminate anti-migrant stances and restrictive ideologies that cut across national contexts of the Global North.

Free Press Under Pressure? An Empirical Look at Right-Wing Hate Targeting Journalists in Germany

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While Germany generally reaches relatively high spots in press freedom indices, with the rise of right-wing populism in Europe, and Germany in particular, devaluating attitudes and narratives toward the free press, e.g., Lügenpresse ('lying press'), have become widespread among the German public. Additionally, various violent attacks on journalists made headlines and topics of nationwide political discourse. However, systematic empirical research on this issue is scarce. Thus, to shine a light on hate targeting journalists, particularly taking into account the perspective of those affected, we held a survey (n=322) among active journalists in Germany. For our questionnaire, combining standardized closed as well as open questions, we focused on experienced hate, including the ways through which hate is transported and whether hate can be politically attributed: 82, 4 % of respondents report that perpetrators of hate targeting journalists are of the right-wing political spectrum. In addition to verbal hate (60 %), 16, 2 % of responding journalists report having been physically attacked or having received death threats (15, 8 %). The severity of experienced hate is illustrated by personal accounts which reveal the threat and intimidation journalists face. A majority of respondents fear that due to the quantity of hate the freedom of the press in Germany is in danger (62 %), another 52, 3 % consider self-censorship to avoid becoming targets of right-wing hate. We discuss our results in light of free press's role in modern democracies as well as recent research on devaluating attitudes toward the free press in Germany.

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The Privileging of Mass Media Discourse: The Refugee "Crisis" in Slovenia from the Hybrid Media System Perspective

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The prevalence of negative and stereotypical media discourse on contemporary migration—associated with the portrayal of refugees and migrants as Others, criminals and undesirables—has long been known and corroborated by most studies. However, the question of how exactly these discourses exist in the contemporary media landscape, which is determined by the online digital context and the hybrid nature of contemporary media, is mostly overlooked. In this paper, I focus on the interaction of mass media and social media in relation to the (re)production, circulation, and reception of the prevailing media discourse on the refugee "crisis" in Slovenia. Using selected case studies related to the "hybridisation" of mass media and social media from September 2015 to February 2016, when the arrival of refugees and migrants in Slovenia peaked, I find that social media content is driven by the hostile reaction to arriving refugees and migrants, legitimised by the prevailing political rhetoric, which in turn guides mass media coverage. From this perspective, social media reinforces the dominant mass media discourse privileging the voice of MPs and other politicians while marginalising other voices (e.g. NGO representatives, academics, refugees, and migrants). I argue that the contemporary online digital context does not seem to have undermined the hierarchy of traditional mass media, despite earlier overly optimistic predictions about its democratic potential.

RN18_T05_02 | New Organisations, Media Coverage and Digital Inequalities

Exploring Traffic Flows in the News Media Ecosystem: From Diversity Utopias to Legacy Media Domination

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For more than two decades the news industry is faced with instability and confusion. Within a fluid and hyper-competitive news media ecosystem (Anderson, Bell & Shirky, 2012) news organizations face dwindling revenue and declining journalistic authority -in terms of both trust and impact (Nielsen & Selva, 2019). Significant worries about the future of journalism are often mitigated by the proliferation of (non-profit) web natives which experiment with forms of civic journalism (Harlow & Salaverría, 2016; Nelson, 2019). On the other hand, research suggests that news consumption patterns reveal legacy-related benefits for well-established outlets (Arrese & Kaufmann, 2016), while algorithmic recommendations by the platforms tend to decrease diversity to news exposure (Carlson, 2017; Diakopoulos, Trielli, Stark & Mussenden, 2018).

Employing data from similarWeb (similarWeb.com), we investigate the flow of user internet traffic related to the Greek news organisations ecosystem between March – May 2019. Using the top 100 news sites by traffic as the unit of analysis, we attempt to map the relative size of attention different types of news organisations attract, as measured by clicks. Subsequently, treating the various websites as nodes forming a network, we employ Social Network Analysis to explore the connections, in terms of traffic flow exchanges, between the various sites, as well as the flows from outside toward the media ecosystem (e.g. through direct traffic, searches, social media etc.). The study contributes to the broader discussion on evolving attention patterns of news consumption and power balances between media outlets as well as between platforms and news companies.

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Themes In Media Coverage of Forced Labour

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The goal of this paper is to reflect on the themes of media coverage of forced labour (mainly modern slavery) during 2020, in Romania. It is based on a exploratory research, which focused on the online edition of main Romanian national newspapers.

The research is based on the theoretical background of Glasgow University Media School's representatives who argued that news stories tend to report the dominant social and economic interpretation, and do not challenge the logic and priorities of the social and economic order.

The main themes in the coverage of forced labour are: (1) the necessity of condemning slavery (marked by the occurrence of the word "must"); (2) slaves and workers as victims; (3) the ugly aspects of modern slavery (abominable psychical abuses, death of workers); (4) the appeal to emotion; (5) police officers and prosecutors as the main intervenient in the case of slavery and forced labour.

The word occurrence analysis leads to the conclusion that slaves are portrayed as victims rescued by the authorities. The perpetrators are not seen. Slavery is mostly associated to labour, although there are also mentions of sexual slavery and human trafficking. The component of workers' rights is present, but mainly in the case of temporary agricultural workers in Western countries, and in the case of medical workers' trade unions.

The coverage of forced labour (mainly of modern slavery) in Romanian media rely mainly on two sources of information: the press releases of national authorities and the files of police officers or prosecutors. The findings are consistent with the understanding of media as following the dominant interpretative framework of the society.

Digital Inequality, Gender and Smart Working during the First Lockdown in Italy

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Agile working, or "smart working" in common parlance, is a peculiar way of carrying out the subordinate employment relationship introduced in Italy in 2017 (Law no. 81/2017). As is now known, the Covid-19 health emergency (and the consequent measures adopted by the Italian government, see PCM of 25 February and 1 March 2020 – article 1, paragraph 1, point 7, letter a) accelerated a process that since 2017 had struggled to spread within companies.

Observing the impact of this acceleration on women's lives and in particular on conciliatory, structural and subjectively perceived aspects, was the goal of the interdisciplinary study conducted by the authors on women in smart working, through an online survey carried out from April to May 2020 (the first Italian lockdown phase).

Interesting critical evidence emerges from the research findings. Among the consequences, there is an increase in a psychophysical malaise in many respondents. The digital-driven flexible working mode seems to have simply translated into working from home, with all the difficulties that a family coexistence and the related care needs entail.

During the pandemic the great leap in digitization took place, flanked by the development of unprecedented inequalities between lives that can protect themselves and not, between the spread of fear and the demand for security, between experiences of loneliness and the demand for community support. The paper discusses some research results within the broader debate on flexible work and their relationship with digital culture and new forms of digital-driven inequality.

RN18 | Sociology of Communications and Media Research

Coping In The Culture of Connectivity: How Older People Make Sense of Living with Digital Ageism

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Based on the material from focus group interviews with thirty older (65+) non- and seldom users of digital mobile technologies between the ages of 68 and 88, this paper applies a cultural sociological lens to explore and understand how older people cope with their everyday life in the culture of connectivity (van Dijck, 2013). Culture of connectivity is understood here not only in terms of altered nature of connections and sociality and organization of social exchange based on neoliberal economic principles, but also as a profoundly ageist culture. Ageism is a form of discrimination in which individuals are judged according to age-based stereotypes or views (Rosales & Fernandez-Ardevol, 2020) that, similarly to other forms of discriminations such as racism and/or sexism, perpetuates and takes new forms in the networked information society. The paper departs from an idea that both cultural and structural forms of ageism are embedded in digital technologies and their ideological underpinnings. It applies a cultural sociological perspective that investigates the processes of meaning-making and meanings people attach to their groups and interactions (Spillman, 2020). Older people are often portrayed as digitally illiterate or technophobic and consequently marginalized targets of several digital inclusion policies. This paper explores how older (non-)users themselves navigate and negotiate everyday life in this culture, how they make sense of embedded power relations and the fact that social world in digitally networked societies is often discriminating against older people and their use and understanding of digital technologies.

RN18_T06_01 | Academia and Public Sociology

To the Happy Few: The Limits of Solidarity in the Political Economy of Scholarly Communication

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The notion of solidarity insinuates that all involved in the production of knowledge are geared towards a collective endeavour: the advancement of knowledge. In this sense, produced knowledge is to be shared freely among all. The idea of open access to scholarly publications (OA) builds upon this by being founded on the charitable ideal of a democratisation of knowledge. However, the large-scale OA manifestation such as Plan S or Projekt DEAL narrow the possibility of such solidarity. The principle underlying them is to allow for a sharing of established knowledge only to the high price of buying access to the means of establishing knowledge—a commercial market of OA for which only a few have the financial means for participation. OA, in this manifestation, embodies the cultural hegemony, allowing for a continuation of capitalist self-reward through the sharing of knowledge while ridiculing the efforts of bottom-up approaches.

I present a critical analysis of dominant and radical OA reasonings by showcasing opposing manifestations, ranging from bottom-up, small-scaling to top-down, large-scale. These cases illustrate defining culture principles underlying the different assumptions of subjects engaged in the political economy of scholarly communication. By combining theory and cases, I show that, though academia is said to be a global institution, the sharing of knowledge still operates on imperialist centre-periphery structures which disadvantage especially scholars from the Global South. The injustice found in this structure is solidified by the large-scale approach to OA which, ultimately, diminishes the capacity to reach a global sustainable information society.

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Pandemic (Side) Effects Datification of Everyday Life and Mediatization of Science

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Covid-19 pandemic can be framed as a powerful sociomaterial mixer, in which long term, 'structural' processes such as datification and mediatization produce peculiar side effects and consequences in both everyday life and the media.

This contribution proposes a theoretical convergence between STS and Media Studies. Focusing on Latour's Actor-Network, Bokwer and Star's ecological approach of Information Infrastructures and Couldry's myth of the mediated centre, a critical approach to both data and the media in the pandemic will be presented.

Covid-19 makes evident more than ever how crucial data construction, accuracy and accountability are to political and policy decision making. Datification is ambivalent and pandemic data are framed as a media ritual and a relevant background of individuals' daily routine. Classification systems and data are so openly part of ontological security that to reflect on them is very urgent. On other hand, pandemic exacerbated mediatization of science: scientists, especially virologists and epidemiologists, become media celebrities, pop icons on tv and characters of social media memes. The media logic (devoted to produce and consume celebrities) and the science logic (focused on controversy and organized skepticism) hybridize each other with unexpected consequences. Both data and science (namely, scientists) are absorbed by the logic of mediatization which configures a new media primacy in the pandemic world. New alliances between humans and non-humans are, therefore, needed to counter disinformation, conspiracy theories and re-configure ethical-informed and more inclusive sociotechnical assemblages of data and media in society.

How Does Sociology Get into Press? Exploring The Presence Of Sociological Contents In Newspapers

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This paper analyses the presence of sociology in newspapers. The main goal is to describe how the discipline appears in the press and to explore the main channels that facilitate the publication of sociological contents. We depart from the discussion on the nature of the public communication of sociology and the role of sociologists in the media. Our empirical study is based on information published by the seven newspapers with the widest circulation in Spain (both in press and online). After a detailed searching, we have created a strategic sample of 800 contents. Qualitative observations have been used for coding the contents in order to identify the main characteristics associated to sociology. We considered the format of publication (both news and opinion articles), the social issue addressed, the identification of specific projects, and the appearance of persons that are identified as sociologists. As methodological tools we have used descriptive statistics and visual maps.

Our findings show that sociology is related mostly to politics, sociocultural and religious issues. Opinions articles and columns are an important channel, not only news. The initiative of newspapers to work on projects and publications of sociological contexts is scarce. Most of the appearance of sociology in news can be attributed to the participation of individual sociologists through dissemination activities directed to the press, such us interviews and public events. Projects, publications and discussions about social issues are brought to the press by sociology professionals. The paper discusses the implications of the findings regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the discipline in mass-media and the possible channels that enhances the visibility of sociology.

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RN18_T06_02 | Populism, Conspiracy Theories and Fake News

Catalysing Dissent Against the "health Dictatorship". An Online Ethnography on Refused Knowledge Groups and Science-related Populism in Italy

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The analysis of the relationship between populism and science is a key topic within the contemproary sociological and media research agenda. Recently, Mede and Schafer (2020) have described science-related populism as a form of antagonism between ordinary people and allegedly unvirtuous academic and scientific elites. This narrative supports the adoption of an alternative epistemology where true knowledge stems from the first-hand experience of common people. Concomitantly, science-related populism often includes among its "'post-truth' repertoires of contesting epistemic authorities" (Ylä-Anttila 2018), the selection of alternative epistemic authorities.

Drawing on a 1 year digital ethnography (December 2019 – November 2020), we aim to contribute to the current debate on this emerging form of populism from a twofold perspective. First we describe the role and the relevance - triggered by the pandemic crisis (Lasco and Curato 2019) - of an understudied figure in the diffusion of science-related populism that we named "catalyst of dissent" (CoD). CoDs are public influencers (politicians or media professional) gaining the status of a reference point within a vast and heterogeneous media-ecosystem of resistance to institutional science.

Second, we will shed light on how some key resources produced, detained and disseminated by the CoDs have been appropriated by 3 Italian online Refused Scientific Knowledge Groups (RSKGs)leading to different outcomes at organizational and narrative level within these groups, and more specifically: to a populist turn in one of them

(the no 5G scene); to determinate an internal division in others (the no vax scene); and to foster the role and epistemic authority in still others (5 biological laws groups).

Information Vulnerability in Lithuania

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In a contemporary democratic society, information has not only become a "currency" that is used daily, but also the very foundation of the democratic system itself. In knowledge society, peoples's acceptance of disinformation can rapidly accumulate into a systemic vulnerability, which on its turn complicates relations between the government and the people and weakens the capacity to react to arising threats like a pandemic or foreign interference.

Information vulnerability is understood as an increased risk for people to fall victim to fake news and conspiracy theories. In times of internet trolling and social media bubbles, and after incidents like the Capitol Riots, this vulnerability, which had previously seemed obscure or trivial, is becoming ever more serious.

The presentation introduces a theoretical framework and initial findings of a research project "INFOVULN: Information Vulnerability in Lithuania", funded by the Research Council of Lithuania (grant no. S-GEV-21-7). This project aims to distinct social factors that are related to information vulnerability in Lithuania, and to prepare a tool for diagnosing it.

The presentation will introduce the conceptual framework that this research is based on, as well as the findings of a literature review concerning international studies on the topic. Finally, it will discuss the choices made while designing the questionnaire for the purposes of this study, contextualizing them in the broader context of the Lithuanian case.

Picturing A Conspiracy: How Conspiracy Theorists Reconstruct Audio-Visual Materials Into Oppositional Youtube Videos

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Conspiracy theories were once perceived as delusions of individuals on the fringes of society, but have become commonplace in mainstream culture. Today, they are produced, consumed and circulated on various online media environments. From memes on 4chan, QAnon influencers on Instagram, to flat earth or anti-vaxx videos on YouTube ,- modern-day conspiracy culture embodies compelling mediated images and narratives that are composed of various audio-visual materials. Building on Stuart Hall's encoding/decoding model (1980), and Henry Jenkins' (2012) notion of "participatory culture", we analyze these audio-visual conspiracy theories as "oppositional readings" of hegemonic truths. More concretely, we analyze how conspiracy theorists reconstruct various audio-visual (mass-media) materials into streamlined narratives on YouTube videos. Based on an in-depth qualitative analysis of 24 conspiracy theory videos, strategically selected from a larger sample of 200, we present three major categories of audio-visual narrative construction in conspiracy videos on YouTube. 1) Simulating: using fiction, religious and cultural images and narratives to render images of events otherwise invisible; 2) Deciphering: decoding hidden messages by 'closely reading' images and looking for hidden symbolism; 3) Exhibiting: exposing information, research, and images that are "hidden in plain sight" but point to conspiracy. The paper contributes to the growing body of literature on conspiracy theories by showing how they are not just texts, but should better be seen as media practices involving the recontextualizing of (mass)media material into new audio-visual conspiracy theory narratives. This shapes not just their content and form, but also their popular place in public discourse.

Transmedia Newsfaking. A Transmedia Approach to Information Disorder

Silvia Leonzi, Giovanni Ciofalo, Lorenzo Ugolini

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The aim of the paper is to better understand how contents that cause information disorder (Wardle, Derakhshan 2017), more generally called "fake news" (Zimdars, McLeod 2020), are created, structured and spread in order to share a false and/or harmful content first, and then to build and progressively reinforce a "fake transmedia franchise" able to allow false contents to survive denials.

The research starts from the analysis of theories and processes of newsmaking and their possible interpretation/corruption into the processes of "newsfaking" (authors 2018). Crossing the traditional journalistic tasks and news values, we identified the way in which newsfaking imitates and usurps the newsmaking process.

We analysed then the whole process of newsfaking through the lens of transmedia storytelling (Jenkins, 2006). What results is that the main goal of newsfaking is to activate a transmedia circuit related to fake contents (authors 2019). We identified a three stage model of "transmedia newsfaking": single/limited fake contents; fake imaginaries; fake transmedia franchise. In this last case, newsfakers launch a true "hostile takeover" to the role of mediator, which is historically a prerogative of journalists and which is one of the bastions of democracy itself.

The Covid-19 crisis reinforced on one side the strict relationship between scientific and medical communication fields and some the most well-known fake transmedia franchises (as for example the conspiracy theory concerning vaccines); on the other side it represented a plain and tragical exemplification concerning how information disorder can pollute the roots of democratic social coexistence.

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RN18_T07_01 | Media, Climate Change and Environmental Crisis

Ecoinfluencers on Instagram; Visual Activism and the Environmental Crisis

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This paper presents an ongoing digital ethnography based research among environmental activists on social media. Particularly, our focus is on Instagram accounts related to climate change, and sustainable and ecologically responsible consumption in order to analise the interwoven of personal narratives and visual imagery in these forms of digital activism.

One the one hand, we suggest that there is a hybridization between activism, consumption and lifestyle based on an emerging figure that we call 'environmental influencer' or 'ecoinfluencer'. Then, we discuss how this figure can be controversial as it merges personal concern with collective action and an emergent market, challenging prior conceptions of social movements. On the other hand, we focus on the increasing importance of visual activism in social media. Far for considering visual activism refer to concrete artistic practices in favor of certain causes, and contrary to a negative perception of the image as a banalisation of political action, our proposal, based on our observation and in-depth interviews, is that imagery plays a pedagogical role for mobilizing and engaging people in social changing processes. We conclude that ecoinfluencers represent a new form of digital activism that use Instagram visual aesthetics as part of their personal choice to contribute to the environmental cause by exposing one's own experience and example to promote a sustainable lifestyle as a political action.

Climate Change as a Present-Future Crisis Topic. The Italian Case.

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In the media sphere, the discourse on Climate Change has taken on different connotations, taking shape today as a transmedia trend topic. In recent years, the articles and services dedicated to it, often combined with the idea of "imminent catastrophe", are important items in the media agenda.

The use in the news of particular terminology and of specific frames - both in the narration of non-standard atmospheric events and in the description of protests connected with Climate Change - has determined the construction of a form of narrative seriality. The representation of the phenomenon has thus gradually acquired more and more value. It first occupied the pages of scientific discourse, progressing into the political sphere, then embracing the widespread and popular protest. "Friday for Future" is at the moment its most significant representation.

In our report we present a specific cultural context, the Italian one, in which the media have actively worked in the construction of a complex narrative linked to Climate Change. In particular, for this study, we used a specific corpus with three newspapers, analyzed in two different periods: five months in 2019 and five month in 2020.

In many cases the narrative framework that accompanies the articles contains emotional aspects linked to anxiety, fears and concerns for the future, defining a storytelling with dystopian tones, underlining the ongoing crisis.

The questions that guide our analysis are:
•What kind of narration accompanies news on Climate Change?
•What kind of terminology is used?
•What are the reference frames?
•How is the topic linked to the future?

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RN18_T07_02 | Digital Identities, Communities and Social Capital

Being Public as a Cooperative Effort. Digital Identities between Discursive Spaces

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This paper engages in the discussion about the ongoing shifts towards digital connectivity (van Dijk, 2015) of mass self communication (Castells 2009) of individual users and attempts to frame the digital communication sphere using the conceptual adjustment of Henri Lefebvre's (1991) theory of the production of space and the humanist materialism applied to communication practices (Fuchs 2019). Drawing on the qualitative data from three research projects of the authors' that deal with deliberation practices among different progressive and liberal bloggers debating current political topics in Poland, alternative discourses of drug users in the Polish deep webs, and vernacular media production of migrants to EU, we seek to demonstrate how individuals use discursive repertoires to cooperate with their audiences in effort to build their personal identities amid different discursive spaces and social media platforms affordances (Davis 2020).

This paper attempts to theorize participation in digital spaces as social performance and explores the creative component of digitally mediated being of individuals amid the constraints of the social media platforms. The digital identities are produced on the continuum of two dynamics: creation and unveiling. Both of them involve complicated relationships to the non-digital parts of identities and social functioning of the individual. We argue that the creative component of individual digital identity facilitates open participation in public spaces.

Does Proxy Internet Use Foster Digital Inclusion?: How Internet Skills Affect Engagement in Proxy Use, Internet Uses and Outcomes

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The COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the importance of digital inclusion, as participation in society is dependent on internet technologies, especially during the pandemic. This sudden transition has widened the gap between internet users and non-users, and it has accentuated the differences between users in terms of internet skills, uses, and outcomes. In this context, proxy internet use becomes particularly relevant. It encompasses practices in which users perform online activities on behalf of others, where we distinguish between proxy internet users (who perform online activities for others) and users-by-proxy (for whom activities are performed). We examine how proxy use fits into the sequential model of digital inequalities (van Deursen et al., 2017) by conducting a path analysis that tests whether proxy use mediates the effects of internet skills on internet uses and outcomes. Using nationally representative survey data (N=1,047) from Slovenia, we found positive pathways between operational and creative skills, proxy use, uses, and outcomes. Internet users with high operational and creative skills who are proxy users expand their own online engagement and associated outcomes. Conversely, creative skills are negatively associated with use-by-proxy, which, in turn, has no effect on and individual's internet uses and outcomes. The limited benefits of use-by-proxy are an important finding, especially during a pandemic: not only does physical distancing make relying on proxy users more difficult, but individuals who lack internet skills might get only limited advantages from having others perform online tasks on their behalf.

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Building Predictive Models of the Dynamics of the Development of Internet Communities

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In order to analyze the integration processes of online communities as a phenomenon that has its own nature and to reveal the immanent mechanisms of their functioning, there was conducted a study using a mix methodology based on the principles of "grounded-theory"
To collect empirical data, previously it was conducted a direct continuous observation of the interactions of participants in 12 online communities in the social networks "Facebook" and "VKontakte" for two months. For data collection there were selected the mobilizing type groups. The selection criterion was the systematic reproduction of collective agreed offline actions by the participants. After the open and axis coding procedures were implemented the full list of possible integration dynamic features was prepared.
Further, using mathematical analysis, it was obtained a hierarchical model of the indicators of the state of communities with differentiation of the levels of integrative dynamics. It was revealed that among the factors of online integration, the target and value aspects of the association come to the fore, and the degree of "hybridity" of groups (the share of offline communications in relation to online interactions of participants) was also a significant factor for integration. Presumably, the dynamics of group integration can significantly depending on the severity of this trait.

The Relationship between Political Efficacy and Offline and Online Social Capital: Results from a General Population Survey of Internet Users.

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In the era of digital communications, the relationship between political efficacy (generally defined as the belief that citizens can understand and influence politics) and social capital (generally defined as networks of relationships that sustain a sense of belonging and offer support in achieving common goals) has been studied in terms of offline and online processes. I present a study of this relationship using data from the 2016 wave of the World Internet Project in Cyprus, a general population survey of representative samples from the Greek-Cypriot and the Turkish-Cypriot communities (N=1926). A latent variable representing perceived internet-mediated political efficacy is regressed on three dimensions of offline social capital—specifically, offline bonding (spending time with relatives, friends and acquaintances), offline bridging (spending time with colleagues) and offline linking (membership in organized groups)—and three dimensions of online social capital—specifically, online bonding (using the internet to conserve relationships with family or friends), online bridging (using the internet to expand professional ties or to meet people from other occupations, lifestyles or cultures) and online linking (using the internet to connect with political parties, NGO's, public officials or social movement organizations)—in multivariate models with trust in people and institutions, digital literacy and a digital generation effect variable as key theoretical covariates. The analysis shows that different dimensions of social capital have different effects on political efficacy. Online linking social capital is the most consistent positive predictor of perceived efficacy in both communities, while measures of offline and online bridging social capital behave similarly, albeit less consistently. These findings are discussed in the context of the increasingly important role of online communications and networking in political participation.

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RN18_T08_01 | Digital Capitalism and Platform Cooperatives

Is There Any Alternative To Digital Capitalism?: The Barcelona Data Commons

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For some, data has become a form of capital, a commodity to be traded and exploited. For others, private data is undetachable from the dignity of the person, a fundamental right, and, in the words of the European Data Protection Supervisor, a social value. However, in the practise, data has become both, something to be rightfully protected by authorities, and a raw resource, necessary for the development of avant-garde technologies. Despite its technological character, data is also a social, political, historical and ideological product, and hence irreducible to a one single meaning. The way data is defined, conceptualised and instrumentalised is determining the kind of policies, technical instruments and socioeconomic solutions that are being provided to the citizens. In this paper I will explore the theoretical and sociological background underlying Barcelona's data governance strategy. For that, I will articulate this paper around two main questions: What are the genealogies, ideas, theories and concepts behind the Barcelona's distinctive model of data governance? How are the concepts of data, data rights, data ownership and data commons being defined and implemented in Barcelona? These two questions will help me to navigate and map the plethora of discussions, theories and vivid debates currently discussed in the broader academic and professional ecosystem of this representative metropolis.

Cybernetic Capitalism/Informational Politics: Rethinking the 'Neoliberal Critique' of Human Rights in the Digital Age

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How might we conceptualise the politics of human rights? In recent critical debates, scholars have argued that the contemporary human rights movement and neoliberal globalisation emerged together in the 1970s as socially and politically intertwined projects. The new human rights movement, it is argued, provided a 'narrow', individualised politics that fit neatly within neoliberalism's own atomistic imaginary.

Challenging this perspective, I suggest that the interrelations between human rights and neoliberalism might be better understood by resituating them within the so-called "information revolution" that took shape in the same decade. To do so, this paper reconceptualises the "neoliberal turn" of the 1970s as a crucial moment in the advent of cybernetic capitalism, which combines the self-regulating political economy of neoliberalism with the permeation of information technologies into capitalism's infrastructure. The value of this framework is that it foregrounds the emergence of a cybernetic conception of information – one oriented to standardisation and the fetishization of narrowly conceived but apparently objective facts – as an increasingly pervasive social and cultural logic in the contemporary world.

Drawing from the archives of Amnesty International and other human rights organisations, the paper argues that it is precisely this informational logic that the contemporary movement has embraced as it appeared, rather self-consciously, within the information age. Indeed, the human rights movement has emerged primarily as an informational project that functions by transmitting human rights information through media networks to influence elites. At the heart of this project lies a distinctive concept of information organised around reifying empirical facts about violations as 'signal' and, conversely, the exclusion of politics as 'noise.' The result, I conclude, has been the depoliticisation of human rights.

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Perspectives on Value and their Implications for Understanding Digital Monopolies

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Explaining digital platforms in Marxian terms has had its challenges, especially in the realm of free-of-charge online platforms such as Google and Facebook. The use value and exchange value, commodity and price seem to have no direct association. This sparked many theoretical discussions on how value is created and extracted, with contending perspectives looking at profit from exploited labour, rent from intellectual property or financial speculation as the ultimate sources of value. Perhaps the most popular and widespread has been the (digital) labour theory of value arguing that time spent on digital platforms creates value for platform owners. This approach sharpens our ability to comprehend commodification of user activities but it also hinders theorising circulation and financialization. While close textual reading of Marx's work provides plenty of evidence that he discussed value in subtly different ways, his theoretical project remained unfinished making integration of digital platforms within that framework difficult. The complexity of value is evident in renewed interest towards re-defining what value is (e.g. Mazzucato, 2018; Pitts, 2021). We argue that value-form approaches (e.g. Bonefeld, 2014; Heinrich, 2009; Murray, 2016) enable us to understand digital capitalist monopolies best. Within this framework, labour is still the source of value, but the association of value with price cannot be explained directly with labour time. Instead, money and determination of social forms play a more prominent role. Such an approach is better equipped for developing a Marxian theory of the unity of production and circulation on digital platforms that leads to (financialised) monopolies.

Scaling Platform Cooperatives: Alternative Pathways and Structure?

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Platform cooperativism has emerged as a response to "Sharing economy" platforms. Against models that extract data, value, and resources, emerging platform cooperatives are trying to reconcile economic viability with social, political and environmental values. They do so through mutualistic practices and alliances by blending horizontal organizational models coming from the Social and Solidarity Economy—the collective ownership and decision-making of the members of the cooperative— with the use of FLOSS from the digital commons. Previous research has shown that platform cooperatives usually opt for democratic governance and sustainable economic models compared to "unicorn" platforms. Unlike those, they do not follow a "growth-before-profit" strategy backed by venture-capital investments to gain as many users as quickly as possible and thus try to benefit from network effects. Nonetheless they still need to achieve a critical mass to be operating in the long-term. What does scaling entail for a platform without market dominance as the ultimate goal? To answer this question, I conducted an ethnography of two platform cooperatives deployed in Catalonia.

One of the findings of this research is the importance of the territorial approach of platform cooperatives embedded in open structures. With the help of member-users deciding where and how to deploy the activity, they acquire a nuanced understanding of the different needs and patterns of use depending on the locations. Being part of an umbrella organization through which they mutualize the software and knowledge, these platform cooperatives may opt for combining different pathways towards scaling, looking not only at their viabilty but also their impact.

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RN18_T08_02 | Digital Activism and Social Movements

Digital Collective Action on Facebook by the Unions, Associations and Social Movements in the Sector of Arts and Culture in Pandemic Times in Portugal

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Times have been tough for the sector of arts and culture throughout the current century in Portugal. Some years ago, it was the financial crisis and the troika's intervention. Now, with the pandemic. Inclusively, this is the sector where we found the highest levels of precariousness.

With the pandemic, the weak working conditions, labour rights, and social protection of these workers became evident (Quintela e Rodrigues, 2020; Borges, 2020). In this context, the Internet gained prominence for the dissemination and sharing of artistic contents, as an act of collective solidarity, but also as a field of reflection, struggle and claims on the Revision of the Arts Support Model, the Statute of Professionals in the Cultural Field and the need of a Social Protection System.

This communication aims to understand how all the actors in the sector – classical unions, which have undergone a major process of restructuration in recent years, other organisations, like professional associations and co-ops, and social movements – use Facebook according to four axes: the objective(s) that underlie this Internet presence; if it is a way to foster (new) forms of social participation and networked unionism (Marques Alves and Levezinho, 2014); if there is an increasingly articulated cooperation between the different actors; and if this presence explores the potential of the web 2.0 (O'Reilly, 2005) as a way to reach the traditional media space and recover the "old" forms of struggle and social mobilisation. For these purposes, we analysed their publications in this social media in the last year.

The Other Side of the Story: Unravelling Activists' Experiences with Media Covering Grassroots Collectives

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This article presents findings from an empirical study aimed at recording activists' own experiences, understandings and critiques of the way that Greek mainstream media covered the grassroots collectives they participated. Despite their important role, activists' own accounts of their experiences with media rarely find a place in academic research. On the contrary, research on this complex relationship focuses, almost exclusively, on the media side of the story, analyzing their content, frames, biases and practices when reporting on grassroots collectives.

Drawing on 12 in depth interviews with activists participating in six grassroots collectives that were active in different fields ranging from work and health, to food markets, culture, and environment, this study brings together social movement and critical communications theoretical frameworks.

Our main goal is to research whether there is a specific pattern adopted by the majority of domestic media when it comes to covering grassroots collectives.

After analyzing our participants' side of the story, we recorded the existence of a specific repertoire comprised of four stages (1) Indifference, (2) Foreign media as catalysts (3) Distortion and censorship (4) Back to where it all started. This repertoire constitutes a new theoretical understanding that opens new pathways to research into the complex relationship between media and grassroots. Moreover, our research recorded the catalytic and under searched role that elite media with global recognition played in changing domestic media's attitude towards grassroots collectives. Both findings are crucial to better understanding the way media approach and present society's massive and bottom-up reactions to the draconian austerity policies and multiple compound inequalities.

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Internet and its Effect on the Political Function of the Media System: Case Study about the Role of the Digital Press in the Student Movement of 2011 in Chile

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This article analyzes the impact of the internet and digitization in the configuration of the Chilean media system by studying the political function of the written press, which plays a fundamental role in the public sphere as the guiding instrument of political communication in the society. With that objective, this work compares the information treatment generated by the two largest national newspapers (El Mercurio and La Tercera) and the leading online news services (El Mercurio Online "Emol", Latercera.com, El Mostrador and Biobiochile.cl) about the "Student Movement of 2011", one of the largest social movements of the post-transition period in Chile. The study examines the news production processes of these media through the composition of the sources, types of articles published, and the frames used in the news headlines to create a sense of the situation. The results reflect significant differences between online and print media, which adds valuable background in discussing how the internet is interfering with the development dynamics of the Chilean media system, whose characteristics for years have eroded the diversity of media and generated a process of monopolization in the written press.

Transmedia Activism and Co-Creation Practices in Storytelling Through Web Platforms: the Case of Baobab Experience

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The paper presents the communication and activism experience of the Baobab Experience association through a transmedia framework (Ciofalo 2020). The association carries out activities of migrant reception in the city of Rome, triggering narratives that fit into the cultural frames and practices of social activism and media. Through a reconstruction of the principal scholarly contributions, had been highlighted the dynamics of conflict that move the association, the identity and the informal network from which they generate actions (Della Porta, Diani 2006; Dutta 2011; Mattoni 2012, Costanza-Chock 2014). To this purpose, transmedia activism, based on practices of content co-creation founded on participatory culture (Jenkins et al 2020), was defined as an approach to analyze the communicative and narrative modes implemented by the association. A digital ethnographic analysis was set up (Hine 2015; Pink et al 2016), followed by key informant interviews (Della Porta 2014), the aim being to investigate the practices of medial activism (Mattoni 2020), associative organization, content creation and levels of bottom-up participation with respect to the hybrid media system in that context (Treré 2019). Among the main results, it emerges how transmedia activism favors and enhances the multi-level participation of people and the civic engagement (Dahlgren 2009; Bartoletti, Faccioli 2013), helps to legitimize the policies and ideologies that fuel the conflict and the identity of the association in local action, compared to movements at the international level. In addition, it emerged how the civic imaginary creates forms of resistance through the co-creation of narratives also based on the affordances of web platforms, in this case reaching forms of digital platform squatting.

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RN19 | Sociology of Professions

RN19_T01_01 | Professions and the Crisis

Changes to Professional Regulation During the Pandemic

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The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted professionals' work profoundly. It also appears to be altering how professionals are governed, especially in the field of healthcare, where countries have begun to re-evaluate which professionals provide which healthcare services, to meet surging and shifting healthcare demands. In Canada, as elsewhere, there have been changes to professionals' scopes of practice, and there is evidence that some professional organizations may be seeking to use the pandemic as an opportunity to expand their professional privileges. At the same time there is also evidence that some governments have found that pandemic offers an opportunity to make more sweeping changes to how professionals are regulated.

This paper explores regulatory changes during the pandemic in several Canadian provinces, with an eye to what is being changed, who is driving change, and how the pandemic informs the changes being made. While some regulatory changes impacting scope of practice may not have long-lasting impacts, professionals taking advantage of opportunities the pandemic has offered may be able to emerge post-pandemic with more influence than before. At the same time, regulatory change made by governments pursuing a political agenda that is hostile to professions may completely alter the regulatory landscape for professions in some regions. Implications for theorizing profession-state relations and regulatory change will be discussed.

Will Social Work Use The COVID Momentum To Enhance Itself As A Profession?

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Social work through its existence undergoes critical debates on its professional status. Numerous concepts of social work mission and core values, key stages of professionalization, categorizations of social work as 'a professional project' co-exist in epistemic communities' discourse. The COVID pandemic exposed the weakening of social cohesion in societies, greater demand for social services and thus is an apposite moment to explore the current state of social work. This study – based on desk review and personal professional reflections – aims to discuss the ongoing challenges and future development of social work as a global profession.

In 2014, the revised global definition of social work was adopted by global professional organisations. It states that 'principles of social justice, human rights, collective responsibility and respect for diversities are central to social work'. The transnational vision of the profession stressed a collective approach that works to dismantle the structural roots of social problems. At the same time in many countries, advocative roles turning social workers into agents of social changes coincide with remedial, statutory and social control roles (associated with a helping, 'semi-professional' status of social work). The Corona crisis reinforces erosion of social solidarity and strengthes the tension between (1) expectations of more controlling functions and better care in times of lockdowns; and (2) the professional autonomy of social work in advocating for more equal and socially interconnected society.

The comprehensive reflections of social work principles might be pivotal to enhance an autonomous form of profession and to deepen self-understanding of a professional mandate. The revitalisation of the enabling nature of social work activities for re-shaping the future has to be considered.

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How Has The Pandemic Affected Teleassitance Professionals? A Comparative Approach Across Public Services.

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Massive restriction, slowdown or suspension of certain activities in the public sector resulted in consequences for everyone, both service users and public service employees. And as everywhere - there are entities that do very well, as well as those that face greater difficulties. Everywhere where "dealing with the matter" requires direct contact and presence (e.g. social services, healthcare, education, emergency services, etc.), disruptions in functioning must have occurred. However, the so far slowly developing provision of public services by electronic means has become much more dynamic as a result of the pandemic; therefore, we can expect their significant development in the future. These issues will be further developed based on detailed analysis of in-depth interviews with public servants providing telephone assistance in order to compare two perspectives. On one hand, we want to understand how remote work and teleassistance have changed during the Covid-19 pandemic for those professionals who already worked in this mode. On the other hand, we want to know how people who have never telecommuted and had worked only face-to-face, managed to work through the phone and how did it affect their work. The paper aims at investigating how the pandemic affected certain work areas, such as work performance, organizational commitment, job satisfaction, irritation and burnout as a consequence of the emergency situation, etc. The paper will discuss a direct effect of the current situation on a certain change in the area of the telephone assistance.

Resolving Prior Issues In A Crisis Context: Interpreting Innovations Among Regulated Professions

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Our presentation uses results from an ongoing study looking at how regulated professions in Quebec and Canada reacted to the pandemic since March 2020. We collected data through a web raking technique, forming three datasets: parliamentary debates, online media, and publications from various regulating bodies. As expected, reactions were most prevalent among health sectors, but also from law and science (notably, lawyers, notaries and engineers' regulating bodies).

Content analysis shows how results need to be interpreted with a historical and ecological perspective (Abbott, 1988). This is mostly apparent with medical doctors' case, through recent relations with other health professions. Other cases also point to the pandemic as an opportunity allowing long-standing issues to be resolved, leading to new scopes of practices and collaborations among other health professions. Recent developments among regulated professions and their oversight suggest a turning point, shown by recent legislative innovations towards reforming modes and governance of regulation, through bill adoptions in Quebec, and the Cayton report for British Columbia (2019), spurring discussions across Canada. Such new modes of regulation could halt (at least in the short term) an ever-increasing number of regulating bodies and could play a structuring role among smaller, unregulated professions who, for years, have been advocating for admission among regulated professions.

The pandemic context has facilitated evolution in various regulating issues, such as initial and continuous training requirements, admission of foreign-trained professionals, professional acts allowed, and acceleration of already existing claims of expertise. The crisis has allowed for an exchange between powerful and less powerful professions.

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RN19_T01_02 | Changes in Careers and Education

Changing Recruitments of the University Professors - Unintentional Consequences to the Academic Profession?

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Universities' human resource management (HRM) practices have changed to be more strategic as universities have been influenced by New Public Management (NPM) and managerialism, and as they are pursuing to become "complete organisations"; more rational, autonomous and "real" employers. With this development, they have come closer to the private sector organisations and their practices. Many European universities have implemented a tenure track -career model, which is based on cyclic evaluations of the academic performance. The meritocratic practices can enhance equality goals of organisations. However, they include problems, as they can be "good for some but bad for many", creating an academic elite. As traditionally, in professorial recruitments, research and teaching merits were both evaluated and emphasised. In tenure tracks, mainly research merits are significant with the evaluation of the "potential". It has been questioned, whether the "potential" can be evaluated with an objective manner at all. In addition, the new tenure track recruitments have transformed the professorial recruitments and evaluations already to be conducted already in a phase of an early career (assistant professor). These issues might have consequences to the equality on academic careers, because these changes have benefit men and international candidates in the tenure track recruitments, as the project from the Finnish universities showed (Pekkola et al. 2020). The changes in the professorial recruitments of universities can have unintentional consequences on the future of the academic profession and its diversity.

Career and Profession. A Theoretical and Methodological Approach to an Intraprofessional Field.

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Societal reforms and the development within the Swedish public sector have reframed the prerequisites for social workers, and other professionals, and changed the area of work practice. This occupational group has also expanded by numbers since late 90´s, which could mean increased differentiation between subgroups and new incentives for career mobility. For example, work possibilities in organizational administration and private sector seem more common among social workers under new condition, even if the individual response is unclear. Moreover, organizational and occupational professionalism has developed as distinct forms.

Changes in the work area and differentiation affect both occupational careers and the profession, but also the work force and competence supply of organizations. Times of political and social change accentuate a need to develop theoretical and methodological ways to explore a profession's development and intra-professional organizing by the dynamics between careers, profession and organizations.

In this paper and with reference to my dissertation, I will discuss the career concept as a conceptual lens to explore and analyze the interplay between external and internal forces in a profession´s development and intra-professional organizing through the dynamic between careers, profession and organizations. To make use of this lens, I included three degree cohorts of social workers in a survey study, as conditions vary with time-bound contexts, and broke up the professional group by functions. The results show significance of societal changes and inner organizing with eight positions in a bipartite status hierarchical order, when positions were analyzed by factors at different levels. Upward mobility to the organization- and profession-oriented side respectively strengthens the order. The study shows that the model could be developed and applied to other professions and contexts.

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Continuities and Changes in Legal Training: a Study of Professionalization of Law Teaching in São Paulo.

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Throughout Brazilian history, legal training has enjoyed a preeminent position in both higher education and bureaucratic fields. Nowadays, although legal training still reproduces a system in which teachers hold other legal-related occupations (such as lawyers, judges, prosecutors, public defenders, etc.), the professionalization of higher education compelled Law teachers to invest in further academic titles, internationalization, and scientific research.

In this context, a new figure emerges in Brazilian legal education: that of the exclusively academic professor. Whereas legal education was previously practiced exclusively by Law professionals, and the dispute over the definition of legal excellence took place between the "traditional jurists" (with professional heredity), and the "critics of the law" (newcomers who owe their social ascension to school investments). Today, the exclusively academic professor appears as a new agent in this dispute, creating tension between an established professional pole and an emerging academic pole in legal training. This study analyzes ongoing transformations along with the reproduction of traditional features by observing coexisting patterns of teaching career in law. For that, we take into consideration the recommendations of the Ministry of Education and the Brazilian Bar Association - which attests to the quality of law courses - and current trends in global higher education, such as academic expansion, the demand for higher qualifications, and the promotion of diversity and international mobility. In terms of methodology, we look at some of the most renowned Law schools in São Paulo in order to study their curriculum and the academic trajectory of their teachers.

Flexibilisation of Dual Vocational Education and Training? The Role of Occupational Associations and their Occupational Identity

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Context: Dual VET systems are praised for their proximity to the labour market because of the involvement of economic stakeholders. However, they have recurrently been attributed to a lack of flexibility when requirements in the labour market change rapidly. When the 2002 VET reform was implemented, the aim was to reduce the number of occupations in Switzerland by merging similar occupations into occupational fields or dissolving individual occupations. However, little is known about the actual establishment of occupational fields.

Approach: Based on a qualitative case study (Patton 2005), we conduct an in-depth analysis adressing the research question: How did the piano makers' association, as one of the first occupations that needed to merge, deal with the flexibilisation of their occupation? Since Switzerland attempted to merge occupations more than a decade ago, we investigate such a process in retrospect using method triangulation, expert interviews and document analysis.

Findings: We contribute to the understanding of VET flexibilization, detail processes and identify opportunities and challenges. Here, we pay special attention to the institutional work (Lawrence and Suddaby 2006; Lawrence, Suddaby and Leca 2009; 2011; Lawrence, Suddaby and Zilber 2013) of the affected occupational association and identify the importance of preserving its collective occupational identity. Regulatory changes disrupted the piano makers' occupation, but they reinstitutionalised it as part of the musical instrument makers' occupational field. More than a decade later, the piano makers are reintroducing their former occupational title, which is deeply connected to their occupational identity.

Conclusion: The results indicate that VET reforms cannot be decided purely based on pedagogical-conceptual considerations. Rather, it is a question of taking into account the governance structure of the respective VET system.

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RN19_T02 | Protection and Connectivity

Adapted Agency: How Connective Police Professionals Rework their Professional Capabilities

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In contemporary professional practices, professionals deal with complex issues, stakeholders and publics . So-called 'protective' notions of professionalism no longer seem sufficient and are being reconfigured into new, more 'connective' forms (cf. Noordegraaf, 2020). The practical nature of this reconfiguration is often highlighted through the conceptual lenses of 'identity work' (e.g. McGivern et al., 2013) and 'institutional work' (Greenwood, 2011). But professionals will also have to work on their abilities to act, when they rework professionalism. They will have to work on their ways of working, standards and routines, on their repertoires. On the basis of an extensive action-oriented research project aimed at understanding the rise of connective police professionalism in the Dutch police (Meurs, 2021), we analyze how police professionals work on their ways of working, or more specifically: How do police professionals construe 'connective repertoires', whilst working? We introduce the term agency work to capture this. We focus on the field of policing, as this field experiences a transition from 'craft' to 'science' (e.g., Willis, 2013). We have studied the work practices of higher educated police professionals. We conclude that they cannot simply apply a body of scientific police knowledge to practice. Rather, they gradually try to develop certain capabilities (situational, analytical and normative capabilities) to combine different forms of professional knowledge in real-life situations. Our research shows this takes place within a broader professionalization project aimed at reworking identities and institutional arrangements. At the end, we argue these conclusions might have broader relevance. Other professional fields are also searching for 'adapted agency' in order to work towards more connective forms of professionalism.

Moving Closer to the Citizens or Simply Maintaining Professionalism in Daily Collaboration with Others? – The Case of the Swedish Police.

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Recent research identifies how new forms of professionalism dependent on wider environments of others emerges in the public sector. These studies focus on teams or projects designed to facilitate collaboration across occupational boundaries. Findings in these studies frequently describe how public professionals encounter negotiations with increasing numbers of collaborators demanding their ability to tackle an increasing 'coordinative complexity'. This analysis adds to this research by investigating the type of responsive professionalism that emerge in local collaboration across organizational boundaries introduced into police officers daily work practices by the Swedish police reform. By introducing cross-organizational collaboration with other local actors that may enable the police to move their services "closer to the citizens", the reform explicitly set out to tackle the flipsides of NPM-reforms. In this context, this study examine how the police officers conceptualize themselves as agents aware of how to maintain professionalism in daily collaboration with others. The empirical material comprise semi-structured interviews with 39 police officers, and the analysis draw on the work of Noordegraaf (2020) and Anteby et al. (2016). The findings show how the police officers critically reflect on the implications of the reform, but also how they transform themselves and their occupational awareness, while navigating normative concerns involving both the citizens and organizational constrains. Keywords: responsive professionalism, public reforms, the police, occupational awareness, post-NPM

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How Is The Child's Right To Family-Life Conditioned in Child Protection Services (CPS): A Preliminary Theoretical Framework For Dissecting The Structure Of Discretion in CPS.

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The importance of the family for the protection and development of children is essential for understanding the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Children carry a catalog of human rights that lay claim upon cosmopolitan citizenship; the right to family-life is central to how such a catalog of rights works in practice. However, the implementation and enforcement of rights are dependent on nation-states: from legal framework through social policies implemented on street-level where social workers deal with children and their families presumably in a professional sound manner. In the last decade, European CPS has witnessed legal and normative conflicts over what a principle rights-norm of family life contains. Yet, little is known about how CPS and their caseworkers' professional judgments are informed and are supposed to be informed by the right to family-life. Research finds huge variation within and between countries as to how child protection professionals assess equal cases, suggesting that the national application of the fundamental right to family-life could be a relevant explanatory factor. Therefore, to inform a discussion on what the right to family-life should entail from a cosmopolitan perspective there is a need for a better understanding of how the right to family-life is interpreted and weighed in decision-making structures across different socio-cultural contexts. Building upon the work of Dworkin, Lipsky, Goodin, and Molander the poster will present a synthesized preliminary theoretical framework addressing how the right to family-life is incorporated in the discretional structure of CPS and its area of decisional autonomy.

RN19_T03 | Sustainability and Diversity

How Diversity Managers And Sustainability Experts Shape Our Future

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University of Lucerne, Switzerland

Equal opportunities and sustainability are major social challenges of our time. In this contribution, we reflect on the role of organizational experts, such as diversity and sustainability managers, in addressing and co-creating a more diverse and sustainable future. We are interested in the emergence of related professions and in differences from traditional professions who initially claimed a mandate for societal concerns (e.g., legal security in the case of lawyers, health concerns in the case of physicians, and knowledge provision or truth in the case of scientists). We show that many of these new professions primarily advocate for organizational interests. At the same time, however, references to the societal value of individuality are a characteristic feature of these organizational professions. Against this background, we are interested in the societal effects and implications of the organizational management of social challenges. We focus, in a first step, on the significance of individuality in contemporary society and show that individuality is a basic frame of reference for many new organizational professions. Secondly, we show that the enactment of this value by organizational experts has the potential to transform it into procedural variables: individuality becomes individualization. Finally, possible research questions and study designs are considered that focus on societal effects of professional knowledge, creating a fruitful link between sociology of profession and the sociology of organizations.

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Working Towards an Inclusive Future for STEM Professions: Systemic Challenges and Anti-change Agents, Findings from the STEM Equals Project

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This presentation explores findings from the first phase of the STEM Equals project, particularly the role of systemic challenges and anti-change agents as barriers for creating inclusive futures for STEM professions.

STEM professionals play a vital role in responding to global challenges, such as those created by the pandemic or by climate change. Studies have shown that increased diversity and inclusion in the workforce has a positive impact on innovation and economic growth (Hofstra et al. 2020).

Funded by EPSRC, STEM Equals is a four-year, mixed-methods, multi-disciplinary project focused on working cultures, including systemic inequalities faced by women and LGBT+ people in STEM. The data includes interviews and focus groups with and reflective writing from 82 women and LGBT+ academic staff and PhD students in STEM. The data has been thematically analysed and is theoretically framed by intersectionality theory (Crenshaw, 1989), taking a critical approach to understand working cultures in STEM as conceptualised by Metcalf, Russell, and Hill (2018).

In addition to systemic inequalities and normative expectations about the profession, the data reveals the ways internalised stereotypes contribute to some individuals within marginalised groups serving as anti-change agents against their own interests, reifying and maintaining status quos within STEM professions.

We will conclude with two visual models developed through the findings: the Slippery Slope to Discrimination, which signifies the dynamics of exclusionary working cultures, and the Path to Inclusion, highlighting the need for a multi-faceted approach to addressing inequalities across organisations in order to fully embed inclusive practices in STEM.

Bridging Social Distance in Times of Superdiversity: Professional Boundary Work in Home Care

Monique Kremer

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, The

Home care workers, who not only have different backgrounds themselves, are increasingly working in the frontline of the superdiverse society (2007; Meisner and Vertovec 2015). Home care workers, often considered as 'semi-professionals' do the care work in the private sphere of people, their homes. How do care professionals get along in contexts where almost everyone comes from elsewhere and they themselves have various backgrounds too?

This paper will show that home care workers in super diverse societies are doing two types of boundary work. Firstly, they try to bridge social boundaries, not only based on ethnicity but also on class, as care giving is built on trust and getting closer (Lamont & Molnár 2002). Secondly, they try to maintain professional boundaries, also by distancing themselves. This paper, which will contribute to theories of boundary work, will also show there is sometimes a trade-off between these two types of boundary work.

The paper is based on over 100 hours of shadowing home care workers in a big city in The Netherlands, 4 focus groups and 36 interviews with home care clients of various backgrounds.

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RN19_T04 | Legitimation and Responsibility

Going off Course? Framing Legitimate and Illegitimate Action in Swedish Climate Institutions.

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Climate institutions such as government agencies are important sites for climate change action. However, the type of action available to any institution will relate to the historical experiences of the institution and those embedded within it. Thus, institutions may exhibit path-dependency, based on previous experiences, such as gender-blindness. This may make the inclusion of gender and other climate relevant social factors appear less appropriate in comparison to technical and economic solutions. This has direct consequences for the types of climate action undertaken and how climate change is framed, thus often as a scientific, technical problem rather than a societal problem with intersectional dimensions. This paper focuses upon four climate institutions; the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Transport Administration and Vinnova, Sweden's innovation agency. Based on interview data, it explores how civil servants frame possibilities for institutional action and changes in climate policy-making. It highlights that respondents would alternatively see change resulting from government direction and from self-generated civil servant action. Respondents often asserted that their identities as civil meant they should aspire to remain apolitical and serve the will of the democratically elected government. Drawing on an intersectionality-inspired feminist institutionalism and organisational studies literature, we suggest several ways for civil servants to take action without damaging their institutional legitimacy. This will increase the possibility of increased intersectional understanding and recognition of climate relevant social differences in climate policy-making.

The Linking of Professional and Civic Responsibility of the Risk Society

Magdaléna Stovickova Jantulova

Charles University, Czech Republic

At a time of pandemic covid 19, which has brought uncertainty and new risks to society, not only professionals but also volunteers are becoming important actors in the field of social care. The first studies map a significant increase in the number of volunteers (both formal and informal) in the field of social work . Our research focuses on the question, what do we learn about helping professions in times of crisis and insecurity from volunteers who work with them? What are the advantages and, conversely, the limits of professional work (in helping professions) in times of crisis? Data was produced through narrative and informal interviews with volunteers who engaged in social service activities during the pandemic alongside professionals. One of the key topic - addressed by the volunteers -was the possibilities and limits of linking professional and civic responsibility. This topic will be discussed in the paper on the basis of empirical data and with reference to the theoretical literature.

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The Responsibility of Being an Architect. Rules of Access to Practice

Cristian Pop

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Much of the current international literature and research on professions follow two streams of topics: the professional regulation and the challenges of the organizational life for professionals. Adding empirical evidence to the existing research, my analysis follows the professionalization trajectory of young architects in Romania in the last decade, in the aftermath of the 2008 Global Economic Crisis. The research is based on 138 questionnaires and 22 interviews with young professionals that apply for a permit to practice architecture, issued by The Romanian Order of Architects. To enter the profession as an independent architect a candidate must pass a formal interview after a period of at least two years of internship in a public or private company. The results show that interns of prestigious companies and from cities with universities of architecture are more likely to obtain their permits than

interns in less known companies or from other types of cities. The prestige, as such, is not the self-reported cause candidates give for passing the exam, but the organizational skills the candidate acquires in the well-connected companies and from the more prestigious faculties. Moreover, in relation with the organizational life, they feel well prepared for the technical part of the job, but not with the non-technical one that requires soft skills, and these are not evenly distributed. For example, obtaining building permits means navigating through a highly regulated building market, therefore organizational skills are needed, and these are difficult to obtain if the intern comes from a poorly connected business and a less prestigious faculty.

Designing Future during Social Changes: Urban Professionals and City Planning Ideas after State Socialism

Natalia Otrishchenko

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Urban planning is one of the venues for designing the future. It sets up priorities, proposes a toolbox of tactics, and includes a certain inherent vision of what should be achieved. It is also a field for negotiations and conflicts, when different actors and institutions started to combat over a power to make a claim and implement it as policies. Urban planning gives the image of the future either fixed and stable or constantly reevaluated.

With an emphasis on specific professional milieu my research traces the legacies of Soviet urban planning imaginations and institutional settings – the ones existed during decades and still observed in the present-day Ukraine. It also outlines the alternative visions developed under the state socialism and beyond, which were mobilized by different actors after 1990s. Based on twenty in-depth biographic interviews with Lviv architects and planners I am going to discuss the continuances and ruptures in the imaginary related to urban future during decades after the collapse of the USSR.

My arguments contribute to the debates about the sources of stability during times of social changes, locations (both in space and time) for discussing the future, repertoires of actions, which could be mobilized in order to strengthen positions within the field. They emphasize that in any social context urban planning faces uncertainty; therefore, urban planners have developed a number of strategies in order to navigate through it.

Finally, I will reflect on the challenges connected to the use of biographic interviews as a primarily method.

RN19_T05 | Purpose, Jurisdiction and Accountability

Beyond Mono-professional Jurisdiction? Revisiting the Concept of Epistemic Communities.

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Institute for Social Research at the Goethe-University Frankfurt, Germany

During the last decades we observed a structural transformation of professional work, which concerned the sociological debate quite a lot. New concepts of welfare state regulation are most often hold responsible for these changes. Otherwise, societal problems and crises to solve by professions might have altered, too. Therefore, the idea of a mono-professional jurisdiction is questioned quite substantially: Interdisciplinary tumour boards in cancer medicine, close collaboration between teachers and social pedagogues in schools, journalism and IT-specialists in online media – there are many examples for a new extend and depth of collaborative structures in contemporary professionalism. On this backdrop the concept of the epistemic community will be revisited in this paper. Empirical examples will be analysed and interpreted and reconnected to the question of professional knowledge for alternative futures.

A sociological inquiry into professions: The case of Civil Engineering in Chile

Francisco Javier Salinas

Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Chile

In this presentation, I do some theoretical and methodological remarks concerning sociological research about professions and share some initial results of an ongoing project about civil engineers in Chile. Essentially, I propose that we can have a better understanding of the complex and dynamic relationships between agency and structure going on inside a profession by attending to three levels of observation: (1) the biographical level accounting for the experiences of individuals who choose, live and face the certifications of a professional career; (2) the institutional sedimentation level showing the historical coupling of professions with certain institutions defining criteria and areas of disciplinary control; and (3) the socialization of expertise level exploring how individuals certified by their profession present to others in society as 'experts' and incarnate the actual status of their profession in society. I consider these three analytical levels for the case of civil engineering in Chile, a profession that is interesting because it is studied in massively attended higher education programs, is one of the highest-earning professions in the country and their practitioners hold status as successful and indispensable for both the private and public sectors. What ideological and practical elements consolidate this situation of educational anonymity and high social praise? Moreover, how do trajectories, normative codes of professionalism and social imaginaries shape the particular mode of existence of a civil engineer in Chile? What intersectional factors mediate this experience? The idea of research of this kind is to provide insights and empirical evidence regarding the many tensions between expectations and reality involved in professional practice.

Climate Change and Rediscovering the Sense of Public Purpose in Architecture – the 'Social' Turn?

Melahat Sahin-Dikmen

University of Westminster, United Kingdom

This paper discusses the implications of climate change for the architectural profession. The built environment is the target of major green transition policies in the EU and the UK. 'Green' buildings call for changes in resource use, technical specifications, building materials and design practices, with fundamental consequences for architectural knowledge and practice. Drawing on an evaluation of architects' responses to climate change in the UK, the paper argues that the climate emergency has prompted a shift in the self-definitions of the profession to give greater emphasis to architecture's social role. However, the meaning of public purpose is far from uniform, ranging from technocratic interpretations to radical appraisals of the construction industry and government policies. Climate interventions proposed include: revising professional definitions of ethical practice; embedding climate change in architectural education; incorporating technical measures in design to improve the energy efficiency of buildings; and more political gestures such as refusal to work on carbon-intensive projects and calls to rebuild local authority/municipal architecture departments. Yet, these ambitions to use architectural knowledge in the interests of public good are undermined by architects' marginalisation in the building production process, a deregulated construction industry and continuing intra-professional conflicts between disparate visions of architecture, raising questions about professional autonomy, power, and the possibilities to affect social change.

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Economic Responsibilization of the Medical Profession: A History of Office-based Accountability in Danish Healthcare

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In times of austerity, professional expertise is often mobilized by state authorities to device solutions that ultimately may alter both state and professions. Contributing to debates on the reconfiguration of professional roles against institutional reforms, this paper explores the economic responsibilization of the medical profession in the Danish welfare state. Combining a governmentality approach with a Weberian understanding of office-based virtues and duties of professionals, we investigate how medical professionals respond to and are involved in the negotiations of new forms of knowledge, regulatory limits and procedural standards in the historical expansion of the welfare state. These analytical perspectives allow us to study the relationship between state and profession without taking an assumed opposition or power struggle between professional autonomy and state regulation as our starting point. Empirically, we attend to the 1930s and 1970s as two historical 'switch points' where economic crises and social reform contributed to a renegotiation of physicians' economic responsibilities. Based on our analysis of national policy documents and debates in professional journals, we demonstrate how new duties and virtues are integrated into the role of the medical profession over time. While the medical professionals expressed some role tension, it is striking how they accepted the role as public resource custodians and adopted new calculative practices and thinking as part of their professional duties. We discuss these findings in light of contemporary challenges of healthcare rationing.

RN19_T06 | New Perspectives on Healthcare and Social Services

Care Workers' Professional Discretion And Group-based Instant Messaging: Taming The Technology Or Vice Versa?

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[1]University of Eastern Finland; [2]Jyväskylä University of Applied Sciences; [3]University of Jyväskylä

This presentation is based on a study on the use of digital technologies in residential care service work in Finland. The presentation analyses group-based mobile instant messaging (IM) in residential elder care work, based on a qualitative interview study of care workers and nurses (n=25). It asks (i) how care workers use group-based messaging for work; and (ii) how they negotiate the rules for its use. Theoretically, the article draws on studies on temporalisation of work (Wajcman 2008), and the metaphors of taming and unleashing, deriving from science and technology studies (Pols 2017). The results showed group-based instant messaging was typically initiated by the employees, reporting that it allowed them to 'tame the technology' and unleash new communication practices to help carry out meta- and articulation work. However, employees were also constantly connected to their work and so reciprocally 'tamed by the technology', pointing to the disruption new technologies can cause to work-life balance and to the need to understand the temporal complexities of care work. The presentation discusses the implications of bottom-up implementation of digital tools from the point of view of care workers' professional discretion.

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Professionalization and Competence Development in Social Services: Designing a Competence-Performance Theory to Overcome Social Inequality

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Applied Sciences for Social Work, Education and Nursing Since the beginning of the Corona-Pandemic, the awareness of Social Services has changed in Germany: parents caring for their smaller children because of closed childcare institutions realize the meaning of real Early Childhood Education done by professionals. People who are not able to visit elder relatives living in nursing homes have to rely on highly qualified staff. Even the growing number of online services provided by child guidance offices gives evidence to the increased meaning of Social Services. Nevertheless, Social Services have long been no central part or topic in the Sociology of Professions. Moreover they do not fit into the traditional definitions of professions. The paper wants to highlight the importance of discussing Social Services as new professions, by identifying new concepts of professionalization. At the same time it gives evidence to the fact that professionalization, defined as high professional performance based on professional competencies, is still no general standard in Social Services. On the contrary, professionals in Social Services are often not working as "reflective practitioners" but are instead reproducing Social Inequality. Therefore, the authors try to develop the need for a new competence-performance Theory, based on a praxeological approach.

Self-casting and Alter-casting: Healthcare Professionals' Boundary Work in Response to Peer Workers

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Within mental health services, the recovery model has been a guiding philosophy over the past decades. This model stresses 'person-centred care' and focuses on assisting service-users to live a meaningful and hopeful life even in cases when their illness has not been cured. As part of the recovery orientation, 'peer workers' (PWs), i.e. people with lived experiences of mental illness, are increasingly employed within mental health services. In this paper, we explore how these changes within mental health services open up frontiers and set in motion boundary work and identity discussions among healthcare professionals. Empirically, the paper draws on qualitative interviews with healthcare professionals who have a PW colleague, and on observations from meetings, where the PW position is discussed. Theoretically, we combine literature on professional boundary work, theories on self-casting and alter-casting and 'othering' in human services. Analysing two sets of demarcations – those between healthcare professionals and PWs, and those between professionals and patients – we show how the recovery model leads to defensive boundary work as well as an opening up of boundaries.

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Changes In The Attractiveness Of Helping Professions Through The Eyes Of Students

Olga Dvořáčková, Hana Konečná, Vlastimila Ptáčníková, Olga Shivairová

University of South Bohemia, Czech Republic

Introduction: Most of the countries cope with the long-term shortage of quality specialists in helping professions (i.e., health and social workers). The pandemic showed the professions in an unexpected light - as the key, first-line pandemic fighting profession. If the crisis led to the decrease of interest in this study field or the decrease of quality of the applicants, it would send the health and social systems into a critical state.
Methodology: A mixed research was started during the first pandemic wave in spring 2020, with the goal of

describing the motifs of helping profession selection and evaluating the psychological impact on the process of selection and subsequent work in the field. The data were collected in three groups according to the time of choice - before the pandemic, during the first and the second wave. The methods include a questionnaire with closed and open questions, interviews, focus groups, and unstructured essays on the theme "study, COVID, and I". Presently, we have the opinions of cca 800 students.
Results: We will present our first results. For example, we know that the students were mainly unaffected (68%) by the pandemic in the study field selection. 16% of the respondents was reassured of their choice, 8% as well after some previous doubts. Only 9% of the respondents are actually questioning their choice of field.

RN19_T07 | Re-Positioning Professionalism in Changing Societies

Professional as Political: Medical Practitioners Struggling for Their Autonomy in Russia

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European University at St.Petesburg, Russian Federation

We analyze the civic struggle of professionals with the neoliberal and paternalistic tendencies that make professional issues become political ones (in ways similar to the feminist "personal as political" agenda) in Russia. We can observe emerging initiatives or single individuals who contribute to the improvement of medical care, professional autonomy and the empowerment of both medical professionals and patients on a local level (of their ward or hospital), as their influence on healthcare at the national level is very limited. We are especially interested in the ongoing struggles of midwives and nurses for professional autonomy and in the growing status of professional associations, new educational projects, networking and online debates conducted by professionals of different profiles. We consider that nowadays, and especially in this Covidian era, the professional issues in Russia are becoming a field of

political actions, as medical practitioners are trying to influence the change in their profession

From Women's Cause To Doctors' Cause : gynaecologists opposition to the further liberalization of abortion.

Raphaël Perrin

Ecole Normale Supérieure de Paris, France

Why does the liberalization of abortion still meet resistance from french healthcare workers, when the right to access abortion in itself is widely accepted ? The 20 in-depth interviews with french gyneacologists and a quantitative research among 150 medical residents I have led bring out the gap between opinion towards abortion, and medical practice. Many french gyneacologists, though supportive of abortion right in principle, consider that abortion is « taking a live », and find ways to avoid dealing with it. Gyneacologist professional rhetoric - both in the discourse of the individuals I interviewed and in the officials' statements - put forward in a very paradoxical yet barely questioned way that refusing further liberalization is in the very interest of women, drawing on technical observations that are contradicted by scientific literature. Relying on the fieldwork I have done, I argue that this contradiction is the result of professional interest to resist liberalization, combined with concern for the fetus (even among atheists), both being hardly acceptable to express in french public debate on abortion. Women's cause as a rhetoric, therefore, became a disguise for doctors' cause and the concern for the fetus.

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Types of Professional Behavior and Social Practices of Legal Interpreters in Contemporary Russia

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The paper presents the results of a study of professional activities of interpreters in the process of investigation of criminal cases involving migrants from post-Soviet states in today's Russia. The empirical research methods that have been used in the study include semi-structured interviews and non-participant observation in criminal and administrative trials in several Russian cities. Special attention is devoted to the functions of legal interpreters, their formal and informal interactions with detainees/arrestees, lawyers and investigators. The boundaries of competence of legal interpreters are blurred and depend on a broad range of factors – from legality of their status to their ability to resist pressure from the investigators and lawyers. As a result, different types of professional behavior are being practiced. A classification of types of professional behavior of legal interpreters is proposed. It has been found that the type of professional behavior adopted by an interpreter is defined first of all by his/her level of education, legal status and also social characteristics. The paper singles out the models of behavior of interpreters which depend on the size of a diaspora, the degree of ethnic solidarity and the density of social ties. Since legal interpreting is included into asymmetrical power relations within the juridical field, special attention has been devoted to revealing the strategies and tactics used by legal interpreters and jurists. It is demonstrated that the current structure of the juridical field predetermines reproduction of a homologous system of stratification of the legal interpreters' community.

Reproduction Strategies of Professional Dynasties in the Academic, Medical and Business Environment in Russian Society

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Southern federal university, Russian Federation

In the reproduction of academic and medical dynasties, educational strategies play an important role (early introduction of the younger generation to professional knowledge, choice of an educational institution and postgraduate education, obtaining academic degrees as the institutionalization of cultural capital); social investment strategies, when dynastic micro-networks are formed, connections are accumulated, administrative resources are mobilised to support and promote family members (admission to university, graduate/doctoral studies, employment and career advancement, mentoring and partnerships in research and/or clinical activities, and etc.); strategies of symbolic investment (accumulation and transmission of dynastic capital of recognition, increased importance of the name and professional reputation of the dynasty family).

Dynastic transmission is associated with low gender sensitivity in the field of professional activity. In general, attitudes towards deconstructing the traditional gender display are more common in the female subgroup. In academic dynasties compared to medical ones, gender roles are more often egalitarised. The stereotypes that men should occupy high-status positions are more pronounced in medical and business dynasties. Women are more likely to benefit from the social capital of the dynasty in the case of academic career including medical. In the emerging business dynasties in small and medium-sized enterprises, educational strategies play a secondary role. Succession relies primarily on work experience (usually from a grassroots position) and mentoring from the older generation. The strategies of social (informal business experience and business connections) and symbolic (reputation among clients, recognition of the family brand and customer focus) investment are common in dynastic reproduction.

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Social Effects of Professional Dynasties in Health Service

Oksana Nor-Arevyan, Alena Cherevkova

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Professional dynasties are widespread in health service. The study of the professional dynasties' potential, carried out by the research team of the Southern Federal University from 2018 to the present, revealed the ambivalent nature of the social effects of medical dynasties in Russia at the societal, institutional and sociocultural levels.

The constructive effects of medical dynasties include:

-the intrafamilial transmission of knowledge, skills, professional ethos;

-early professional socialization of the young generation of the dynasty, ease of learning from the standpoint of starting opportunities for gaining knowledge and experience, familiarity with the negative aspects of professional activity before it starting;

-pride in belonging to a dynasty, the formation of a positive professional identity;

-family reputation in the professional community, recognition by patients ("family brand");

-the presence of the family's social capital, which allows them to support the professional development of members through connections, patronage in employment.

However, professional dynasties in health service can also have destructive effects:

However, professional dynasties in health service can also have destructive effects:

-forced reproduction of a profession contrary to interests and professional preferences;

-pressure of the family surname;

-a barrier to the development of an administrative career in the same organization where other representatives of the dynasty work;

-social monopolization, limiting entry into the profession and making it difficult for non-dynastic members to gain access to high professional status.

At the same time, medical dynasties need to be popularized and supported not only by the family, but also by government agencies, and the described constructive social effects of professional dynasties can play an important role in solving the problem of labor shortages in the health service.

RN19_T08 | Similarities and Differences in Professionalization

Becoming A Young Farmer In The Digital Age: An Island Perspective

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This study investigates the career construction paths of young farmers and aims to contribute to the literature on the "young farmer problem". Of particular relevance is this study's focus on the potential of islands as a new career landscape in the digital age. Young farmers' subjective experiences towards careers were analyzed based on narrative interviews and quantitative surveys (N=23) and expert interviews (N=15) from two EU islands: Crete and the Azores. Firstly, study provides insights on the behavioral and cognitive dimensions of the career construction model by identifying followed career paths. Secondly, we turn our focus to the role of digital communications on career construction and, thirdly, study examines the geographical dimension of the model. We find that involvement with farming entails complex career patterns that evolve into passion. Whether their involvement follows planned or unplanned paths, protean career attitudes, desire to experiment, and a strong sense of career self-concept play significant roles in shaping the career narratives. "Experience" and "management" dimensions of online communication drive the construction of careers as a part of a professional identity mechanism. Our results reveal that the "island effect" (maintaining a part-time farming culture) plays a role in cohesive singular and multiple career self-concepts.

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Journalism Was Like A Giant Caterpillar Consuming All My Time«: Examining Work-Life Balance And Career Paths Of Precarious Millennial Journalists

Tinca Lukan, Jožica Čehovin Zajc

University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Journalism is a fundamental part of democracy with journalists as watchdogs playing a crucial role as the fourth estate by keeping the public informed, shaping public debate and revealing issues in the public interest. Drawing on the theories of sociology of work and boundary management, the present study examines career paths and work-life balance strategies of precariously employed millennial journalists. The longitudinal study was first conducted in 2017 with nine prominent journalists who worked back then in precarious working arrangements from seven to fourteen years in Slovenian national news media. The study was up-dated in 2020 to examine their trajectories and career paths changes. The argument made herein is that when it comes to work-life balance, work comes first. In the first years of their career, journalists accept long working hours, work-life unbalance, and inadequate working conditions. They are willing to work more for less to obtain experiences and sacrifice their free time to gain access to the desired profession. To earn a decent living, precarious journalists also need to work overtime as their payment is mainly based on quantity, not quality. Whereas in the long term, the same working conditions contribute to dissatisfaction, leading them to fight for their rights and/or leave the journalistic profession.

The Table Is My Stage: Emotional and Aesthetical Labour in Portuguese Casinos

João Gomes

Institute of Social and Political Sciences, Lisbon University, Portugal

In casinos, like in the majority of the service economy, production and consumption take place simultaneously and in the same space. As such, the labor process derives from the encounter of workers and customers subjectivities. This presentation, based on an ethnographic research, seeks to analyze the labor process of dealers in a Portuguese casino, particularly, the interactive dynamics between workers and customers. Dealers, although structurally and hierarchically subordinated, are active agents in these micro-interactions. In this way, they reject the interactive subordination that normally accompanies the structural one, employing a set of performative strategies that, symbolically and temporarily, subvert the social hierarchies. Framing their service labour as serious, sober and formal, closely related to the specific history of the profession and to the production regime that frames their activity, dealers act in a very different manner, managing momentary situations. They overstate their agency on the tables and take active involvement in the course of the game if the player concedes tips, acting, in practice, against the house, or they take refuge in their formal procedures to relieve the pressure of an angry player, acting against him. Selectively managing their aesthetical and emotional labor, dealers constitute themselves as non-subordinate agents. However, by creating dignity in subordination, virtue in necessity, these strategies tend to produce consent not emancipation.

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The Public Relations Profession In Russian Context: Special Knowledge, Ethical And Technological Challenges

Roman Abramov

National Reserach University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation

My presentation will be about the professional project (M.Larson) of the Public Relations in the Russia from 1991 to nowadays. I will pay special attention ways of the professionalization on the influence of deep economical, political and cultural changes in my country after the USSR collapse. Between 1991 and 1996 private agencies for the provision of PR advertising, marketing and business communications services are being created and are becoming active. In general, by 2008, the «industry segment» of the PR influence industry in the political and commercial sector was well established - major corporate players began to define the professional and market space of this part of the influence industry.

The owners of these companies were also actively present in the educational field and contributed to the institutionalization of the community through the development of a system of professional competitions and awards, the organization of professional associations and unions, and publications in professional media. The challenge to the existing professionalism and structure of the leaders of the region came from the other side: the 2005-2015 laid the foundations of the media and information revolution that took place in the following years – Facebook to Youtube and Twitter. In the same year, the first mass social network Odnoklassniki opened in Russia. At the end of 2006, the social network Vkontakte is created, which has become the most massive social network in the Russian segment of the Internet. Social tools in Russia became real PR tools and advertisements only after 2010-11 but the very creation and growth of popularity among users took place several years earlier.

Plant Sociologists in the USSR. A Dead-end Branch of Professionalization?

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Using a specific example of the work of the sociological service of the Kama Automobile Plant, the report examines in a historical perspective the role of the profession of a plant sociologist in the context of personnel management at a plant and the development of the profession of a sociologist at a plant in Soviet times and the lack of a profession of a plant sociologist in modern Russia.

The main methods are semi-structured interviews and work with history materials, the activities of the sociological service, as well as an analysis of the current state of the personnel management department of the Kama Automobile Plant. In the course of the analysis, we have shown that the role of a plant sociologist is the professionalization of two directions at once - an academic and research worker and a specialist in human resources management, which during the Soviet Union allowed plant sociologists to manage and influence the policy of a plant using social engineering methods, and also by conducting sociological research to increase the motivation of employees of the enterprise.

The lack of professionalization and development of plant sociologists in Russia creates, first of all, a deficit associated with the opportunity to study employee motivations and analyze the specifics of the work of enterprises using both research and management components. The report will also consider the prospects for the professionalization of plant sociologists in Russia and their role in the activities of modern enterprises.

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RN20 | Qualitative Methods

RN20_T01_01 | Visual Research and Videography

On the Sensuality of Making Music in String Ensembles - A Videographic Research

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In my current research, I am investigating how classically trained musicians in string ensembles make and experience music together. The focus is on analysing the situational joint music making, which is investigated with the help of videography. Within the framework of this investigation, methods of micro- or 'nano-' sociology as well as autoethnography (my own cello ensemble is part of the sampling) are systematically placed in connection with analyses of the institutional and organisational orders of the research field. In this way, central aspects such as training and the knowledge of the musicians are systematically brought into view, so that the research is not limited to situational music-making, but enables an integrated perspective of micro- and macro-levels.

A particularly relevant phenomenon of the research that emerges is the sensuality, of the musical sounds produced. It not only fundamentally shapes the situational coordination and synchronisation of the musicians' interaction (1). They also experience the produced sounds in different sensual ways. Some of the sounds they can not only hear, but also feel in their own bodies (2). Finally, the subjective perception of the musical sounds produced is also linked to the training and knowledge of the musicians (3).

This paper will present and discuss the dimensions of sensuality of making music together in string ensembles by presenting exemplary video analyses. In this context, the potential of videography will be discussed not only to focus on 'micro-sociological' interactions, but also to address 'macro-sociological' phenomena. In this way, the paper will also open a horizon for discussing the connection between the methodology of videography and the congress theme "Sociological Knowledges for Alternative Futures".

Street Violence In Online Video Data: Function And Alignment Of Bodies With Multiple Contexts

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Hermeneutic video analysis of interactions is a method originally developed on the basis of Wilhelm Dilthey and Hans-Georg Soeffner that pays particular attention to thought experiments. The paper shows that Merleau-Ponty's "fungierende or latent intentionality" (Merleau-Ponty 1964/1968: 244) makes it possible to go beyond the classical concept of intentionality. As flesh – that of self and that of the world – constitutes an anonymous and pre-personal tissue, an individual subject's intentional act is no longer considered. Instead, an intentionality is established that refers to bodies and things in the context of functioning. With fungierende or latent intentionality, the body is perceived in its function and alignment with the world. This already occurs at a pre-reflexive and pre-verbal level. It is argued that fleshly intentionality is of particular importance for group violence where actors react to each other's bodily behavior. In contrast to current video analyses of conflicts and violent situations that follow Randall Collins' "Violence. A Micro-Sociological Theory" (2008), the inclusion of fleshly meaning also covers behavioral expressions that are not initiated as a result of the specific interaction but have their origin in the past history of the subject. Not all behavioral reactions in a particular situation can be explained by the situation. In contrast to Randall Collins' work, flesh also opens up contexts from the past. In a final step, the article illustrates how the methodological considerations can be put into practice by way of example.

Collins, Randall (2008): Violence. A Micro-Sociological Theory. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Merleau-Ponty, Maurice (1964/1968): The Visible and the Invisible. Edited by Claude Lefort and translated by Alphonso Lingis. Evanston: Northwestern University Press.

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Filmmaking as Method: Exploring Creative Possibilities for Studying Performance, Race, Gender and Sexual Orientation in the Queer-of-Color Space of the Ballroom Scene

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In this paper, I explore the following question: how can filmmaking be used as a creative method to study embodied issues of performance, race, gender and sexual orientation within ethnographic research? In order to address this question, I consider the opportunities and constraints offered by the three phases of filmmaking (pre-production, production, and postproduction) in the specific context of my ethnographic research on the Ballroom scene in Switzerland. In particular, I explore how planning the production of a film requires a somewhat different process compared to planning ethngoraphic research, while at the same time being innextricably interconnected with it. I explore some of the differences and similarities between semi-structured qualitative audio interviews and interviews filmed for a documentary film, especially looking at the differences in the ways one can set up the conversation and the differences in the types of responses which one tries to elicit from interviewees. I also consider what creative visual forms of representation and creative performances film can allow for and which ethnographic fieldwork and ethnograhpic fieldnotes might not. Finally, I explore how the process of editing a film is a form of analysis that brings out different findings compared to more classic methods of data analysis. I explore these questions of filmmaking as methods in the context of research on the space of the Ballroom scene. By "Ballroom scene," I make reference to the underground black and latinx LGBTQ+ scene created in NYC around the 1970s, which includes performance forms such as voguing and runway (this is not the ballroom scene of foxtrot or salsa). My ethnographic fieldwork focuses on the small and recently emerging Ballroom scene in Switzerland.

Voices of the silent City. A visual and qualitative research in Rome.

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This paper aims to present the results of a qualitative and visual research carried out during the epidemiological emergency, when the lockdown, governed by institutional decrees, imposed measures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic at the national level. The investigation documents the social, economic, and urban paralysis in the urban context of Rome and it was conducted through video-photographic exploration of the places of public and social life in the city of Rome and through qualitative interviews with privileged witnesses from different fields (institutional, religious, welfare, cultural, educational, commercial, etc.). The field exploration represented a privileged moment of observation and analysis, building on the methods of visual research. The study analyzes the main categories that emerged from observation in the field: de-humanized urban spaces; the altered perception of security in desertified spaces; the emphasized visibility of the devices of protection and social distancing; the hegemony of the new "actors of urban space" (outsiders, runners, carriers etc.); the de-functionalization of public spaces; the emphasized monumentality of the city.

The analysis of the visual content was combined with that of the interviews, making it possible to draw a balance of phase 1 of the lockdown, in its managerial and organizational aspects, in the innovative and creative choices that were inspired by the emergency and in forecasts of the future. The investigation was completed by the realization of a sociological documentary, supported by the participation of Franco Ferrarotti and identifiable as a "sociology with images": an audiovisual product resulting from the double gaze of the sociologist and the photographer, simultaneously close and distant, a prerequisite of an authentic "participatory objectification".

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RN20_T01_02 | Critically Engaged Methodologies

Indigenous Research (IR) And Scholarly Conundrums.

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According to Appadurai the key issue of globalization was "the tension between cultural homogenization and cultural heterogenization". It also made Mazzarella argue that "it opened a conceptual space that encouraged critically minded anthropologists to move beyond an earlier fixation on cultural imperialism contra the resilience of local cultural worlds". I argue that contemporary IR appears hesitant to this move and that this rather calls for exploring into practices of boundary maintenance and category-work by their appeals to imagined boundaries of inclusion and exclusion. Max Weber`s term "corporate groups" works to describe IR and their revitalisation of decent based indigeneity by presenting themselves as "one person" with a joint history despite internally differentiated. This makes contemporary politics of indigeneity and their surrender to celebration incompatible with critically oriented research. In this paper I argue for replacing celebration with empirically grounded research. I will do so by exploring into theorisations about development, the traditional/modern and the ontology intricacies. To do so, I will illustrate by ethnographic studies on plastic boys in Kenya, and the human/non-human in rituals. Such studies uncover both emergent forms of belonging and complex tensions as well as the non-universal of western distinctions. This knowledge offers more viable pathways in respect of alternative ways of being and living.

Objective and Inclusive Research? The Incorporation of Critical Methodologies for the Improvement of Social Policy Research

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The Netherlands Institute for Social Research is an independent institute that conducts research for government policy and aims to improve society through scientific knowledge. To do so, the institute has a responsibility to conduct inclusive research and to accurately portray citizens' perspectives. Researchers' objectivity is of key importance throughout the research process. However, social justice movements (e.g. BLM) and critical paradigms (e.g. critical race theory, decolonial theory) demonstrate that dominant assumptions of objectivity and neutrality should be challenged. In this paper, we address if and how critical methodologies can be incorporated to improve research in the institute. The purpose of the study is thus to reflect on the ways in which methodologies help create alternative futures through inclusive research in relation to race and ethnicity and in effect counter bias in policymaking. Using a critical approach, this theoretical study includes a literature review and a discursive analysis of internal documents (e.g. protocols, designs, conducted research). The preliminary results show that the institute's use of seemingly neutral description, is insufficient for racially and ethnically inclusive research and that there is room for improvement. Improvement requires the use of critical methodologies by researchers to (self-)reflect on their scientific views, assumptions, biases, (normative) concepts and positioning, to incorporate counter-narratives of those with experiential knowledge, and to use tailored (participatory) methods: ways to counter the idea that there is an objective, universal human experience. Based on the results additional research will be conducted to find how these results can be operationalized and structurally embedded.

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Participatory Research Meets Citizen Science: A New Discourse for an Engaged Social Science Perspective

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The paper aims to contribute to the debate on participatory research by exploring new methodological perspectives that are brought up and discussed by citizen science. Citizen science has previously been conducted primarily in the natural sciences. An integration into social sciences is still in its infancy. Citizen science initiated a few decades ago a renegotiation of the relationship between science and technology on the one hand, and society and the public on the other hand (Irwin, 1995). 'The main purpose of most citizen science projects is for volunteers to make a contribution to a scientific endeavour' (Straub, 2016, § 1). Concepts such as citizen engagement, open science, democratization of science, social impact have become relevant. While citizen science is more about doing science together with citizens, participatory research is more about doing research with co-researchers. Citizen social science brings both strands together: citizen science addresses the enthusiasm in being involved in open science projects, participatory research initiate projects with co-researchers which have a direct research interest in those topics that are highly relevant for their social life. In the paper, we want to discuss contributions from both sides— participatory methods and citizen science— that converge in a 'participatory citizen social science'. This could enlarge our understanding of an engaged involvement of citizens as co-researchers and of different forms of social impact as a result of research.

RN20_T02_01 | Ethnography of Communities and Organizations

A Total Welcome: Processes of Socialization in South African Student Residences

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Student residences in South Africa have a history of being strongly bounded groups that are managed autonomously by students. Particularly male student residences value notions such as brotherhood and unity and foster the development of lifelong bonds and friendship networks. Being notoriously off-limits to outsiders, these fraternity-like residences shroud themselves in mystery and pride themselves in being portrayed as rather secretive organizations in the mass media and popular fiction.

Drawing on ethnographic observations and in-depth interviews with male students in two major, historically Afrikaans-speaking universities in South Africa, conducted in 2020, we study from the inside how the students maintain and reproduce these communities and how they are affected and 'changed' by spending an extended period of time in these closely bounded groups. An analysis of these processes and the corresponding dynamics benefits from understanding this type of student residences as reinventive institutions, places to which individuals retreat for periods of intense self-reflection, education, enrichment, or reform. (Scott 2010) We demonstrate how students reinvent their selves as they undergo a process of resocialization in settings characterized by both coercion and voluntary actions. While student residences as communities can be understood as reinventive institutions in which students to some extent voluntarily participate, they exhibit features such as the introductory phase during the first year that are characterized by a high degree of peer pressure and informal coercion, re-sembling what Goffman has described as total institutions (Goffman 1961). We demonstrate how this intense introductory phase – ranging from a few days to several weeks and

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historically shaped by initiation rituals – lays the fundament for membership in the residence community as well as for later friendship networks.

Cultural Precarity and the Anxieties of Transformation: An Ethnographic Exploration of the Challenge of Integrating Male Student Residences in South African Universities

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Why do people resist and withdraw from ethnic integration? Current social research mainly theorizes this as ethnic or racial homophily manifest in individual acts and institutional structures. Based on two ethnographic case studies of how white students experience ethnic diversity in student residences, we describe that a perception and avoidance of 'cultural precariousness' motivates much of the resistance against and withdrawal from ethnic integration. In this paper, we develop the notion of 'cultural precariousness' (and 'cultural precarity') and describe the associated action strategies to avoid the experience thereof. We conceive of cultural precariousness and precarity as uncertainties related to enacting cultural practices, including the exposure to others who control the relevant social setting in terms of defining acceptable and appreciated practices. The setting in which we empirically study cultural precariousness is additionally characterized by different forms of economic precarity: by family histories of chronic economic precarity of many students from low-income groups and by an increasing economic precarity of students from historically privileged groups. When in situated numerical minority positions, these students perceive cultural precariousness and act thereupon in similar yet different ways. The residences are situated in a social context of historically constituted racial inequalities that is characterized by a slow and partial levelling of the playing field. The paper thus contributes to the study of the situation of the 'previously privileged' and their process of becoming a minority. In terms of ethnography as research approach, we discuss the challenges of studying local contexts 'pars-pro-toto' to describe and analyse social phenomena that are relevant beyond the context under study.

Interviewing Ex-mafias Members. Methodological Challenges And Opportunities

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The Mafia is a research field that for its inner characteristics, including secrecy, illegality and dangerousness, cannot be directly 'observed'. For this reason a valuable and indispensable techniques to study it are in-depth interviews with ex-mafia members.
On the ground of a lengthy research activity based on in-depth interviews with criminals who turned state's evidence (Ingrascì O., Gender and Organized Crime in Italy. Women's Agency in Italian Mafias, IB Tauris, London, forthcoming in April 2021), the paper will address the main methodological challenges and opportunities posed by this kind of sources. On the one hand, it will deal with - and show how to face - the logistical and relational difficulties posed by meeting subjects, who are under state protection programmes and show a traumatic life experience. On the other hand, it will emphasise the epistemological advantages of oral sources in understanding the Mafia, stressing in particular that they allow researchers to move from a criminological outlook, focussed on criminal modus operandi, to a sociological perspective, able to explore also the socio-cultural dimension of the phenomenon.
The paper will offer a chance of discussing merits and limitations of interviews, starting from a specific field of enquiry. Thus, it intends to bring an innovative contribution on reflecting upon one of the most (ab)used techniques of research in social sciences. Mention will be made also to the recent challenges posed by the mobility restrictions, established by anti-pandemic measures, that have compelled researchers to shift to online interviews.

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RN20_T02_02 | Qualitative Research and Collaboration

Discussions on the Fieldwork Experiences with the Disadvantageous Groups based on Convict Narratives

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This study is based on the discussion of the field experience and data analysis stages of a qualitative research project which was conducted with individuals who are substance users and convicted of a crime. This research project is numbered as 21K151 and titled as Socio-Cultural, Economic and Spatial Dynamics of Substance Abuse in Convict Narratives supported by TÜBİTAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey). The focus of this study is to analyze the experience of conviction by concentrating on observation and interview notes. This study, which also includes the notes of the social scientists in the field, is based on in-depth face to face interviews and group interviews in relation to the research topic. Based on this experience, it is possible to say that coming together with the disadvantageous groups during the field research involves a process that makes researchers question their own positions. In conclusion, starting from this qualitative study example conducted with the substance users convicts that can be defined as a disadvantageous group, positioning of the researchers themselves in the field, researcher-participant interaction and data collection and evaluation stages are discussed methodically.

Ethnography Of Relationship: A Qualitative Approach For Research On Youth At The Margins

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Although the researcher-participant-relationship is at the core of long standing debates on the ethnographic method, seldom it is made a major investigation itself. In my project on unaccompanied Syrian refugee youth, ethnography not only allowed me to gain insights from an insider's point of view, but the research-relationship turned out to be of interest in its own right – and eventually became the actual phenomena of the ethnographic study. I decided for a highly engaging fieldwork incorporating ethics based on reciprocity, accountability and virtues of care. This way – and within four years time – the relationships between Syrian refugee youth and myself moved on from acquaintances to more complex forms of friendships in a safe, continuous and trustworthy setting. Researching these relationships as they developed shortly after their arrival in Germany in 2016 lasting up to today, touches upon an ethical issue surrounding the ethnographic method ever since. That is the still debated question of how to do research "about the other" in appropriate and responsible ways.
Set against this backdrop, I will present the methodology for an ethnography of relationship that I have developed in a long-term fieldwork as part of my PhD-project. I will show why it is appropriate – specifically in the case of research on youth at the margins.

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Sociology Meets Art: Discovering Collaborative Poetics Approach

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Nowadays traditional qualitative research methods can be seen as limiting, reducing subjective experiences to generalized themes and categories, especially, when dealing with deeply personal experiences as discrimination. In opposition, art is a medium, channeling individual's most innate and intimate thoughts and emotions. Therefore, art, more specifically poetry, can be

seen not only as an aesthetic and intellectual expression, but also as a source of sociological knowledge. This assumption underpins arts-based research approach.

The research elaborates application of collaborative poetics approach in discrimination studies, based on Johnson's (2018) model. It combines the principles of collaborative research and poetry approach. Collaborative research is interdisciplinary and ensures horizontal collaboration between the researcher and the study participants. In pursuit of individual and social change, the main emphasis is on the mutual transfer of knowledge and skills. In the poetic approach, poetry is used as a tool for data collection, analysis and dissemination. Poetry helps to emphasize an individual's emotional and social experience, illuminating new perspectives and hidden narratives.

The research focuses on identifying various aspects of discrimination and privilege as a social experience and reflection of it in poetry by research participants - young Latvian poets. In a course of four months they followed assignments, given by the researcher, and created poems about discrimination based on sexuality, social status, ethnicity and mental health. The reflection of these experiences in poetry allowed to broaden the boundaries of sociological analysis, highlighting invisible contemporary phenomena. Thus emphasizing the importance of interdisciplinarity between art and sociology in future research.

Johnson, H. X.-R.-A. (2018). A Rose by Any Other Name? Developing a Method of Collaborative Poetics. Qualitative Research in Psychology

RN20_T03_01 | Ethnographic Reflexivity and Identity

Observing the Observers: Doing Reflexivity in a Team Ethnography on Italian Psychiatric Wards

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Reflexivity is widely recognized to be a crucial element in ethnographic research: it allows to establish the degree of certainty of inferential procedures and, by scrutinizing the empirical conditions under which empirical material is produced, it allows to increase the robustness of results. Although it is usually perceived to be an individual activity, a team ethnography research requires both individual and group reflexivity, as well as a dialogue among those two levels. Drawing upon the author's own experience as an "ethnographer of the team" during two years of an (ongoing) ethnographic research, this paper aims to discuss the role of reflexivity in the specific context of a team ethnography that involved an interdisciplinary group of scholars (sociologists, psychiatrists, and jurists) and consisted of a quantitative and a qualitative part; the latter, on which this paper focuses, was conducted by four ethnographers, and aimed to explore coercive practices and involuntary admission and treatment in six acute psychiatric wards in Piedmont (Italy). The author, who held a non-fieldwork role, has accompanied the team of ethnographers throughout the journey of the research: she attended all the meetings almost from the very beginning and participated at all group discussions, taking notes and "observing" the interpretive process in its making and fostered the production of a collective reflexive account through discussion and back talk, that constituted her "fieldwork". The reflexive practices adopted in this innovative research experience will thus be discussed with the purpose of contributing to the advancement of qualitative methods.

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Doing Team Ethnography Dialectically. Challenging the Lone Ranger Approach in the Study of Acute Psychiatric Care

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The paper illustrates the pro and cons of designing and conducting a team-ethnography by reconsidering critically a three-year experience of a team-ethnography in six Italian psychiatric wards. This presentation highlights a few key characteristics of this approach that challenge solo ethnographies. Four sociologists did the team-ethnography inside the psychiatric units doing participant observation, in-depth interviews and documentary analysis; yet, larger interdisciplinary research - a group including law scholars, psychiatrists, and nurses – have dialogued monthly about ongoing issues and interpretations. The research was designed in three main parts: i) the ethnographic selection of cases which occurred by doing 25 "quick ethnographies"

adopting the criteria of the most different system's design; ii) the "team-ethnography" in which each member of the team was working (alone or with one colleague) concurrently in her or his own field. Therefore, all team members had "the big picture"; iii) the ethnography of the ethnography in which a fifth sociologist not involved in the psychiatric field did participant observation at all the monthly meetings of the ethnographic team and of the larger interdisciplinary research group.

The paper will tackle in particular the role of subjectivity and intersubjectivity as well as reflexivity in the construction of plausible results and the ethical issues that imbued this experience.

The Unmirrored Field: Doing Ethnographic Research In Prison

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The paper discusses the epistemological assumptions and operational strategies of undergoing ethnographical research in the prison system. The main objective of the paper is presenting the results of a fieldwork in an Italian prison, which took place over the course of five months (May 2019 - November 2019). The research aim was to understand how a prison works by observing the practices of correctional officers, and if they act applying preconceptions on gender roles reproducing specific forms of social control through gendered practices, and how merit informs them. Thus, given these questions, the ethnographical methods perfectly fitted to the purpose of actually seeing such practices. Nevertheless, approaching the field as a white woman in her early thirties with an academic background and past (and present) experience on prison system within no profit associations and local institutions, had a repercussion on the interactions with the persons under study (correctional officers) and influenced the way we approached each other and behaved in the setting I researched on. Consistently, the paper aims at identifying and discussing the subjective and normative choices that guided the research and related methodological issues, presenting the coping strategies developed during the fieldwork.

RN20_T03_02 | Validity and Comparison

Contemporary Cross-language Research in Social Sciences: Theory vs. Practice

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In the contemporary world, very few societies can be considered linguistically homogenous. Thus, scholars who conduct fieldwork—even in their native countries—are de facto involved in cross-language research. Still, only some explicitly acknowledge methodological challenges and implications of the issues related to language and translation in their research process. To explore how researchers handle cross-language research, we conducted the largest-to-date survey on the subject and analyzed 913 responses from faculty from 94 sociology and 85 anthropology programs in the United States listed among the 1000 highest ranked universities worldwide by the QS World University Rankings. In this paper, we explore researchers' linguistic proficiency and extent of collaboration with translators, their perspectives on the importance of vernacular's knowledge, and their opinions on the admissibility of translators and liability of using English during the fieldwork. We compare experiences of scholars who used interpreters with those that did not, additionally contrasting the perspectives of anthropologists and sociologists.

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Process and Outcomes Of A Member Checking Procedure Conducted In A Qualitative Project Studying Urban Health Inequalities

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Lincoln & Guba described credibility as the extent to which the research findings are accurately interpreted by researchers. They defined member checking as an optimal technique to appraise credibility of qualitative research findings. In the qualitative case study (type 2) where this research is included, health inequalities were studied based on four dimensions (diet, physical activity, alcohol consumption and smoking). The aim of this study was to share the process and outcomes of conducting a member checking procedure to validate findings from a large qualitative study.

Researchers selected three neighbourhoods with different socioeconomic status (low, medium and high). 37 semi-structured interviews and 29 focus groups were conducted across all three neighbourhoods. Study findings were presented to participants in member checking sessions (one per neighbourhood), which were conducted when the fieldwork was finished.

Participation in the member checking sessions was slightly fewer than that expected by researchers (especially in the low and the medium-SES neighbourhoods considering the number of study participants). As preliminary findings researchers highlighted that member checking procedures is useful to validating perceptions (i.e., participants felt represented in the findings), although also contributed to perpetuating differences in power relationships between researchers and participants. Participants from the medium-SES became aware of neighbourhood issues and expressed the need to change their reality (transformational validity). Social cohesion was enhanced in participants from the low-SES neighbourhood as they were able to talk about common issues from their neighbourhood in a neutral space. Finally, considering results from the high-SES neighbourhood we added to our findings that residents were using urban vegetable gardens.

RN20_T04 | Biographies and Narratives

Multi-stage Interview in the Biographical Research Approach

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The interview is well appreciated by researchers working on people's attitudes and individual life cycles. This method, in most of its uses, consists of a single conversation, which length and depth depend on a series of factors, including the quality of the interaction between interviewer and interviewee. It is not unusual for the interviewer to realise that the ideas and the attitudes of the interviewee may deserved further in-depth analysis that the single interview did not allow. This paper pays attention to the so-called long interview and to the advantages gained from breaking up the interview in more sessions (such a solution is already adopted in the life stories).Moving from the theoretical assumptions of the biographical narrative interview, the paper intends exploring the implications of a non-conventional model of interview that is based on a strategy of various stimuli and that aims at overcoming the usual framework "question-and-answer" in favour of a more involving "show-and-tell". Using a long interview paced on more than one session is also useful in varying the perspective of the narrative as a new session is held. The single sessions of the interview should not be intended as episodes of one single narrative (like in the life stories), rather as opportunities for introducing new questions and new stimuli; allowing new interpretation to the diverse situations to emerge, the ex post re-elaboration of experiences, ideal and reality checks, emotional states and processes of rationalising, the time modulation of past, present and (potential) future the interviewees do.

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"How could I be responsible?" A Narrative Study of Homicide Perpetrators

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Academic literature on homicide has a long tradition of focusing on socio-demographic and crimino-logical data of both perpetrators and victims. Critical hermeneutic studies have stressed the need to link homicide trends with in-depth knowledge of perpetrators and their social contexts. Howev-er, little attention has been paid to emic interpretations of homicide itself. In the context of two research projects on life stories of young men who have committed intentional homicide in Buenos Aires City (Argentina) and its outskirts, the objective of this paper is to analyse the accounts given by the perpetrators about their homicides.

The main interest in this paper is to reconstruct the stories (or explanatory narratives) used by male perpetrators of homicide and, furthermore, to identify the symbolic resources employed to ration-alise the event. We frame our analysis in two main questions: which elements are used by male perpetrators to explain male-male homicides? How do they position themselves (and the main characters of their stories) in relation to the event and, more generally, violence?

A hermeneutic biographical approach was employed, conducting open-ended interviews, which were carried out in prisons. For this paper, 20 cases (62 interviews) were reconstructed and ana-lysed using an inter-testimonial approach. We identify two dimensions (locus of explanation and notions of agency) to typify eight different narratives.

RN20_T05 | Digital and Visual Research

A Visual Semiotic Approach for Unravelling the Social Representations of Alternative Proteins Online

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Meat consumption is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions and, in an effort to slow down climate change, appeals to reduce its consumption are getting more and more insistent. To address this challenge, a myriad of actors have proposed solutions to increase the share of alternative proteins in our diets, pushing forward already existing foods – such as pulses or tofu – or prioritizing social innovation, such as cellular agriculture and in vitro meat. In Western societies, reducing meat consumption is a highly controversial issue and the object of heated debates. Each of the products put forward to reduce meat consumption tends to be surrounded by moral discourses that pertain to our lifestyles, our shared values, or what type of food is considered good and bad. This communication will focus on the ways by which qualitative approach, digital ethnography, and visual methodologies may help investigate the social representations surrounding alternatives to meat along with the conflicting meanings they carry, their moral content, and the actors involved in the process. More specifically, the communication will focus on one particular approach, namely visual social semiotics, which we will use to emphasise how visual meaning systems are constructed and perpetuated online, via social interactions. Through concrete examples of the ways by which digital images, and indeed many types of visual artefacts, can be analysed by utilising a visual social semiotics approach, we will explore the meaning of different products to understand what they say about our societies, and what the way forward should be.

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Digitizing Life At Home: Using The Internet-Of-Things And Mobile Applications In Qualitative Research

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The internet-of-things (IoT), where everyday devices become connected to the internet, has digitized our most seemingly mundane everyday lives at home. We followed 30 IoT households for 15-months with five rounds of interviews and two novel types of data to study the digitized home and its digital technologies. First, data enabled by IoT technology itself through logged button-press events of the everyday interactions with digital devices, either physically, digitally, or by algorithmic intervention. This data is used to illustrate the factual and precise ethnographies of household practices. Secondly, we combine IoT data with a newly developed diary-app to measure metaphorical parameters of social distance and social warmth for household members and their IoT devices. By utilizing the drag & drop features of a touchscreen, we asked participants to chart pictograms of people and devices in their household figurations for six months. We found that charting socio-sensical dimensions of distance and warmth utilizes a linguistic simplicity that induces confidence while participating. Using a device they already use daily is less demanding in a practical sense, push-notifications make it easier to remember, and metadata automatically registers additional information. Participants found using an app intuitive to use, but technical- or operator errors radically break any sense of intuition. The combined data helped us to cluster participants based on their phenomenological experiences that are otherwise hidden from interview data alone. Moreover, it gives us qualitative access to digital realities otherwise overlooked.

Live Blogging And Legal Trials: An Exploration Of The Ethnographic Challenges And Solutions Faced During A Pandemic

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Live blogging from legal trials has become one of the most accessible ways in which the public can gain direct insight into legal proceedings. Whilst live blogging constitutes an important way of ensuring open justice – a key component of many democratic societies – how this immediate and detailed surveillance impacts on the legal professionals being depicted is currently unknown. This paper looks at how to qualitatively study this new phenomenon and depicts the challenges ethnographic studies can encounter during a pandemic as well as presenting possible solutions.

Qualitative Social Science Illustrated: Reflections on art/science cooperation in sociology

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There are multiple ways science and images, figures, and illustrations are entangled. First, scientific results are often presented in tables, diagrams and figures in both natural and social sciences. As a historical example, the botanical or bird illustrations from the preceding centuries are familiar to many. Second, images can be powerful tools in science communication, as we have seen, for example, in the case of the spikey figure of Corona-virus that circulates widely in the media and has become familiar to the lay public. Third, drawings and illustrations are often utilized as part of the research data and methodology. For example, researchers can ask their informants to produce drawings, photographs or footage to be analyzed, or scientists produce such visual data themselves.

There is also a fourth way how visual data can be produced and utilized in social science research: collaboration with illustrator. In our project that aims to analyse contexts of masking during Covid-19 pandemic in Finland and Germany, we explore alternative formats of gaining and presenting scientific results by using visual arts. In order to present our findings visually and to gain impacts from illustrations, we collaborate with the visual artist already during the analytical process.

In this presentation, we will present and discuss our collaboration with visual artist. Our aim is to contextualize this kind of collaboration in the landscape of scientific representations and illustrations. Then, we are going to discuss the interplay of the analysis and visualisations. Last, we are going to highlight the potential this kind of collaboration offers for social sciences and for alternative formats of writing and presenting scientific data.

RN20_T06 | Digital Interviewing and Narratives

Game Changer Covid19? – Insights From Doing Qualitative Interviews Online

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While the on-going digitalization of life-worlds may raise new questions in terms of epistemology and research strategies, it seems somewhat misguided to ignore the proven track record of established qualitative methods. The digital is not juxtaposed with the analogue. Instead, 'digital' and 'analogue' praxis are intertwined in the life-worlds of individuals – like checking your bank account when waiting for the bus. It is a truism that traditional qualitative research with its foundations in intimacy, openness and trust might not be the right methodological choice for every research interest. Nonetheless, one should not underestimate the insights, which can for example be gained through interviewing people about their everyday use of technology (via different media) qualitatively.

As we are all aware, the Corona pandemic has severely limited the possibilities of face-to-face interactions and has therefore made qualitative interviews more challenging. And yet, amongst all the drawbacks it does

present some new possibilities for methodological progress. Social distancing, the shift towards home office and the extensive use of technical equipment has made video calling a viable and accepted form of communication for a lot of people. We have taken this as an opportunity to transfer a panel study to the digital realm. Since November 2020 we have conducted several qualitative interviews and group discussions via video calling, as part of a multi-layered panel study on digital stress. Going beyond the viewpoint "digital is cheaper, analogue is more insightful", we want to critically systematize our methodological insights regarding online data collection and interpretation, contrast them with a more traditional face-to-face setting and put our findings up for discussion.

Join With(out) Video: Online Interviewing During COVID-19

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Discussions on the benefits and drawbacks of online interviewing began long before the COVID-19. Yet, since the pandemic conditions excessively obstructed the predominant traditional (face-to-face) interviewing, the adoption of relatively marginal online tools may have accelerated and deemed inevitable due to the possibility of future long-term "social distancing" practices. In such a time when the digitalization of qualitative methods might appear as a simpler solution, have interviewers moved their research to digital platforms or searched for ways to carry out face-to-face interviews? Do they plan on carrying out online interviews after the pandemic? Do researchers think online interviewing affects their research in any way? Deriving from such an inquiry, this study aims to gain insights into the personal, interpersonal, and structural dynamics of online interviewing during COVID-19.

Based on the online in-depth interviews carried out with 15 graduate students, academics, or researchers in the area of sociology who have used – or are still using – online interviewing methods in their research during COVID-19, this study discusses whether technical skills (of both interviewers and interviewees), spatial distance, lack of spatial control, limitations of sampling and consent issues in online interviewing have impacts on the content and/or outcomes of their research. Hence, the main question in this study is not only whether cam-to-cam can substitute for, or replace, face-to-face interviewing, but more importantly, whether online interviewing affects the processes of sociological knowledge production.

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Narrative in Digital Contexts: a New Methodological Challenge?

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The development of the Web have opened up new channels, environments and ways through which individuals express the narratives of their everyday lives by textualizing and visualizing it (for example, writing status updates, commenting, liking content and posting photos). In other words, people often use the digital spaces and tools to build their identities and the social dimension of the Self through sharing experiences, opinions, symbolic artefacts, relationships and activities. This multifaceted configuration gives rise to the need to investigate the narratives underpinning the digital environments and, at the same time, is opening up new issues and changes in narrative approaches that have different peculiarities from those traditionally recognized in the methodological literature. In this presentation, after having carried out a theoretical overview of the role of narrative in contemporary digital society, we will present the main methodological challenges on the use of the narrative approach in digital contexts such as: the characteristics of the platforms that shape the social contexts in which the actors act and structure the process of building the empirical material, the nature of the data which weave together images, texts and videos, the role of the social actor as a "device" capable of producing different types of information as metadata, the value of interpretation of new digital semantic units.

WhatsApp? Opportunities and Challenges in the Use of a Messaging App as a Qualitative Research Tool

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On this paper we aim to evaluate the use of the popular VoIP WhatsApp as a way to conduct qualitative research interviews within geographically dispersed samples. Through the use of a case study of Latino expat-wives around the globe, we exemplify how we manage adapt traditional methods of qualitative data collection while establishing rapport. Our findings suggest WhatsApp to be a valuable tool for conducting qualitative research with specific advantages over other similar applications (apps). By portraying the interviewer as a peer, especially among groups who already use the App on daily basis (such as Latinos); in addition to WhatsApp's flexibility and informality, and the portability of mobile phones, the App endured a service that went beyond a regular face to face interview allowing quasi-ethnographic insights. What on one hand seamed a gain, hastily arose new issues on veracity, non-verbal cues and on-line ethics which are also reflected here.

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RN20_T07 | Qualitative Methods in analogue and Digital Worlds

Assessing The Quality Of Qualitative Online Research: A Review Of Current Quality Criteria

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The transformation to the online context under the COVID-19 pandemic strengthens the academic debate about standards of online research work. Qualitative research in the online context is not a new phenomenon but is expected to increase since shutdowns limit traditional fieldwork of qualitative researchers. Hence, the aim of the present study is to identify whether new quality criteria should be developed or whether existing ones are transferable from the offline to the online context. The study is based on a systematic literature analysis of English and German academic publications found in the data bases Springer-Link, Ebsco, Science Direct, Emerald Insight and Google Scholar between the years 2000 and 2020. Initial results confirm the assumption that the discussion about new standards for qualitative online research is limited and slowly growing. Furthermore, this review figures out that some criteria such as the documentation of the research process have the same relevance for both offline and online contexts. More difficult to realise in an online context is the exchange about research results and interpretation in the group. Moreover, the criteria closeness to the subject is limited due to social distancing; likewise, social distancing restricts the triangulation of methods as, e.g., the (participant) observation is not possible. The present study contributes to the academic debate on quality criteria in two ways: First, it provides an overview on different standards in the online and offline context. Second, this project highlights the possible transferability of offline criteria to the virtual context.

Exploring Challenges and Opportunities of Qualitative Methodologies in a Digital World: An Interdisciplinary Approach to the Invisible Black Community in Porto, Portugal

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Qualitative research has been breaking disciplinary borders and building alternative futures by providing and promoting solid methodological tools to study closely and from within the social reality. Alternative ways of envisioning the future also flourish from small groups and communities. Knowing the practices, meanings and motivations of those involved in small groups is a condition to define other ways of building society. Starting from a collaborative project, promoted by Ci.CLO, between professionals acting in the fields of sociology and socially-engaged curatorial and contemporary art practices, an experimental approach was developed to map, analyze and co-create with the Black community in the city of Porto, Portugal. Drawing from the ethnographic methodology, where participant observation is key, along with techniques of exploration from documentary photography, we developed a work process involving simultaneously co-presence and at-distance research. By using digital tools while collecting, analyzing and sharing data, the team collaborated with social actors from the Black community in Porto, Portugal, a marginalized population characterized by social invisibility. The exchange between diverse disciplinary knowledges and between "various subject positions," with all participants engaging in an exploration of how to begin decolonizing the city through those tools, made possible the exploration of a hidden reality in the city of Porto. We will explore the main challenges and opportunities of applying such a methodological framework in the particular context of the Black community of Porto, hoping to feed the debate on digital technologies and their potential to overcome constraints posed in a digitalized world reconfigured by the ongoing pandemic.

Online Action As Any Action? Old-school Ethnography In Studies of Digital Crime Case Communities

David Wästerfors

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Ethnographic inquires of digital spaces and technologies are sometimes portrayed as requiring exclusive approaches and vocabularies, since digital practices in many ways are distinct from other practices. Still there also are overlapping and highly recognizable features, which might point to the value of trying out recognizable approaches as a researcher. This presentation draws on a project on online crime discussions on the Swedish platform Flashback and aims at exploring the benefit of "old-school" elements of ethnography when investigating quite controversial and heated digital gatherings. It is argued that ideas like pursuing members' meanings, studying categories in use and bracketing one's ethical concerns can generate more vivid and original knowledge compared to approaches seemingly more congenial and receptive to the digital issues. Online crime case discussions are often studied with reference to their information-crowdsourcing or potentially penalizing functions, but such approaches can easily cloud more basic and widespread patterns. They cannot account for the more constitutive characteristic of members' mundane, messy and yet routine interactions. We may therefore be helped by not cultivating a too specialized view of digital practices, demanding special approaches and unique terms, but rather look upon them as social actions within a particular social world.

The Social Interaction of Online Gaming

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What happens to social interaction when it goes online? As video gaming becomes readily available on several different platforms and the gaming industry continues to refine games with new features, young people increasingly participate in online gaming. While gaming online, gamers continue to interact with each other (using apps like discord or in-game communication facilities) thereby pushing the boundaries for social interaction. Based on online qualitative interviews with 100 young people (12-19 years), this study analyses how young people interact with each other while gaming online and discuss how online interaction complies with or disengage from social life more generally. In the analysis we consider gender roles and social positioning in relation to types of games to focus on a) how young gamers construct selves through interactions with others while gaming, b) how they construct, maintain and reconstruct social hierarchies during gaming time, and c) how the online interactions overlap with the young gamers' selves and social life outside the digital world. By applying classic and modern theories based in the tradition of symbolic interaction, the study finds that in relation to self-construction, social life and power, the differences in interactions between the physical and digital worlds are diminishing. While this development may indeed present young people with new challenges (such as the risk of developing gaming disorders), the dynamic relationship between digital and social interaction allows young people to maintain high levels of sociability – even while being "socially distant".

RN20_T08 | Mind, Understanding, Practice 758

The Power Of Phenomenology

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Hermeneutic phenomenology's aim is to bring forth that which needs to be thought about. It is an invitation to think. To articulate the thinking one needs to listen in the corners and the shadows of the lived experience(s) of the phenomenon being investigated. The method "embraces multi-perspectival, embodied and experiential ways of knowing" (Dibley et al. 2020: 7). This paper explores the power of hermeneutical phenomenology, as a methodological approach for understanding what it means to be intersex.
Intersex people have bodies that are born different to typical male-female ones. Intersex is an umbrella term that includes more than thirty ways the human body may differ according to its sex characteristics (i.e. genitalia, hormones, chromosomes, sex organs).
Law and policy do not benefit intersex people to the same extent that the non-intersex population benefit. Issues arise relating to: the rights of the child, bodily autonomy and integrity, and discrimination. By understanding the lived experience of being intersex, our study seeks to

contribute towards creating an alternative future for the intersex community whereby improved law and policy will ensure equal rights and protections

From interviews with intersex people, we confirm that hermeneutical phenomenology did not just answer our research questions, but also became a powerful and empowering means through which some participants were effectively able to navigate, share and 'own' their personal story. Indeed, the method's person-centred and ethical underpinnings, permitted some to engage in the research in ways that became empowering and transformational.

Researching on Trash as an Object of Multiple Locations

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In the paper, I refer to the study on the social practices of waste production, processing, and management. The substantive area of my research comprises human activities related to trash. But I am also interested in the waste itself as the material objects, which particular features, physical presence, and geographical locations substantially impact the environment. Treating the object of my study as "ultimately mobile and multiply situated" (Marcus 1995), I employ a multi-sited research approach that embraces: visual analysis, ethnography (interviews, observations), research walks, autoethnography with elements of transformative phenomenology, and analysis of extant data sources (historical documents, reports, statistics). The methodological axis of these "fuzzy fields," which provides consistency to the whole inquiry, is grounded theory. This way, I try to delineate boundaries, identify "adequate sites and informants across multiple locations" (Nadai and Maeder 2005) of trash. The theoretical foundation of my study is symbolic interactionism. I ask how concepts, ideas, and ways of thinking about waste and litter translate into particular actions and practices that ultimately produce specific patterns and effects in the natural environment. My commitment goes in the direction to show these emerging dependency systems, networks of connections that have led and still lead to the pervasiveness of trash and rubbish on the planet, to contamination of the most distant and wildest corners of the world with a mass of waste with no chance for recycling.

Thinking Of The Military From Bottom To Top: The Importance Of Micro Perspective And Subjective Observation

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The aim of this paper is to examine the part of individuals in constructing, maintaining and even challenging perceptions, images, practices and processes. The paper will highlight the contribution of micro perspective by demonstrating the way social categories (for example gender and ethnicity) are constructed, preserved and perpetuated not just through institutional mechanisms, policies and structures, but also by individuals' performance. Furthermore, the paper will show how individuals' performance can challenge structures, conceptions and images.

By using qualitative methods based on interpretative phenomenological analysis of interviews with soldiers who served in the Israeli military (IDF), the paper examines the subjective point of view. Military research in general and critical military research in particular tend to focus on macro viewpoint and examine the social, economic and political processes and mechanisms, and the way they influence, construct and change the military and civil-military relationship. In recent years more and more researcher recognizes the importance of micro research and focus on the agents' performance and their subjective experience and understanding the military and civil-military relations.

By researching the military the paper will reveal the fluidity and the potential for change in mechanisms, structures and social conceptions from bottom to top in social institutions. By emphasizing the active part of agents in creating, maintaining and challenging meaning and perceptions the paper underlines the connection between micro and macro research and the importance of micro perspective analysis.

Towards Contemplative Grounded Theory. Constructing categories and the researcher's mind.

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In the paper, I concentrate on the Grounded Theory Methodology (GTM) from the point of view of the contemplative social sciences. It will analyze how the mind is engaged in the construction of concepts and the role of consciousness of the mind's work in creating a theory based on empirical data analysis. I will review the research and analytical methods that could be inspirations for GTM, starting from constructivist grounded theory and ending at the mindful inquiry and transformational phenomenology, and contemplative qualitative investigations. Then, I will use these inspirations for formulating the concept of Contemplative Grounded Theory (CGT).

We can find some seeds of contemplative thinking in many classical books from grounded theory. I want to reconstruct and develop them more and perhaps change the sense of grounded theory after the contemplative turn. The contemplative turn connects with research on experience emerging from contemplative practices that overcome the body-mind divide. I state that methodological and epistemological self-consciousness is needed in social research, but the more profound insight into the researcher's mind and relation to body and situation of embeddedness is equally essential.

RN20_T09 | Participatory Methodologies

Qualitatively Analysing Co-Creation (Mass Participatory Action) Among Youth In Five Countries.

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CO-CREATE is a large project funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme as part of the response to tackle the childhood obesity epidemic. Among the plural methodologies used in this project, youth participatory action research forms the basis of this paper. Youth alliances in 5 European countries were set up and produced (policy) plans to change the obesogenic system (and through this improve healthy living among youth). In order to study the success of these alliances and the different initiatives developed, hundreds of fieldnotes, logs and alliance proposals were analysed.

Where such a large amount of data seems to suggest a choice for content analysis or even big data-like approach, the focus on the local context and dynamics of the emergence of policy ideas and youth empowerment, the ethnographic detail and the diversity of the data, demande an iterative interpretative approach. However, working in large teams such as we do in CO-CREATE, iterative approaches lead to serious collaboration issues when wanting to produce a single report and not a multitude of interpretations.

In this paper we show how we have tried to combine the flexibility and creativity of abductive interpretation of iterative approaches, but at the same time work rigorously as in more sequential approaches, such as deductive content analysis. We suggest a novel approach to combine large amounts of semi-structured data with scholarly collaboration in interpretation and personal ideographic understanding.

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Reflection Labs: Digital Spaces for Researcher Reflexivity in Participatory Collaborations

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Our contribution introduces the concept and practice of reflection labs as a novel tool for participatory research. When researchers engage in participatory collaborations, a lot of learning and 'unlearning' is required. Qualitative research constitutes a valuable preparation as constructivist epistemologies imply situated knowledges, methods training sensitizes to the intricacies of interpretation and fieldwork experience involves engaging with people in their life worlds. However, as participatory research strives for equal partnerships, co-production of knowledge and empowerment processes, it comes with a new set of opportunities and challenges. Reflexivity becomes key - not only for analytical reasons, but also to address power inequalities and ethical issues. In this paper, we describe the methodological underpinnings and empirical practice of a digital space we call "reflection lab." In a three-year participatory study with refugees (EMPOW) funded by the German Research Foundation, various online and offline spaces were created for reflexivity among community and academic partners. Reflections labs are digital spaces (via zoom) for academic partners. The term "lab" (short hand for laboratory) points to the somewhat experimental nature of this space. Combining different approaches to reflexivity in creative ways, reflection labs offer a safe space to explore researcher subjectivities. Using field notes and analytical notes as a starting point, in-depth, online discussions foster critical self-reflexivity, peer feedback and support concerning the role of academic researchers in participatory collaborations. Examples illustrate how this benefits an engaged and critical research practice while pursuing participatory goals and striving for ethical conduct and accountability.

Facilitators' Experience From The Participatory Research – Reflections From Public Consultations In Poland

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The H2020 project entitled CONCISE: "Communication role on perception and beliefs of EU Citizens about Science" aimed to analyze: the sources from which the inhabitants of the EU gain knowledge on scientific topics, the level of trust in the sources and the postulated ways of communicating scientific knowledge. Public consultations were conducted in five countries with 497 participants. Under the supervision of facilitators, the following topics were discussed in four rounds: climate change, vaccination, GMOs and alternative medicine. In the paper, we will focus on facilitators conducting discussions in Poland and their opinions on their own work, participants' behavior, participatory research procedure. Particular emphasis will be placed on the assessment of the rules pertaining to group discussion, elements of the consultation procedure facilitating and hindering the care of the debaters, as well as assessing the adequacy of the consultation formula used to consult on scientific topics. It is worth emphasizing that the level of implementation of the adopted rules of group discussion was high, according to the facilitators. The panelists acquired and followed the rules of conducting the discussion. The facilitators admitted that the organization of public consultations is a valuable experience and has a chance to really contribute to increasing the willingness of citizens to participate in research. All the participants of the consultations found that such meetings were the right way of examining views on the scientific topics and were generally satisfied with the results achieved.

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RN20_T10 | Qualitative Research and Mixed Methods

Exploring Team Cohesion and Leadership Style Through Wearable Sensors. A Mixed Methods Approach.

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While Big Data has become popular as a research approach in the social sciences, very few published studies clearly report this research in a mixed methods framework — a significant lack since such an approach to Big Data could provide researchers with important analytical insights into many complex social phenomena. This methodological article reports a convergent mixed methods study on team functioning in two Spanish R&D teams. In the quantitative strand, we collected Big time-stamped accelerometer data using wearable sensors, used by team members for one week, to allow us to record their forms of body movement (e.g. walking or sitting) and analyze overlapping patterns of movement. The accelerometer data provided a preliminary account of the cohesion and leadership styles of each team. However, while both precise and systematic, this data failed to provide a complete understanding of the dynamics of team functioning. To address this shortcoming, in the qualitative strand we used semi-structured interviews with team members to collect small qualitative data that would add important context — helping us more accurately interpret the accelerometer data — by examining aspects such as working conditions in the team, how group collaboration is organized, and social climate in the team. In the course of this article, we will report the following: (1) steps in integrating Big quantitative, large-scale, data (from the accelerometers) with small qualitative data (from interviews); (2) how using mixed methods allowed us to generate a holistic understanding of R&D team functioning while enhancing the ability of accelerometer data to provide a meaningful account of social interaction; (3) the challenges involved in generating meta-inferences from data of different granularity.

Integrating Multi-Causal Attribution Network Analysis In Participatory Appraisals: Methodological Opportunities And Challenges

José Javier Mañas-Navarro, Emilio Climent-Gil, Iker Jimeno, Antonio Aledo, Guadalupe Ortiz

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This proposal offers a critical and constructive view of participatory methodologies, taking as a case study the participatory diagnosis of the residential tourism sector in Torrevieja (Alicante, Spain). Starting from a constructivist epistemolology, the participatory methodology that has guided this research is based on the premise that decision-making processes should be democratic and transparent. With this objective in mind, an iterative qualitative methodology has been selected, using semi-structured interviews and participatory workshops for the elaboration of Collaborative Causal Maps. This procedure has made it possible to generate a heterogeneous stakeholder matrix with 97 actors, to enrich the analytical categories and to identify the different problem areas affecting the municipality. A multi-causal attribution network analysis was carried out using Atlas.ti and Gephi software with the intention of identifying the problem network structure. The aim of this participatory methodological proposal is to incorporate the new social demands and to resolve the obstacles and difficulties that appear in participatory processes, which have been previously identified in the literature review. The main conclusion of this research finds that the methodological proposal allows to face both the pragmatic and democratic challenges of participation.

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Exploring Alternative Futures through Mixed Methods Literature Reviews

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At the Netherlands Institute for Social Research we like to investigate whether we can work with prospective studies. One of the first approaches we are experimenting with is the use of systematic reviews. The use of systematic reviews, however, comes with several challenges. First, there are many different systematic reviews available which makes it difficult to choose a fitting method. Second, qualitative and quantitative studies use different designs, methods and ways to analyze data. These studies can be analyzed and presented separately, for instance by using meta-ethnography and meta-analysis sequentially, but ideally they are combined to form a single synthesis. This might, however, create difficulties when trying to mix the methods. Third, it is not always easy to extrapolate findings from the past and the present to an exploration of the future. In our paper we will address the following questions: What "flavors" of mixed methods reviews are out there? Are there any straightforward ways to mix the results of the identified studies? How can we extrapolate findings from the past and the present to an exploration of the future? In answering these questions we will discuss the upsides and downsides of different methods regarding mixed methods systematic reviews and reflect on our best practices. We will guide you through this methodological quest using one of our recent studies on the future of the Dutch labor market as an example.

RN20_T11 | Qualitative Research Ethics

Sexualized Violence Leaves Its Mark - Also on Researchers. Reflections on Research Ethics for the Protection of Researchers.

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Issues of research ethics have long been understood as an inherent part of empirical research practice (e.g., Iphofen & Tolich, 2018). They become particularly important in research projects that involve an increased risk of stress for participants. Examples include research on trauma, violence, or stressful life events. In contrast, effects that the research process can have on researchers are poorly reflected. Discussions rarely go beyond questions of the methodological-methodological relevance of such psychosocial burdens on researchers. Not least for this reason, as part of a participatory teaching research project on sexualized violence, the authors decided to focus attention on research ethical implications of psychosocial burdens on the research group together with master's students in social work. In doing so, we used autoethnography as a tool for research ethics reflexivity (von Unger, 2018). Reflective ethnographies (Ellis, 2004) and layered accounts (Ellis, 2008) revealed personal and shared stressors, including their power to affect subjective well-being as well as the research process. Ethically significant moments emerged early in the research process that transcended any form of teachable basic research ethical principles. On a psychosocial level, the research process resembled a roller coaster ride dominated by subjective anxiety and subjective feelings of being overwhelmed. This in turn raises questions of professional (personal) responsibility and duties of care as well as their limits. The direct contact with victims of sexualized violence in a participatory research setting as well as the (simultaneous) responsibility for the research group made the necessity of a research ethics discourse on questions of protection of researchers within the scientific community clear.

Qualitative Research With Social Researchers. Knowledge For Alternative Future?

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In recent years, the literature has seen a growing number of qualitative studies focusing on social researchers. These studies address either the difficulties and challenges faced by researchers or specific ethical and methodological issues. In both cases, the aim of these studies was to analyse the experiences and opinions of the researchers, especially in the context of sensitive topics and research with vulnerable participants. However, the authors of these studies relatively rarely explain why they conduct this type of research at all. Why do we need such studies? After all, researchers often publish their ethical and methodological reflections, why conduct research with them on this topic? The purpose of my presentation is to discuss the usefulness of knowledge from such research with researchers on ethical issues. I intend to answer the questions: can and how can such knowledge influence the future practices of researchers and/or the decisions of ethics committees? Will it make qualitative researchers behave more ethically than before? During the presentation, I will try to answer this question by considering three aspects of such knowledge: ethical, epistemological and practical. In doing so, I will refer to the literature on the subject as well as my own qualitative research with researchers on ethical-methodological issues and ethical problems experienced by researchers during research.

Strategies And Discourses On Social Research Transparency

Daniel de Gracia

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This research identifies, upon the analysis of thirty-four in-depth interviews with social researchers, fifteen transparency strategies, Those strategies are grouped into six different types and articulate within two discourses: the open science discourse and the research backstage and archive discourse. Open science supports the possibility of reaching objective results and conclusions, placing emphasis on strategies that allow the replicability of studies. The discourse of the research backstage and archive conceives research as a subjective craft, so it prioritizes strategies that bring the reality of the research process closer together. Finally, some possible relationships between these two discourses and two other variables, the main methodology used and the main goal of transparency, are exposed.

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RN21 | Quantitative Methods

RN21_T01_01 | Quantitative Methods

Value vs. Risk Perception: Which Contributes More to COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy?

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COVID-19 poses an unprecedented health risk worldwide. The COVID-19 vaccine is regarded as the solution to achieve herd immunity and thus eradicate this threat. Vaccine hesitancy, however, is a considerable barrier.

Past research suggested the decision about vaccination is not a mere risk issue, but a socially constructed issue. Compared to Western countries, COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in East Asia is unique due to social and cultural traditions. In particular, East Asia's authoritarian orientation emphasizes the public's obedience to authorities. In the current study, we aimed to investigate whether the risk perception or authoritarian orientation matters more to the public's intention to get vaccinated. We surveyed 3,190 Hong Kong respondents based on the distribution of gender, age, and residence drawn from Hong Kong's 2016 population census. Preliminarily, we found that vaccination intentions varied by demographic. Moreover, authoritarian orientation showed more predictability on willingness for vaccination than on risk perception. Specifically, individuals with stronger authoritarian orientations are less willing to get vaccinated than those who perceive less risk towards COVID-19.

Faced with such a health crisis, people's authoritarian orientation could be seen as a socially constructed value that the authorities must consider when communicating with the public. Past literature mainly emphasized the importance of risk communication and how to improve the public's science literacy. However, our study indicated that considering the socio-political context is more important. Hence, developing culture- or value-based communication strategies to improve the public's

vaccination intention is suggested, which could also be a direction for future studies.

Coronavirus Pandemic Resilience and its Meaning for Everyday Student Life and Academic Success - Empirical Analyses and Organizational Deductions Based on the Student Panel of the University of Magdeburg

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Due to the coronavirus pandemic, students are confronted with an unprecedented situation: studying alone from home instead of group-wise on campus. The individual implications of the new situation are addressed by the proposed paper: We will examine the relationship between coronavirus pandemic resilience and determinants of social inequality and its relevance to everyday student life and academic success. Specifically, the following questions will be addressed:
• Which student types of coronavirus pandemic resilience can be identified based on perceptions of the social and personal situation, and study-related consequences? How are these distributed across sociodemographic and personality traits, and study-related characteristics?
• To what extent is corona pandemic resilience (also controlling for determinants of social inequality), related to intra-individual changes in everyday study (integration, level of knowledge, self-efficacy, and learning attitudes) and study success (experience of competence, study satisfaction, and propensity to drop out and change)?
The findings are discussed with regard to their significance for educational equity and the organization of higher education. The data basis is the student panel of the University of Magdeburg (Germany). Students were surveyed longitudinally, firstly at the end of the summer semester 2020 on study-related aspects as well as on their perception of the coronavirus pandemic (N 1.172, response rate: 15.1%). Secondly additional data from the winter semester 2019/2020 are available for a

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subsample (N 614). Data analysis is performed using latent class analysis and longitudinal panel data methods.

Early Days Of The Pandemic - The Role Of Economy, Globalization, Health System And Demography In The Development Of The Death Toll By COVID-19 Infections

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This article examines cross-national differences in growth of deaths by COVID-19 over time during the time period of 31st December 2019 to 2nd April 2020. We explore socio-economic and socio-political country characteristics as determinants of deaths per day and we examine whether country characteristics act as moderating factors for different growth patterns of deaths per day over time. The country characteristics include variables about economy, globalisation, health care and demography. We examine data published by the European Center of Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) in combination with World Bank data and webscraping approach. Using a conditional growth model specified as a multilevel regression model with deaths by COVID-19 per day as outcome variable, we show that economic variables are not significantly associated with decrease or increase of deaths by COVID-19. In contrast, variables about national health care (hospital beds and national health expenditures) mitigate the impact of the pandemic. Demography shows expected effects with an increase of growth of deaths in countries with a higher percentage of people older than 65 years. Globalisation has predicting qualities for the death toll as well: The social interaction between people is deadly on a short-term scale (in the form of tourism).

RN21_T01_02 | Measuring social class and current inequalities in European societies

Tell Me Your Class And I Tell You ... What Exactly?

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We present current methodological work on the construct validity of six different class schemes from an international perspective. Most construct validation studies usually investigate the validity of social class for one country or restrict themselves to one class scheme or one outcome. To overcome these restrictions, we compare the explanatory power of six different class schemes – two based on employment relations, two based on tasks and two disaggregated class schemes – for objective positional outcomes and measurements of political attitudes and decisions. Drawing on a wide range of international survey programmes (ESS, EVS, ISSP), we study the schemes' construct validity in 20 or more countries. To judge each scheme's explanatory power, we investigate overall goodness-of-fit (GoF) statistics and the kappa and lambda index (known from the class voting literature). While GoF statistics are informative regarding each class scheme's overall explanatory power, the two indices help to understand how well classes discriminate substantially between social groups concerning the outcomes. The main point of this work is the presentation of the statistics and its application to class as an example of a detailed construct validation analyses.

Investigating peoples' perceptions of their social class: Evidence from the 7th wave of the World Values Survey, 2017-2020

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In social sample survey research, socio-economic classifications have been developed for the study of social structures, social change and socio-economic inequalities, such as among others the Erikson-Goldthorpe-Portocarero (EGP) Schema and the European socio-economic classification (ESeC). Most of these classifications are hierarchical categorical schemas, using the occupation, education and income variables to define mutually exclusive categories to be treated in the analysis as social positions. However, many social researchers prefer to consider these variables "as separate dimensions relating to social stratification". In this respect, the purpose of this paper is to investigate the demographic and social "profile" of people's perceptions of their social class. The analysis is based on the 2017-2020 World Values Survey datasets for eight countries: Germany, Greece, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine and USA. The findings showed that people perceive themselves as belonging mainly to the lower middle class (Germany, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine and USA) and working class (Greece, Romania, and Russian Federation). For all countries, statistically significant results were obtained for the following variables: marital status, level of educational attainment, employment status and income. Also, statistically significant results were obtained for age in all countries except Germany and Turkey and for gender only in the case of the USA.

Estimating Poverty in Uncertainty Times: A Tool for Monitoring the Socioeconomic Effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Changing macroeconomic conditions, such as those experienced under the current crisis, require timely access to information in order for policymakers to assess the fluctuations in poverty, inequality, and to monitor the impact of redistributive policies. Timely social statistics on poverty and inequality are deemed a priority by the Commission of the European Statistical System. However, official data sources on disposable income often suffer an 18-to-24-month lag, due to their dependence on tax registries. The official European data source on living conditions, EU-SILC, is affected by such lag. Other data sources are collected and published on a more regular basis, but do not offer the same amount and quality of information.

This presentation discusses a novel microdata simulation method for nowcasting disposable income at the individual, household and equivalized levels. Drawing from EU-SILC data, it re-informs employment status projecting probabilities from the LFS. Individual and household income is recalculated taking into account the main policies set by the state. The process is then iterated in a Monte Carlo simulation, generating a probabilistic distribution of income results. The method allows estimating all the key inequality indicators, such as the at-risk-of-poverty rates, the Gini Index, or the QIR, as well as the counter-factual scenario where public policies where not set into place. The method is illustrated on an example on Spanish data, but could be replicated to all EU-27 countries conducting EU-SILC and LFS. The flexibility and capacity of being periodically updated of this method is compared vis-à-vis alternative existing or developing solutions.

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RN21_T02_01 | Quantitative methods and Applications for Studying the Covid 19 pandemic II

A Method For Assessing Fact-checking Sites

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"We're not just fighting an epidemic; we're fighting an infodemic", the director-general of the WHO declared under the COVID-19 pandemic, highlighting facts instead of fear. With a gaining influence of digital media on everyday life under the pandemic, online misinformation has been a focal point for health institutions and governments alike. Despite the large number of general fact-checking tools, very little documentation exists for these tools and how they classify misinformation; leaving debunking a black boxed endeavor.

Focusing on COVID-19 related misinformation, we aim to develop a methodological approach to understand the potential result biases in fact-checking sites.

To assess our method we compare two sites in an in-depth investigation – the database of the #CoronavirusFactAlliance from the Poynter institute and the database from the Google Fact Check Explorer. The chosen sites differ regarding funding, which potentially could influence how Covid-19 misinformation is handled. Inspired by Lim's work on political fact-checking, we test the inter-rater reliability between COVID-19 misinformation sites. Additionally, we apply a new approach based on machine learning methods to test whether the sites' result on COVID-19 debunked stories are biased towards: a. platforms/sources, b. topics, c. content creators, d. active debunkers and e. types of misinformation as e.g. outlined by disinfo.eu. To contextualize the results we use a mixed-method approach, including tool documentation and interviews with administrators of the fact checking tools. This will provide us with a deeper understanding of the potential site biases that we might find.

Hence, our new method to assess fact-checking services will benefit the field by further advancing tool clarity and transparency in important initiatives by fact-checkers.

#No-mask. Refusing to be safe

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This study focuses on the analysis of contacts and communications on Twitter and it aims to describe the possible uses of large data-sets obtained through web scraping. In particular, we analyse the web communication by monitoring the tweets that include the word "nomask", posted from November 2020 until February 2021. The goal is to propose a three-step procedure that allows extracting only the relevant information on a large data set.

1-First of all, we carry out an in-depth study on the content of main tweets. Ten main tweets are selected for each extraction, taking as a reference the number of re-tweets in the network. The result is an in-depth analysis of the content for this sample of comments;

2-then we focus on the analysis of the relational structures. The presence of small groups and the fragmentation of communication on several specific topics indicates a lack of cohesion and therefore of community (even virtual). The centrality of large groups shows the structuring of strong arguments and the aggregation on thematic points. The analysis is conducted for each extraction, in order to evaluate how the structure of the network changes (if it changes)

3- the last proposed strategy selects the main vertices, that is the most important sources of news, weighted by means of the page-rank (a network analysis index that detects the centrality of each node by considering its weight in relation to the communication between hubs of the network).

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What Do You Think Right Now? Surveying Psychosocial Characteristics During the Covid-19 Pandemic Using An App-based Mobile Experience Sampling Method.

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During the Corona pandemic, social-science research has identified considerable psychosocial effects within the German population. The methods used in these studies mainly include retrospective procedures such as online and telephone surveys. Although retrospective methods are commonly used in social science, studies demonstrate that this approach leads to response bias, particularly for psychological states.

For this reason, we developed an approach to measure psychosocial states in the moment they occur. The mobile experience sampling method (MESM) allows us to survey psychosocial outcomes in currently experienced situations (in-situ) and provides insights into the psychosocial resources being expressed in specific situations. Since the pandemic affects various dimensions of our lives, it seems necessary to measure psychosocial resources depending on different situations (e.g., during shopping or various events or while using public transportation).

Therefore, this paper presents a new methodological approach to assess psychosocial resources in different situations by using the innovative method of mobile experience sampling. In doing so, participants will be asked about both their social characteristics and psychosocial resources (e.g., risk perception) based on either time, location or event via a self-developed smartphone app.

On one hand, the results provide deeper insights into the measurement of social and psychological characteristics in specific situations related to the Corona pandemic in a more accurate way. One the other hand, they advance the development of new quantitative methods and applications for studying the Covid-19 pandemic by collecting and handling survey data in real-time, producing a complex as well as a large-N longitudinal data set. (Keywords: quantitative survey methods, Covid-19 pandemic, psychosocial resources, in-situ MESM, smartphone app)

RN21 | Quantitative Methods

Different Types of COVID-19 Misinformation Have Different Emotional Valence on Twitter

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The spreading of COVID-19 misinformation on social media could have severe consequences on people's behavior. In this paper, we investigated the emotional landscape of misinformation related to the COVID-19 crisis on Twitter and whether this emotional valence differed depending on the type of misinformation. We collected 17,463,220 English tweets with 76 COVID-19 related hashtags for March 2020. Using Google Fact Check Explorer API we identified 226 unique COVID-19 false stories for March 2020. These were clustered into six types of misinformation (cures, virus, vaccine, politics, conspiracy theories, and other). Applying the 226 classifiers to the Twitter sample we identified 690,006 tweets. Instead of running the sentiment on all tweets we manually coded a random subset of 100 tweets for each classifier to increase the validity, reducing the dataset to 2,029 tweets. We found that only a minor part of the entire dataset was related to misinformation. Also, misinformation in general does not lean towards a certain emotional valence. However, looking at comparisons of emotional valences for different types of misinformation uncovered that misinformation related to 'virus' and 'conspiracy' had a more negative valence than 'cures', 'vaccine', 'politics', and 'other'. Knowing from existing studies that negative misinformation spreads faster, it demonstrates that filtering for misinformation type is fruitful and here 'virus' and 'conspiracy' should therefore be focused on when combating misinformation. As emotional contexts affect misinformation spreading, the knowledge about emotional valence for different types of misinformation will help to understand the spreading and consequences of misinformation.

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RN21_T02_02 | Survey Modes and Response Styles

When They Work, When They Sleep, and When They Procrastinate. An Investigation of Response Times in the German Scientist Web-survey

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Studies on response behaviour are an ongoing topic in survey methodological research. Various aspects should be taken into account in order to achieve a high response rate and thus ensure data quality. Little research has been done on the question of how a mass mailing should be scheduled in order to meet a time that is favourable for answering the questionnaire. However, in the case of web surveys the exact time when the invitation reaches the respondent can be decisive for the response rate. Data of the German scientist survey offer the possibility for a detailed analyses of the response behaviour of about 10.000 scientists. Linked sending protocols and start times of the web-survey build the basis for calculating exact response times for each (anonymized) individual. Using descriptive methods, event history analysis, and simulation, we investigate the following questions: How is participation distributed over the course of the day and the days of the week? When is it particularly worthwhile to send a mail and when is it not at all? How quickly do respondents react and when do they stop responding? How much does an "unfavourable" mail scheduling affect the aggregated response rate? And not at least, can subgroups be identified with different response behaviour? The results will be critically discussed with regard to recommendations for other studies.

Effects of Single- and Mixed-Mode Designs on Establishment Survey Participation and Costs

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The IAB-Job Vacancy Survey is a voluntary nationally-representative establishment survey that quantifies the size and structure of job vacancies and other worker flows in Germany. Since 2011, it has been carried out using a concurrent mixed-mode design, with establishments receiving paper questionnaires and the option of online completion. This mode design is facing increasing costs and declining response rates. To counteract these trends, a more pronounced push-to-web strategy offers a promising alternative. However, a change of mode design might affect nonresponse bias and data quality. To test an implementation of a mode design switch, a large-scale experiment comparing four self-administered mode designs was conducted with 155,000 establishments in the 4th quarter of 2020: Just Online, Just Paper, Sequential Mixed Mode with online invitation followed by paper questionnaire for nonrespondents, and the standard concurrent mixed-mode design. Further, we experimented with a pre-due-date reminder as an additional response enhancement measure motivating establishments to respond earlier. In this paper, we present first results of these experiments on response rates and costs.

Coverage Rate and Coverage Bias in Web Surveys in Europe

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Drawing on the total survey error (TSE) framework, this paper analyses coverage bias in web surveys. Coverage error arises in Internet surveys that exclude the population that lacks the equipment and the skills to access the Internet but nonetheless aim to generalise results to the general population. If the internet population and the non-internet population differ in variables of interest for research purposes, then coverage bias arises. While, in Europe, Internet penetration has

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increased over time and, especially in areas where it is still low, it may increase further over the next years, researchers have argued that, over time, the non-Internet population might become more and more different from the rest of the population, and this phenomenon might increase coverage bias. Indeed, both the literature on the "digital divide" as well as the survey methodology literature has shown marked socio-demographic differences in Internet use. Applying multilevel analysis to Eurobarometer data (2010-2018) we replicate an empirical study (Mohorko, de Leeuw, & Hox, 2013) to analyse coverage rate and bias in web surveys in Europe, and monitor its evolution over time. Specifically, we answer the following research questions: what is the Internet coverage rate? Are there socio-economic and demographic differences between individuals having access to the internet and individuals without internet access? Does coverage error in web surveys lead to coverage bias in key social indicators such as political participation, health, and organisation of leisure time? Are there differences across European Countries in the coverage rate and coverage bias in key social indicators? The implication of research findings on survey practice will be discussed.

RN21_T03_01 | Advances in quantitative methods, simulation studies and modelling techniques I

Interactive Network Graphs To Analyze Public Opinion Polls.

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Network graphs have been used not only to solve topographic problems and to represent structures of social ties, but also to study the relationship between variables. Path analysis and structural equation models are well known. Both, however, were initially restricted to be used with quantitative variables. In this presentation, we'll discuss how relationships between qualitative variables can also be represented, as correspondence analysis already does, but using the technical resources of network analysis and other well-known multivariate techniques such as linear regressions, logistic and log-linear models. The proposed analysis can also be based on the realization of simultaneous regression equations and the automatic selection of those relationships with a positive and statistically significant relationship.

To enhance their analytical potential, these graphs are endowed with an interactive potential. The graphic interface includes the selection of various attributes for the recognition of the elements analyzed, and the modification of parameters to focus on stronger relationships.

In the first part of the presentation, I'll address the mathematical and statistical foundations of these representations. In the second part, I'll propose programs to make them possible and, finally, I'll show an example of analyzing the European Social Survey.

A Simulation Model For The Postdiction Of The Failure Of The French "Gilets Jaunes" Movement

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In terms of the participation dynamics there are many forms of political protest: some conflicts escalate till the regime breaks down, others fluctuate chaotically around an equilibrium, or de-escalate until the protest movement collapses. This paper proposes a contagion model, which encompasses by the variation of its main parameters all these protest dynamics. The mentioned model is based on the interaction of three groups: (a) already mobilized citizens, who are protesting against the government and its policies, (b) non-rebellious but frustrated groups, which may become mobilized by imitating the rebels, and (c) repressive governmental forces, which attempt to reduce the number of mobilized citizens. The integration of these processes results in a logistic growth model. By formal reasoning and computer simulation, it can be shown that for many parameter configurations the modelled protest participation steadily grows or declines to stable shares of mobilized citizens, including the possibility of final zero-participation. However, for other parameter configurations the time-discrete logistic process may also result in chaotic fluctuations of protest. The proposed model is tested with participation data of the French protest movement of the "Gilets jaunes", which is exceptionally well documented. It started in November 2018 as a reaction to the planned increase of fuel prices, led to regular protests during weekends, and finally vanished in the middle of 2019. In this paper, its steady decline and rather long life are explained by its particular model parameters, empirically extracted from the mentioned participation data.

Development Of Sleep Difficulties Around Retirement: Analyses Comparing B-spline And Polynomial Group-Based Trajectory Models

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Retiring from paid work is associated, at least in the short-term, with reductions in sleep difficulties and with sleep becoming more restorative. Despite the substantial sizes of these retirement-related changes it is still not known how universal these improvements are, how long they last, which factors may cause them, and how to best model time in the study of abrupt changes such as retirement.

To answer these questions, we studied trajectories of sleep difficulties for 2148 individuals from the Swedish Longitudinal Occupational Survey of Health, over a period of 22 years across retirement, and compared B-spline and polynomial group-based trajectory modelling approaches.

Reductions in sleep difficulties were sudden and lasted up to 11 years for non-restorative sleep, early awakening and restless sleep. However, average patterns masked distinct patterns of change during the retirement transition. Compared to polynomial models, B-splines modelled the trajectories more flexibly and accurately. Retirement was found to have differential effects for groups of retirees such that those experiencing greatest pre-retirement sleep difficulties benefitted most. Reduced need to sleep at fixed times and removal of work-related stressors were found to explain these retirement-related improvements.

These findings have implications for policy and practice, indicating that retirement has differential effects for groups of retirees and highlighting the importance of removal of work stress for sleep quality. We recommend that researchers seeking to understand the dynamics of symptoms-based data consider B-spline modelling rather than polynomial functions to estimate group-based trajectories and always examine the fidelity between observed and estimated trajectories.

RN21_T03_02 | Factorial survey experiments

Social Desirability Bias in Factorial Survey Experiments – Vignette-based vs. Item-based Measurements of Social Norms in Consuming Internet Pornography

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When examining attitudes and norms on sensitive topics, factorial survey experiments are often considered to be advantageous over item-based measurements because the social desirability bias might be reduced. Sensitive dimensions are assumed to be less obvious for respondents when presenting multi-dimensional vignettes as compared to more direct item-based measurements. As a result, injunctive norms are less activated thus less biasing responses. However, there are few methodological studies that address this assumption. In our study, we use the sensitive topic of "Pornography Consumption on the Internet" and compare vignette-based measurements with item-based measurements to investigate under which conditions pornography consumption appears to be acceptable. In a randomized within-subjects design, situational conditions were systematically varied in vignettes and it was measured in terms of personal and social injunctive norms to what extent respondents consider pornography consumption acceptable in the situation presented. The vignette dimensions are consumer's gender, relationship status, reason for consumption, usage, a handicap and the pornographic content. The full factorial (n = 144) was used to keep level balance and orthogonality. In addition, respondents' acceptance of pornography consumption under the same situational conditions was measured using a set of single items. The study was carried out with a homogeneous student sample (n = 105).

The analysis reveals hardly substantial differences between item-based and vignette-based measurements regarding normative judgments. This also applies to sensitive dimensions such as a stable relationship or a handicap of the consumer. The results are critically discussed especially in the light of the assumed advantage of factorial survey experiments over item-

based measurements in investigations on sensitive topics.

Career Sacrifice For A LGBTQI* Friendly Work Environment? A Choice Experiment To Analyze Job Attribute Preferences.

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Social acceptance of LGBTQI* people has improved greatly in many European countries in recent decades, and equal legal treatment in the labor market has been improved. Still, a not inconsiderable amount of LGBTQI* people report experiencing discrimination in their work lives, and several studies suggest that significant differences in labor market outcomes, as well as tendencies toward occupational segregation, exist by sexual orientation and gender identity. The inequalities have not been sufficiently theorized or empirically studied.

This contribution discusses the extent to which the job attribute preferences of outed and non-outed LGBTQI* individuals differ and how experiences of discrimination influence career decisions. For analysis, we rely on the results of a large non-probability online-convenience sample recruited via social media (LGBielefeld 2021). As part of the survey, we conducted a factorial survey model to interrogate a job-decision experimentally. By evaluating the distribution of preferences across different job attributes, we thus approach the question of whether certain career options are abandoned in favor of a low-discrimination work environment.

Stimulus Presentation in Factorial Surveys: Advancements in Designing Vignette Experiments for Measuring Online Civil Courage among Adolescents

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Vignette experiments that are implemented in quantitative surveys, i.e. Factorial Surveys, have a high potential for studying sensitive and emotional topics, such as violence perception and criminal behavior, as vignettes can serve as valid and context sensitive proxies for real world settings. However, there is a considerable risk of biases in the vignette ratings if the presented vignettes are not able to evoke emotions that correspond to real settings. These shortcomings have been largely neglected in the scientific discussion.

This contribution highlights the importance of a critical awareness of the vignette design in order to increase both the realism of the presented vignette setting and the involvement of respondents. We demonstrate design features of a study on online civil courage among adolescents dealing with perceived violence on the internet. The empirical findings are based on a representative survey among 1,868 students aged 14 to 19 years in Vienna, Austria. We present (1) the selection procedure of youth-appropriate vignette scenarios, (2) the construction of the experimental vignette design, (3) the creation of the vignette stimulus content in collaboration with adolescents, (4) design decisions for the presentation mode considering experimental design conditions and (5) the implementation of the constructed scenarios within an online survey with simulated social media profiles. Results show significant main- and interactions effects for both vignette and respondent level. This result was also supported by the high attractiveness of the survey setting for the young respondents, leading to an increased attention and subsequently less measurement errors.

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RN21_T04_01 |

Advances in quantitative methods, simulation studies and modelling techniques II

Selective Mobility Contributes to Immigrants' Higher Exposure to Air Pollution A Panel Analysis Spatially Linking Objective Pollution Data and Micro-Level Survey Data for Germany

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The debate on environmental justice has reached Germany decades ago, but limited data availability has hindered a detailed account of the processes leading to the unequal exposure to environmental pollution. This study provides the first longitudinal analysis on the mechanism of selective mobility leading to environmental inequality in Germany based on objective pollution data.

We link geo-referenced longitudinal household-level data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) for 2008-2016 with 2x2 km estimates of annual air pollution by the German Environment Agency, including nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, and sulphur dioxide. We show that first- and second-generation immigrants are exposed to higher levels of air pollution around their place of residence. On the one hand, this might be due to selective siting of pollution sources like factories or roads close to places where minorities reside. On the other hand, environmental inequality might result from selective residential sorting: households experience different improvements in air quality when relocating. Using fixed effects models, we find that, on average, relocating households move to places with cleaner air, but this improvement for non-immigrants is about twice as large as for immigrants.

Selective mobility contributes to environmental inequality in Germany, thereby aggravating the disadvantage of immigrants. Interestingly, we find a similar pattern and mechanism for lower income groups, but effect magnitudes are much weaker. This indicates that lower income is not the driving force behind immigrants' environmental disadvantage.

How Do Subjective Researchers' Decisions Affect Automatic Text Classification? Use of Artificial Neural Networks to Classify Political Beliefs Expressed on Twitter.

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Nowadays, social scientists have unprecedented access to enormous quantities of socially relevant data. One of the sources of such data is Twitter, which can be used to collect textual data of volume that is impossible to read by any research team. Advances in natural language processing and machine learning opened possibilities to use large volumes of data in sociological research. However, automatic text classification is not a universal technique that can be applied to every text no matter the nature of the task. Generally, the more open to various interpretations a given document is, the harder it is for an algorithm to predict the correct outcome.

This paper aims to verify how subjective researchers' decisions – regarding data preprocessing, number of coders per tweet, the total number of annotated tweets, number of categories of analysis – affect the accuracy of supervised methods for text classification (an artificial neural network approach). The deep neural network classifier had two objectives with increasing difficulty. First, it was supposed to classify politically related tweets in terms of their subject matter. Second, the algorithm was supposed to classify tweets according to the author's stance towards the subject being discussed.

The study used a random sample of 100,000 tweets collected from the most frequently followed Polish accounts that had more than 5,000 followers and regularly published tweets about politics in 2019. Seven research assistants manually coded the tweets. The data was used to simulate the outcomes of various methodological decisions.

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Sociology And The Replication Crisis

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Since the early 2000s, a movement encouraging the replication of research results has emerged in the experimental sciences. It grew out of a disturbing observation: most scientific findings are "false" (Ioannidis, 2005). In disciplines as diverse as social and cognitive psychology (Open Science Collaboration, 2015), political economy (Dafoe, 2014), experimental social sciences (Camerer et al., 2018), oncology (Begley et Ellis, 2012) or pharmacology (Prinz, Schlange et Asadullah, 2011), large scale replication studies have only managed to replicate a part, sometimes rather small, of prominent published results.

Sociology and the "historical sciences" (Passeron, 2013) have, so far, been little affected. Is it because they are immune to this problem, due to a regime of evidence based on observations rather than experimentations? Or because the difficulties of replication go unnoticed – as it has been the case, for a long time, in other disciplines? Whatever the answer, questioning the status of replication in the historical sciences allows us to grasp the methodological and epistemological vulnerabilities and debates in our disciplines (Abbott, 2007 ; Firebaugh, 2007 ; Freese, 2007 ; (Gelman & Loken, 2014).

We will first describe the developments of the "replication crisis" in the experimental sciences and its relationship with the null hypothesis statistical paradigm, now in crisis. Our paper will then examine the dimensions of this crisis, related in particular to statistical methods and the social organization of scientific work, notably the pressure to publish. Finally, we will discuss the relevance of the recommendations discussed in the literature on the crisis of replication for social science research practices (hypothesis testing and p-values, meta-analysis, valorization of "null results", and production and availability of original data as a scientific production).

A Phantom Menace: Counterfactuals and Boolean Minimization in Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA)

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A considerable part of the literature on methodological aspects of Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) is concerned with logical remainders and the possible counterfactual assumptions that may result as part of the process of Boolean minimization. Most importantly, the conservative and intermediate solution types of QCA only exist because of fears of problematic counterfactuals, auxiliary procedures such as T/ESA have been developed for filtering out problematic counterfactuals, and applied users of QCA have been warned of contradictory counterfactuals in analyzing outcomes and their negation. If there is a topic in QCA that has widely and continuously dominated the method's agenda, it is counterfactuals. The fear of introducing problematic counterfactuals has a single source: the Quine-McCluskey algorithm (QMC), which Ragin imported in the 1980s for operationalising QCA. More specifically, QMC draws on positive min-terms and so-called "don't cares" - the term electrical engineers use for what QCA researchers refer to as "logical remainders" - in identifying prime implicants. However, while don't cares have never worried electrical engineers, they have led to deep concerns in the QCA community. As we will demonstrate, such a concern is a phantom menace. There are many other algorithms, which can be given exactly the same search target as QMC and produce exactly the same solutions, that do not rely on don't cares. In fact, McCluskey himself proposed one of these algorithms (McCluskey, 1962), but not because don't cares could be problematic for inference, but because other approaches are simply more algorithmically efficient under some conditions. The entire literature on counterfactuals in QCA is, therefore, a mere artefact of Ragin's uncommented choice of an algorithm that just happened to use don't cares.

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RN21_T04_02 | Comparative studies and data harmonization

Harmonising the Survey Data of the Global Values in Crisis Survey – a Challenging Endeavour

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The Covid-19 crisis is manifold and poses major health, economic and social challenges for current societies. Long-term monitoring of central values and attitudes of citizens in times of crises help to grasp current social and political tensions. Taking this ambition to the global scale was the main aim of the Values in Crisis Study (VIC). Christian Welzel, together with well-known researchers in Germany, UK and Sweden initiated the study and finally more than 15 countries collaborated in this project. All partner countries decided to start an online-panel with roughly 2000 respondents, analyzing how the current corona pandemic affects fundamental values and how people's attitudes change during times of crises.

In our contribution, we focus solely on the process of data harmonisation, which was undertaken by the Austrian survey team. This was a challenging endeavour, because potential biases appear at various stages of the survey process. Concerning the selection of respondents, most countries had to rely on online-access panels and tried to grasp the population with different quota sampling strategies. In addition to potential deviations in the structure of the sample, it was a particular challenge to harmonise measures on income and education accordingly. Furthermore, we faced differing questions and indicators due to translation and cultural sensitive adaptations to the questionnaire. Different periods of fieldwork adopted in the countries further complicate the comparability of the data.

These insights into the harmonisation process are intended to show that comparative studies at the global scale should always be interpreted with caution. However, with an adequate documentation of potential bias and careful analysis, survey research has still a great potential to enable valuable findings in exceptional times.

Can we Believe the Survey Data on the Arab Countries: Comparing the Arab Barometer and the World Values Survey Data on Gender Equality and Trust

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The attitudes of Muslims, and Arabs in particular, have recently sparked the interest of sociologists, particularly following 9/11, the Arab Spring, and the Syrian refugee crisis. That interest led to higher coverage of Arab countries in the international survey research projects, such as the World Values Survey and the Arab Barometer. However, we know remarkably little about the quality of these data, which means that the validity of the conclusions of sociologists remains ambiguous. Our contribution aims to shed light on the quality of the two surveys that are most often used to study Arab Muslims' attitudes, namely the Arab Barometer and the World Values Survey. Ultimately, we provide comparative sociologists with greater insights into what their results mean and when caution is warranted.

Empirically, we assess whether the two surveys provide similar insights in four attitudes (concerning gender equality, institutionalized and generalized trust) for countries surveyed in (approximately) the same year. We find that there are not only huge discrepancies in the descriptive distributions of trust and gender equality between the AB and the WVS, but also that their predictors differ depending on the data source. This implies that, in certain cases, the conclusions of substantive comparative researchers may wholly depend on the survey they used. We pinpoint problematic cases and suggest what sociologists can do to tackle these to further our insights into Muslims' support for gender equality and general and institutional trust, as well as underline the country samples that are too problematic to build conclusions on.

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Growing Up in Digital Europe / EuroCohort: developing a comparative longitudinal survey of child well-being in Europe

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Growing Up in Digital Europe (GUIDE/EuroCohort) will be Europe's first comparative birth cohort survey, an important source of high quality longitudinal statistical evidence to support the development of social policies which will enhance the wellbeing of children, young people and their families across Europe for many years to come. Drawing on two previous EU funded projects (MYWEB, and the European Cohort Development Project), this paper argues that there is a need for an input harmonised comparative birth cohort survey. Using an accelerated design, including a sample of new-born infants as well as a sample of school age children, GUIDE/EuroCohort will quickly build an impressive data archive for analysts. Both cohorts will be surveyed using a common questionnaire and data collection methodology at regular intervals until the age of 24 years. Preparatory work for GUIDE/EuroCohort has already begun and will continue from 2021 in a H2020 "Starting Communities" project which includes piloting elements.

Within-country Survey Harmonization: Building a Strategy for German Large-scale Surveys

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Researchers increasingly rely on data from different surveys. Pooling surveys allows more robust conclusions, extending time series, increasing the resolution for georeferencing, examining smaller subpopulations, or extending the population for international comparisons. However, even within countries, the combination of different surveys is hindered by the use of different measurement instruments for identical concepts. This is even true for 'standard' socio-demographic variables (such as age, gender, education, and employment) which are collected in all large-scale surveys and widely used in empirical analyses. This results in lacking interoperability of data - i.e. one of the FAIR data principles (Wilkinson et al. 2016, https://www.go-fair.org/) not being fulfilled - and thereby in extra work for those combining the data, information loss, and potentially even biased or spurious findings.

This presentation gives an overview of the strategy followed by current efforts to improve comparability of socio-demographic measures across large-scale German surveys. As a starting point, a systematic overview of measurement instruments and variables was produced for a core set of sociodemographic variables across several substantive domains, including labour market involvement, cultural diversity and private living arrangements, for a number of large-scale German surveys. This overview served as a knowledge base for discussing potential avenues for cross-survey harmonization for every single socio-demographic variable with stakeholders: ex-post harmonization, ex-ante harmonization and standardization. Each of these strategies has advantages and disadvantages and requires more or less commitment by the surveys themselves, a coordinating infrastructure, and data users. These will be examined in detail, resulting in a harmonization roadmap for German large-scale surveys.

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RN21_T05 | Concept development and scale evaluation I

Uses of Hierarchical Segmentation Analysis to measure Bourdieu's theoretical concepts

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In this paper we present a case study where we use an innovative techcninc of analysis to study the Bourdieu's concept of capital reconversion.

To model the Bourdieusian capital system and measure its volume and configuration, as well as the predispositions and practical sense they exercise in the field, we use, in addition to the modeming based on the ACM (Multiple Correspondence Analysis), well known in the Bourdieusian inspirations, the ASJ (Hierarchical Segmentation Analysis) technique, using decision trees.

We consider this technique innovative and highly useful, since from the growth algorithms CHAID (Chi-Square Automatic Interaction Detection), and CART (Classification and Regression Tree), we have been able to determine how, as the symbolic capitals are added, the value of flexible and deregulated labour-economic capital is transformed.

This technique is progressive, therefore the symbolic capitals that have the greatest effect on the growth of the value of flexible or unregulated work are selected through the application of improvement indices. Both techniques (CHAID and CART) seem little explored for the empirical analysis of Bourdieu's theoretical conceptualisations.

We believe that their use makes sense for the study of capital reconversion processes, since, through growth algorithms, we have been able to determine the combinations of symbols that add economic value to capital.

As it is a segmentation technique, it also provides us with a result with which we can define a social space, which we consider should be deepened through other types of more explored techniques, such as MCA (Multiple Correspondence Analysis), which we have also incorporated providing with good results.

New Racism Inventory

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Only recently German society and politics are starting to acknowledge that racism still exists in Germany. Up until know euphemisms like "hostility towards foreigners (Ausländerfeindlichkeit)" or "xenophobia (Fremdenfeindlichkeit)" were used to describe the phenomenon, ignoring theories and findings of international racism research.

The idea that racism merely happened in the past and the phenomenon described as "hostility towards foreigners " or "xenophobia" were something completely different and furthermore less severe is still common in the German (quantitative) social science research as well as the public discourse. The measurements used to survey racist beliefs in Germany are, therefore, outdated, methodologically limited and bear little relation to current and critical theory of racism (e.g. common scales hardly meet the adaptation of racist beliefs to changing societal norms).

To gap the bridge between theory and empirical research as well as quantitative and qualitative research, we developed measurements for racist attitudes and ideologies based on a sequential qualitative-quantitative research design: starting with a systematic qualitative discourse analysis, we identified relevant recent narratives related to racism and discrimination, which served as a basis for generating more recent and theoretically adequate items; thereafter, we quantitatively validated the resulting scales that capture different aspects of racists attitudes and ideologies (e.g., denial, defensiveness, awareness) in two large-scale surveys (Study 1: N = 600, Study 2: N = 5000). Using CFA and SEM, results confirmed (a) the hypothesized factorial structure and (b) the expected associations with related constructs. The new racism inventory seems to appropriately, empirically and theoretically, measure racists attitudes and ideologies in Germany; something that is urgently needed in order to better understand and tackle this phenomenon in the future.

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Testing the measurement qualities of the Need for Social Approval Scale: A multitrait-multimethod approach

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A basic assumption in the social sciences is that humans are motivated by two very fundamental needs, the interest in material well-being and the need for social approval (Smith 1759, 1776). Adam Smith also assumes that the pursuit of material well-being finally serves the higher need for social approbation. Surprisingly, there are only very few and only meagerly tested instruments in the literature that measure the need for social approval: The most well-known suggestion is the Crowne-Marlowe-Scale (CM) (Crowne & Marlowe 1960). However, the CM scale was designed to measure respondents' over- or underreporting in surveys, i.e. their susceptibility towards social desirability. There is a comprehensive discussion in the literature whether the CM scale is also suitable to measure the need for social approval (e.g. Martin 1984). Hence, Larson et al. (1976) proposed an alternative instrument to measure the need for social approval, the MLAM scale, which was later revised by Martin (1984). However, inspection of the items reveals that the MLAM measures social conformity rather than social approval. Hence, in this paper we suggest a new and short scale to measure social approval. Furthermore, we test the construct validity of the new Need for Social Approval Scale (NSAS) and compare its performance to the well-known CM scale as well as to the MLAM scale. We use a multitrait-multimethod design (Campbell & Fiske 1959) to test the convergent and discriminant validity of the different scales. Moreover, we conduct various tests to compare the external validity of the different instruments.

Investigating Functioning as a Determinant of Wellbeing and its Relation to Employment Status: Evidence from the European Social Survey, 2006

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Purpose: To investigate the structure and assess the psychometric properties of the functioning scale defined as a determinant of the personal and social wellbeing module included in the 2006 European Social Survey (ESS) questionnaire. To evaluate the resulting scale (or subscales) by examining its relation to employment status.

Method: The analysis was based on the ESS datasets of Ireland, Netherlands and Sweden. First, Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was performed on the first half-sample in order to assess the construct validity of the scale. Secondly, the structure was validated by carrying out Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) on the second half-sample. Then, based on the full sample, the psychometric properties of the resulting scale (or subscales) were assessed. Employment status is measured in the ESS by a perception question, as is the case in all large-scale social sample surveys.

Results: In all three countries, EFA resulted in a unidimensional solution and CFA showed an adequate fit to the data. Reliable scales were produced with problematic convergent validity. In all cases, the comparison of scores on the functioning scale between categories of employment status showed that the mean scores of the unemployed were lower than both the employed and the inactive.

Conclusions: This methodological study demonstrates the need for first validating a construct and then evaluating the resulting scale (or subscales) by investigating its relation to known social characteristics. Although the analysis provided the same structure for three countries, based on EFA results, this was not the case for other datasets that were tested (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and the UK) and therefore further research is necessary.

RN21_T06 | Concept development and scale evaluation II

Automating and Standardizing Reproduction of Schwartz's Two-dimensional Value Space using Multi-dimensional Scaling, Goodness-of-Fit Test Procedures and S2-D Software

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Numerous empirical studies based on Schwartz's famous Theory of Basic Values also use his Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ) to collect data. Many of these follow Schwartz by using Multi-dimensional Scaling (MDS) and Goodness-of-Fit (GoF) tests to ascertain the extent to which their empirical results reproduce his two-dimensional model and visually represent the results. A small number report their analytical procedures in some detail, however, most mention MDS and accompanying measures of GoF without providing sufficient detail. This omission creates problems for researchers wanting to undertake comparative work across these values studies that use MDS together with GoF tests. Bilsky, Janik, and Schwartz (2011) advocate careful description of MDS methods, which allows easy reproduction by others. This is an important step towards consistency and transparency that promote rigorous scientific practice. However, these procedural steps could be more detailed, standardised and even automated. In this paper we argue for the standardisation of Schwartz et al.'s MDS and GoF procedures. To this end, we methodically describe and introduce our computer programme (S2-D) to automate almost all the steps. We also introduce two new ways of measuring the GoF.

Cross-National Invariance Of Morally Debatable Behavior Scale: A Test Across 35 Countries

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The comparative quantitative research of cultural differences in morality tends to define what is the moral issue and what is not a priori. One of the most widely used instruments to investigate them is the Morally Debatable Behavior Scale (MDBS), which was updated and adjusted to fit in the cross-national longitudinal surveys such as World Values Survey (WVS) and European Values Study (EVS). Since then, MDBS has been used to measure moral values and attitudes, but surprisingly, its validity for usage in cross-cultural comparisons has not been rigorously tested. Therefore, I examine the MDBS empirically in the latest EVS wave (2017) using various statistical methods. Results of multi-group confirmatory factor analysis followed by validity tests give evidence that the MDBS measures the leniency of moral judgments rather than the respondents' behavior. Also, because the Morally Debatable Behavior Scale consists of questions on sensitive topics, it is prone to social desirability and non-response biases, with items having highly non-normal distribution. Hence, full measurement invariance cannot be reached for all 35 countries. Therefore, MDBS should be handled carefully and thoughtfully in cross-cultural research. Several suggestions on how to achieve partial measurement equivalence are proposed.

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An Item Response Theory Analysis and Psychometric Properties of the Czech Version of the SWLS

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The Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS; Diener et al., 1985) is one of the most commonly used tools for measuring life satisfaction and subjective well-being. Many studies using Classical Test Theory have confirmed its good psychometric properties including validity, internal consistency, test-retest reliability (Pavot et al., 1991; Lucas et al., 1996; Pavot & Diener, 1993), however results regarding its dimensionality are varied (for an overview, Emerson et al., 2017). Furthermore, only few studies testing their modification (e.g. Kjell & Diener, 2020; Vittersø et al., 2005). In the Czech Republic except for one old study testing its psychometrics properties on a small sample of university students (Lewis et al., 1999) the SWLS has not been tested yet. The aim of this article is to test the psychometric properties of the Czech version of the traditional SWLS consists of five items and compare the results with their abbreviated version with four (SWLS-4) and three items (SWLS-3) by using Item Response Theory Analysis. Application of IRT can also reveal if a shorter response scale can be applied. For analysis, data from a representative sample of the Czech population older than 18 years are used (N = 1,000). The results showed that both abbreviated versions of the SWLS demonstrate very good psychometric properties as well as a shorter response scale and therefore can be used interchangeably without affecting its psychometric qualities. This research is very beneficial for all researcher in this area because using short scales can be useful especially in online surveys. Moreover, in the Czech Republic, this is the first testing the SWLS using IRT, which is not widely used method here.

RN21_T07 | Experimental methods in sociology

Experimental Research in Sociology: Enthusiasm and Caution Learned from the Italian Experience

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In this contribution, we provide a systematic review of the Italian experimental literature in the field of sociology, a research stream that has grown in the last decade. This work is motivated by the observation that Sociology incorporated experimental research only recently and awareness of the conceptual and methodological pitfalls surrounding this type of research still needs to be built within the discipline. Hence, our review is aimed at evaluating experimental literature from a methodological perspective.

We develop a systematic review aimed at collecting and analyzing all the RCTs conducted in Italy, mainly in the field of education. Our review includes 25 RCTs completed between 2009 and 2020. We analyze each study by verifying its alignment to the CONSORT (CONsolidated Standards Of Reporting Trials) guidelines and checklist.

Our findings show that the majority of studies fails to provide technical reports in full accordance with international standards. This makes it hard, at times, to evaluate the robustness of the causal evidence produced. Frequently, the randomization process is vaguely reported, pre-registration lacks and primary and secondary outcomes are not pre-specified.

All these weaknesses risk to undermine the contribution of experimental research to sociology, not allowing rigorous causal inference. In addition, reliability issues risk to be even more severe, due to the fact that RCTs frequently assess interventions designed and implemented by researchers themselves.

We suggest viable solutions, aimed at improving the robustness of experimental research in sociology, taking advantage from consolidated rigorous praxis developed in other disciplines.

On Average, a False Conclusion: How to Deal With Heterogenous Average Treatment Null Effects.

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Many experimental studies aim on estimating whether a treatment makes a difference or not in a particular population. Despite the fact that these individuals can be quite heterogeneous to the extent that strong heterogeneity in the individual treatments occurs, many studies still report only average treatment effects, which most often implicitly assumes a homogenous treatment effect. This can in particular lead to the harmful ecological fallacy that by observing an average null effect we also conclude that there are no effects on the individual level as well.

We demonstrate for experimental data investigating the so-called ''Watching Eye" effect such an average null effect can be observed, while on an individual level a considerable heterogeneity of treatment effects is observable. In particular, we employ a non-parametric model in form of random forest and model agnostic methods such as partial dependencies or individual conditional expectations. We also argue that the latter methods, recently popularized by the interpretable machine learning community, provide a genuine and convenient way for our community to deal with the problem of inspecting treatment heterogeneity.

RN21_T08 | Application of digital methods in the big data era

Applying Text Mining to Explain Students' Educational and Professional Choices

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While the present availability of documents stored digitally constitutes a formidable opportunity for new analyses, they remain underutilized in sociology. In this paper, we will show that text mining – a set of computerized methods for extracting and quantifying information from large textual databases – offers promising prospects for studying students' aspirations. Drawing from a corpus of 16,000 admission essays from applicants to medical studies at a French university in 2020 and data on inequalities in the health labour market, we will argue that the application of various techniques like word clouds, bag-of-words and document classification is particularly effective for highlighting key differences in study and work aspirations (Alvero et al., 2020). Using administrative data as well as data from a survey and interviews with students, we will show how these differences relate to students' gender, SES and feeder high school (Jones, 2014), and emphasize the role of socialization processes, access to information and cultural beliefs in explaining students' perceptions of medical studies' prestige and economic returns.

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Misogyny And Xenophobic Hate Language Online: A Matter Of Anonymity.

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Social media provides opportunities to express political opinions to a large audience without publishers or editors. Some of these forums are associated with a vast amount of often anonymous, hateful content that remains readable online. This abundance of hateful language threatens to silence certain groups' voices in the public debate since the hate often is connected to established stereotypes. Unexpectedly, in September 2014, a group of journalists announced that they had access to the identities of early registered users at a well-known Swedish online forum Flashback – similar to U.S. based Reddit. Anonymity is a requirement of this forum, and suddenly some writers experienced less anonymity than other users – by an increased risk of their identities and writings being exposed. The event created a quasi-experimental setting. First, we used a machine-learning model (logistic lasso) to predict misogyny and xenophobic hate on this forum. Then we used these predictions to estimate the causal link between writer anonymity and hate with a difference-in-difference model. We find that decreasing anonymity causes less hate. The effect, however, depends on the type of hate or target group of the hateful comments. We show that while transparency lowers the share of xenophobic hate, the share of misogyny increases. The effect seems to be a combination of a decrease in general activity (writing) on the forum among users that produced xenophobic content before the event and substitution of xenophobic hate for misogynistic hate. Our findings corroborate that high social costs can deter xenophobic writing, but not misogynic. Still, it also emphasizes that, for example, requiring users to expose their legal names might also decrease non-hateful writing among specific groups.

What Can and What Cannot Natural Language Processing Offer Compared to Surveys in Public Discourse Analysis?

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In the past two decades, our life has dramatically changed with the data revolution and the spread of the internet. The way we work, communicate, and connect have all been affected by the logic of this global network. We can learn more and more about our increasingly online lives by analysing data from the internet, however, such analyses require a new set of tools compared to the traditional methods of sociological research. An emerging discipline aimed to do just that is Computational Social Science (CSS), which employs text and data mining, network analysis and data visualization to analyse data available online from born-digital or digitalized sources. CSS also incorporates methodologies of Natural Language Processing (NLP), found in the intersection of computational linguistics, artificial intelligence, and computer science, designed to enable the analysis of vast amounts of textual data.

In our presentation, we reveal how well these new methods and those from the traditional toolbox can complement each other on examples from our research projects concerning the analysis of public discourse. In these projects, we have been researching online antisemitism, the political framing of important historical events and most recently, coronavirus-related online antisemitism. We demonstrate how algorithms and methods like topic modelling, sentiment analysis, word embedding models or human annotation of documents can contribute to our knowledge when used in symbiosis with surveys and more conventional methodology.

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Mining Everyday Texts for Sociologically Relevant Phenomena – Evidence from Online Market Exchanges

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The emergence of big data introduced amounts of information that elude conventional sociological text analysis approaches. Addressing these new developments, sociologists have started to utilize capabilities of text mining in exploring narratives and discourses from texts in public spheres. However, less has been done to explore the potential of text mining methods in tracing the complexities of the world underlying communication of individuals in less formal, everyday settings.

We use textual data from illegal online markets to explore motives and norms behind individuals' writing of feedback on their market transactions. This feedback is essential in sustaining market reputation systems. To do so, we build on work exploring individual psychological states, opinions, meanings, values, and motives in text. We evaluate the performance of three families of text mining approaches – dictionary, supervised, and unsupervised machine learning methods – in replicating the work of trained human coders coding for complex phenomena of motives and norms in short texts. We introduce several methods that approach the success of human coders and address some challenges practitioners face in adapting methods from natural language processing and computer science to social scientific applications. Our research not only contributes to sociological understanding of the functioning of markets, but also showcases that text mining methods can help sociologists utilize streams of everyday, informal textual data written by "ordinary" individuals to draw conclusions on sociologically relevant phenomena.

RN21_T09 |The application of quantitative studies in different sociological research areas

What Comes First, Institutions Or Values? The Effect Of Gay Marriage Laws On The Attitudes Toward Homosexuals

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This research aims at contributing to the theoretical debate on causal relations of values and institutions which is vibrant in contemporary social science. We use adoption of the same-sex-marriage/legal recognition of gay civil unions as a quasi-treatment variable that allows estimating the effect of institutional change on mass perceptions of homosexuality. To measure individual tolerance towards homosexuality we use two dependent variables: a 10-point scale on whether homosexuality can be justified, and a binary variable on whether a respondent would like to have homosexuals as neighbors. We conduct two types of analysis. First, we compute country-mean scores on these two items for all countries participating in the two latest waves of the World Values Survey and the European Values Study. Then we regress those aggregated values on the treatment variable, controlling for pre-adoption level of the Emancipative Values Index (EVI) and a set of relevant political and economic indicators, such as GDP and Polity IV, as well as their lagged values (for years 1960 and 1980). Second, we utilize all available EVS/WVS data and the combined matching + difference-in-difference estimator, in order to obtain estimates for the effect of law adoption on the attitudes towards homosexuals We find that the estimated causal effect of the law enactment is small and non-robust, in contrast to the strong and stable effect of the pre-adoption level of emancipative values. We also observe a strong lagged

effect of GDP in 1960 and 1980 on the current level of tolerance towards homosexuals in the baseline cross-sectional models. Thus, our empirical results support theories which stress the role of societal, not institutional, change in the transformations of mass attitudes.

The Discursive Framing of Syrian Immigration in Turkish Twittersphere

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This study uses cutting-edge computational methods to analyze the framing of the recent Syrian immigration to Turkey since no previous research has investigated the attitude towards immigrants in the largest refugee-hosting society in the world to such a depth and extend using novel computational methods. Our analysis identified five main topics in the framing of Syrian immigration in Turkish Twittersphere. In this research, we demonstrate correlational links between the timing of landmark events and proportional trends in those topics across the span of time. We highlight two important findings: (a) increasing public social expenditure in immigrant-hosting societies of the post-pandemic world could be associated with ever more widespread sentiments of welfare chauvinism, (b) patriotic feelings and the implementation of an ambitious and interventionist foreign policy agenda in immigrants' country of origin could create a relatively tolerant yet patronizing atmosphere for migrants. Although this study focused on the relationship between Turkish public and immigrants, this paper has international appeal, as the COVID-19 pandemic and immigration frequently take the center stage in politics of immigrant-hosting societies.

Educational Attainment and New Age Digital Entertainment: are Video Games a Determining Factor in the Academic Achievement of High School Students?

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Universidad de Salamanca, Spain

Video games, as they are popularly known today, have their origin in the 1950s. However, they only became popular in the mid 1980s with the advent of their own platforms that had drivers in lever format and graphic reproduction on the screens of personal computers and gaming consoles. The literature about video games and their implications in education and in social sciences is starting to emerge. Hence the importance of the study of video games and how they have become an important determinant to be taken into account to understand how individuals reproduce in different strata of society.

The factors that determine the academic achievement of high school students had been studied through a dense literature over the decades. But new paradigms and types of entertainment such as video games have appeared and consolidated, forming part of the lives of every living strata of the contemporary society.

Using a sample of over 5 million EEUU students that covers the years between 1995 and 2008, during this presentation I will show the results obtained through advanced quantitative methods that confirms a statistically significant relationship between the hours expended playing video games and a better academic performance, therefore confronting the previous literature on the topic and opening a space for interesting theories and hypothesis.

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Evaluation of Refugees' Targeted Allocation to Language Courses

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Successful integration of refugees has become a fundamental policy challenge for European governments. One of the critical facets of integration policy is to facilitate refugees' acquisition of the destination country's language. Germany has created a unique, publicly funded language training system for individuals with insufficient German language skills to improve their language acquisition and subsequent participation in society. The system provides different language courses varying in their curricula to meet different groups' needs (e.g., language training for individuals with no or low literacy skills). While initially intended for labor migrants from European countries, the system gradually opened up to low-skilled asylum seekers leading to a reduction in the proportion of successful course graduates and in increased length of time spent in the courses. In this context, since mid-2017, the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) started testing refugees' targeted allocation to language courses to match participants to its different language courses more effectively.

We evaluate this policy intervention by leveraging register data on the entire population of asylum seekers who are committed for participation in a language course. We exploit regional and temporal variation in the targeted allocation of participants using a difference-in-differences design. We find that allocated refugees take up a language course more quickly and complete the language training in a shorter period of time with a higher attained language level. These findings have important implications for the design of effective language training programs and help to improve refugees' successful language acquisition and integration.

RN21_T10 | Cognition in Surveys

Simplified Question Wording in Surveys and Its Effects on Data Quality

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General population surveys frequently struggle with recruiting respondents of low education and literacy. Even if low literate persons can be motivated to participate in a survey, they face challenges when answering questions in academic surveys. Comprehending survey questions is an essential step in the cognitive response process that respondents go through when answering questions. Respondents who have difficulties understanding survey questions may not answer at all, drop out of the survey, give random answers, or take shortcuts in the cognitive response process – all of which can decrease data quality. Comprehension problems are especially likely among respondents with low literacy skills. 'Simple Language' in terms of clear, concise, and uncomplicated language for survey questions may help mitigate comprehension problems and thus increase data quality. 'Simple Language' is a linguistically simplified version of standard language. It is characterized by short and concise sentences with a simple syntax avoiding foreign words, metaphors, or abstract concepts. To investigate the impact of 'Simple Language' on data quality, we conducted an experiment in a web survey of 10 minutes length among 4,000 respondents of an online access panel in Germany. Respondents were randomly assigned either a questionnaire that used either 'Simple Language' or 'Standard Language'. We examined differences between the experimental group with respect to various indicators of data quality, including "don't know" responses and nondifferentiation, as well as different aspects of respondents' survey assessment.

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The Multimodal Assessment Of Respondent's Cognitive Load: A Methodological Experiment Comparing CASI And P&PSI Modes

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In recent years, along with a general increase in interest in the use of various measures of cognitive load and subjectively perceived mental effort measurement, there has also been an increase in the interest regarding the possibilities of multimodal cognitive load assessment using objective and subjective indicators, including paradata and webcam data, in order to optimize its impact on the quality of survey data. At the same time, the possibilities of relatively new approaches to measuring cognitive load using neurophysiological methods, such as oculography (eye tracking and pupillometry) remain underestimated. Existing quantitative studies of the cognitive load in the course of survey completion and its possible impact on the quality of survey data focused mainly on computer-assisted (CAPI) or paper-based (PAPI) interviewing, while the specificity of the cognitive load which arises in the process of self-completion by respondents with computerized (CASI) and paper (P&PSI) questionnaires remained understudied. The article presents the results of a methodological experiment in which a modified version of the previously used multimodal approach to the comparative assessment of the cognitive load including subjective, neurological and paradata measures of interviewers when filling out paper and computerized versions of the questionnaire was used to assess the respondents' burden. Results of the experiment confirm the hypothesis about the approximate equivalence of the two modes in terms of cognitive load. It also helped to conduct an initial assessment of the technical and metrological capabilities and limitations associated with the use of pupil diameter dynamics' indicators measured using a wearable oculographic device for scrutinizing respondents' cognitive load.

Does Undirected Learning Affect the Accuracy of Ordinary Forecasts: An Experiment in Social Metacognition

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Can people monitor the errors and correct their lay factual judgments concerning social world when presented with some feedback from their environment? The study touches upon some questions concerning the problem of the reflexivity of ordinary social knowledge which has been at the heart of a recent discussion in cognitive science and sociological research. We present the results of an experiment (n=95) that made it possible to preliminarily clarify to what degree people are able to learn to estimate parameters and, ultimately, to learn probabilistic generative models of the social environment in the process of undirected learning which takes place in everyday life. The detailed analysis of repeated lay estimates obtained for two data sets of mean wages of a few occupational groups – Russian and American – reveals that the observed effects of incidental learning can be influenced by background knowledge about local, in our particular case, Russian realities. In addition, our findings show that the effects of learning might be influenced by other factors: urban (vs. rural) residence and familiarity of format used for presenting examples. Improvement in the accuracy of forecasts can also be a consequence of the ability to extrapolate easily remembered data. The data obtained allow us to conclude that the "illusion of knowledgeability", demonstrated in the earlier study (Deviatko 2012), is not associated with the metacognitive ability to correct one's judgments based on the feedback imitating the episodic "everyday experience".

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RN22 | Sociology of Risk and Uncertainty

RN22_T01 | Managing uncertainty amid disaster – insights from comparative approaches

Managing Uncertainty In The Floods Of The Turbulent Mondego River (Portugal): A Comparative Study Of The Causes And Effects Of The 2000/2001 And 2016 Floods And the Lessons Learned.

Noémia Cunha

Miguel Torga Superior Institute, Portugal

Through the comparative study of how it was perceived and managed by the management systems, this communication compares the causes and effects of the 2000/2001 and 2016 floods in Baixo Mondego (Portugal), based on semi-structured interviews conducted. As part of the project to regulate the Mondego River planned in 1962, there was a series of works since the rectification of this river, which was restarted in 1977, to the construction of the Aguieira dam completed in 1981, which, due to the absence of high floods until 2000/2001, gave rise to a false security in these artifacts. With a greater perception of the uncertainty and unpredictability of the risk to be managed in real time, the causes of both floods, and their consecutive episodes, despite common denominators such as high rainfall and discharge from the dam, demonstrate distinctions of interest. Such as the rupture of the dike that supports the river or the inoperability of its fuses in the January 2001 floods or the reverse in 2016, when the causes of January and February in that year differ. Despite the causal differences, any of the floods of these years had similar

socioeconomic impacts with the particularity of the communities more and less affected in 2000/2001, having reversed this order in 2016. Evidencing, on the one hand, learning of the systems with the floods of 2000/2001 and on the other hand, differences in the perception of risk with the greater investment in mitigation in the most affected communities in that year. This communication also aims to describe other lessons, which sought to reduce future loss in the unexpected flood of 2019.

Risk and Gender Roles After a Natural Disaster: the Comparative Analysis of Earthquakes in Chile (2010) and Spain (2011)

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Recent decades have seen increasing scientific evidence, most of it from English-speaking and Asian contexts, that demonstrates that despite a natural disaster endangering all those who experience it, its impact is not neutral in terms of gender. Gender-roles are present in the lived experience of a catastrophe and may influence the ways in which men and women confront the risk.

This communication is aimed at analysing this issue in a comparative manner in both the Spanish and the Latin-American arena, a geographic space where there is scarcely any scientific production on the subject. To this end, within the framework of the R&D project GENDER (Gender, Disasters and Risks), funded through the Spanish Research Agency (FEM2017-86852-P), eight focus groups were carried out in the localities of Dichato and Coliumo (province of Concepción, Chile) and Lorca (autonomous community of Murcia, Spain) with people who lived through the earthquakes of, respectively, 2010 and 2011.

Preliminary results of the qualitative and comparative analyses of the focus groups suggest that in both scenarios men discourses concentrate on risk more than women, both during and after the earthquake. In addition, the influence of traditional gender roles was observed in terms of the way each gender assumes risk. And finally, when it is women who engage in risky behaviour, there is greater visibility of those acts which

go against social conventions, which may even be censured.

Handling False Information In Emergency Management: A Cross-national Comparative Study Of European Practices

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During emergencies, exposure to false information can increase individual vulnerability. More research is needed on how emergency management institutions understand the effects of false information and what are the various approaches to handling it. Our document analysis and 95 expert interviews in eight European countries – Germany, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Hungary, Norway, Finland, and Estonia – show that approaches vary considerably: some have instituted central management of identifying and tackling false information while others prioritise the spreading of accurate information. A review of national practices and an analysis of recent crisis cases show that both approaches may be necessary. The diffusion of false information is strongly affected by the lack of timely and verifiable information from governments. We also find that in several countries, the emergence of false information is often associated with malicious foreign influence activities. Our study contributes to a better understanding of how the effects of false information are mitigated by the emergency management systems in Europe.

RN22_T03 | Healthcare professionals' negotiating of novelty, uncertainty and risk

Categorizing a Crisis: the Collective Governance of Risk and Uncertainty Through Categorization and Valuation During the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Netherlands.

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Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands, The

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The COVID-19 pandemic has brought risk and uncertainties to acute care delivery of immense proportion, underscoring the need for the collective governance of healthcare in crisis. Little is known however how collective action is achieved in crisis-situations. Literature points to different logics of crisis decision-making and valuations of what is at stake, questioning (a.o.) the relation between action and cognition. In this paper we aim to discern how concrete practices of decision-making both constrained and enabled collective action of acute care delivery in the Netherlands during the COVID-19 outbreak. We focus on the evolving practices of categorizing and classifying the COVID-19 pandemic, and build on our ongoing action-research of the national and decentral crisis management. We combine multi-sited (both digital and physical) ethnography on the regional level, interviews with key-actors, document-analysis and ongoing reflection with participants. Our analysis focuses on the concrete efforts that our participants put into working with the uncertainties their organization faces, using 'uncertainty work' as sensitizing concept. We discuss how feasible categories and classifications are produced, stabilized or questioned to facilitate (in)action (Moreira, May & Bond 2009), such as the constant (re)modeling of the virus' reproduction number (R), and the phases of the crisis compared to hospital capacity, while participants are confronted with high emotional and temporal

pressures. We point to the need for reflexive and adaptive modes of governance to deal with the high risks and uncertainties posited by the enduring pandemic.

Following Dutch Healthcare Professionals During COVID-19: Risk, Trust And Rituals In Everyday Practices And Coping

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University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, The

While the limits of rational-calculative approaches for healthcare decision-making, alongside institutional forms of ritual, routines and hope employed used to deal with these limits, were already described in the 1950s, healthcare professionals' syncretism of rational and non-rational approaches in their everyday work remains a neglected topic in Northern Europe. Using COVID-19 as an urgent problem for healthcare policy and practice, and a natural 'breaching experiment' which disrupts everyday work in ways which help professionals to critically reflect, this article explores how a small, purposive sample of young healthcare professionals in the Netherlands dealt with the uncertainties and risks posed by continued healthcare work amid the pandemic. Analysing qualitative data, collected via online longitudinal interviews among young healthcare professionals, the analysis pays particular attention to: evolving concerns, anxieties and risks faced by professionals; understandings and ways of working with(out) protocols; different logics for handling uncertainty in different situations; how different logics (rational, non-rational and 'in between' rationalities) are combined in different aspects of their work. A key feature of the analysis is the tensions which emerge within these combined strategies and how these relate to broader tensions in terms of the limits of rationality, economic scarcity, work-life experiences, and evidence versus emotions.

Navigating the uncertainties of Next Generation Sequencing in the genetics clinic

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Although medicine might be characterised as a quest for certainty, uncertainty too is an integral part of everyday medical practice. This may be even more so in the case of genetic medical practice, especially with the recent implementation of Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) techniques that look at several genes or even the whole exome or genome at once. NGS results often require a complex interpretation and negotiation process involving both healthcare professionals (HCPs) and patients, leaving room for significant levels of uncertainty in several aspects of the diagnostic process. Drawing upon extensive ethnographic research conducted in a Belgian genetics centre, we demonstrate how uncertainty changes in salience and is shaped in response to the various scenarios encountered in the different rooms of the genetics clinic: rooms that are filled with different assemblages utilising different strategies to deal with uncertainty related to NGS. We analyse how uncertainty is experienced and navigated by HCPs during multidisciplinary case discussions, between patients and HCPs in the consultation rooms, and in personal reflections of HCPs when interviewed in their offices. We examine how structure and practice mutually shape each other, for instance by looking at how standards and guidelines (are made to) fit everyday diagnostic practice. We show the impact of uncertainty on communication and decision-making related to diagnostic NGS and highlight the resources that are used to manage uncertainty. In doing so, we seek to further the understanding of the multifaceted process of navigating uncertainty when dealing with complex emerging technologies such as NGS.

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RN22_T04 | Conceptualising everyday practices in the face of risk and uncertainty

Theorising the Tension Between Habitual and Innovative Risk Taking

Jens O. Zinn

University of Melbourne, Australia

Risk taking has been neglected in the mainstream societal approaches to risk such as the risk society, governmentality, and risk culture while the edgework approach to voluntary risk taking provides only a narrow perspective that neglects the tensions and inequalities in people's everyday life engagement with risk and uncertainty. This presentation further explores theoretical opportunities to conceptualise the (unequal) conditions and motivations of people's risk taking. This presentation explores conceptual opportunities to work towards a theory of risk taking (Zinn 2020). For this purpose it revisits the debate about Pierre Bourdieu's habitus theory and Mary Archer's work on critical realism to explain social change. To overcome limits of these approaches for understanding risk taking the presentation suggests an differentiated approach that acknowledges the reality of different forms of risk taking, and to re-connects risk taking to both the social conditions of risk taking and the varying individual responses to social challenges.

How To Use The Concept Of Practical Wisdom For Empirical Research

Florent Champy

CNRS, France

The Aristotelian concept of practical wisdom (or prudentiality) designates a way of thinking appropriate to face situations of irreducible uncertainty. It aims at avoiding damages. Former research on professional work (health, social work, architecture…), on the precautionary principle and on climate change has shown that obstacles to practical wisdom are widely spread in industrial societies. Actually, practical wisdom's weakness can be documented at very different scales. Two scales will be considered in this presentation. First, based on former research, the presentation will be devoted to explaining what practical wisdom is and how rationalization (in weberian terms) has weakened prudential activities: this is the societal level, at which the difficulties to act prudentially appear as a total social fact. Yet this first use of the concept of practical wisdom is not suitable for empirical research on very precise objects. Secondly, the presentation will propose a way of using the concept of practical wisdom as a tool for further empirical research on various objects. This method is based on the idea that social conditions favorable or unfavorable to practical wisdom are distributed among a large number of objects. Specific research questions and examples of implementations will be presented for several of these objects, notably rules, division of labour and professional training. Finally, I will argue that the benefits in using the concept of practical wisdom for empirical research lie precisely on this ability it gives to make the link between various levels at which obstacles can be seen.

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Values Of Voluntary Firefighters For (Or Against?) Alternative Futures

Fabienne Seifert

University of Siegen, Germany

In my contribution, I present findings from my qualitative research on voluntary firefighters' routines, situational awareness and social practices. Using the methodology of Grounded Theory, I explore volunteer fire departments in and around a large city in Germany. With a special focus on firefighters' grasp of the underline concepts, I want to approach and reveal the topic of risk and uncertainty. One interesting result from my analysis is their special understanding of the risk they face. They perceive it as very low. I investigate how firefighters experience, deconstruct and downplay various kinds of risks and uncertainties. It is about their subjective views, interpretive patterns, and evaluative strategies which have a certain sense of corporeal-oriented aspects like confidence in comradeship, protective equipment, and operational experience in common which turn out to influence how they deal with risks. I highlight that perceptions of risk change with length of affiliation: Vulnerability changes into a certain untouchability. I reflect on insights from a study with participant observation and qualitative interviews focused on experiences with crises, their dealing with extreme events such as plane crashes, forest fires, floods and their awareness of particular threats. The voluntary engagement, the collective feeling of this social group and the represented values, such as mutual support and help, are key aspects to the question: why do the voluntary firefighters hold on to their community as much as they do? This is why I want to strengthen these virtues for an alternative future in my contribution.

RN22_T05 | Working amid uncertain futures

Russian Youth in the Labor Market: Strategies and Risks for Individuals and Society

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Drawing up trajectories of behavior in the labor market by the younger generation is largely occurring under the influence of uncertainty of scenarios for the future development of the economy and society both in Russia and in the world. Now we can already establish that for a significant part of Russian youth their hopes for higher education as a guarantee of life success, and future well-being are far from reality. Neoliberal changes in the economy led to a degradation of the social state and to major changes in the structure and characteristics of the labor market that cannot be called development yet.

In conditions of considerable uncertainty, turbulence in society and the economy, the problem of professional self-determination of young people is actualized in terms of minimizing the risks lurking in this process at its various stages. Researchers such as R. Dingwall (2004; 2008) emphasize great importance of well-grounded choice of profession.

In the absence of a clear vector of social policy of state institutions in the field of interaction between the educational system and the labor market, young people (and partially the adult population) build their own strategies of choosing a profession some of which carry considerable risks as opposed to the plans being built. The study of such risks for young people and for society (their classification, social base, assessment of influencing factors, social consequences of their implementation, etc.) formed the frame of our research. The empirical basis of the study is the materials of sample sociological surveys, case-studies, focus-groups obtained with the participation of authors, as well as data from official statistics.

Risk Privatization, Precarization And Lack Of Time

Ieva Dryžaitė

Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania

The change in work conditions expressed by flexible, less formalized market relationships and growing social insecurity and the decrease in work based social guarantees and support networks affect individuals' relationship to their work. These capitalist developments affected people's private lives including family practices. Precarity that families experience increasingly clash with the idea of good and secure life to which people are still attached. This clash creates both frustrations and new ways of coping with increasingly precarious lives. Because of the shrinking of welfare state and public services every social risk becomes privatized and each family are forced to deal with it individually within the confines of its own resources and capabilities. Families as independent, autonomous and free organizations have to have more inner resources to maintain their needs amidst the conditions and instability and insecurity. One of these essential resources is time which plays an important role in families' precarious lives because it becomes a means of their management and control. At the same time, it is a value unit that generates economic, social and emotional profits. In the era of the expansion of non-traditional work forms, "work time" merges with the time of personal life making individuals to perform a variety of work and family tasks at the same time. It results in individuals' overwork, disappointment, concentration deficit and deteriorating relationships.

In this presentation, author will examine (by analizing national survey and 88 biographical interviews) Lithuanian family lives by using time and risk privatization as a central organizing concept that points to both the ways that family lives become increasingly precarious as well as the ways precarious lives become normalized.

Social Uncertainty and Risk in Work Life in Turkey

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This research focuses on social, political and economic uncertainties and risks in work life. Based on a field research in industrial companies in Konya/Turkey, I focus on how patterns of work develop on the basis of capital, labor and employment. The central issue in this attempt is to ascertain how industrial workers are influenced by social, political and economic uncertainties and risks. In other words, this study explores how these uncertainties and risks, real or imagined, are reflected in the work life of individuals and shape their agencies in work life. Based on quantitative and qualitative data, the interplay between work life –understood within the context of social relations, class, status, daily life, opinions, attitudes and world views that embody it, and uncertainties and risks– is analyzed. Accordingly, these perceptions and attitudes tend to vary on the basis of gender, marital status, level of education, age, corporate identity, being a blue or white collar worker. Especially, blue collar workers in companies with low corporate identity demonstrate a fatalistic approach to risks and uncertainties. They also tend to engage risks less, like changing job, using bank credit or borrow money. These findings point to the strong persistence of a strong traditional culture and lack of an understanding of risk as a calculable phenomenon. In a broader context, however, perceptions of uncertainty and risk stand out as an important parameter affecting work relations.

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Rest on the Verge of Infection: Changes in Tourist Behaviour in Summer 2020 (The Case of Russian Black Sea Coast)

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HSE University, Russian Federation

The research examines the socioeconomic transformations of leisure under the Covid-19 pandemic. Zenker and Kock (2020) suggest many changes in tourist behaviour after the coronavirus appeared. For instance, people may avoid crowdedness because visiting less populated places minimizes the risk of infection. In the same time the reduction in social contacts does not match mass-tourism as a socioeconomic phenomenon (Lash and Urry, 1994). Besides, people are waiting for vacations after the Covid-19 lockdowns that took place in the first part of 2020 in many countries all over the world. The research question is devoted to analyzing how tourists minimize the risk of infection in densely populated sea coasts. The empirical data were collected in August 2020. More than 25 in-depth interviews were conducted with tourists in Russian Black Sea Coast. The results demonstrate that Russians selected domestic over foreign destinations in summer 2020. Although it was possible to have vacations abroad tourists feared to get sick in other countries. The uncertainty of treatments for Covid-19 led to the rise of domestic tourism. Elite resorts attracted people with high socioeconomic status. They were interested in individual tours to get good services and to minimize the risk of infection. In the same time people with middle and low socioeconomic status did not follow the coronavirus restrictions and relaxed after the lockdown. They had been trying to minimize the risk of infection during the previous four months and they wanted to feel free in the summer.

The Relation of Cyber Risks to Traditional Risks: An Experience of Using the Psychometric Paradigm

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Our study was based on the "psychometric paradigm" methodology (Slovic, 1987; Slovic, 2000) to analyze the perception of cyber risks. There were studies that had already used psychometric scales to examine the perception of cyber risks (van Schaik et al. 2017; Huang et al. 2010; Garg & Camp 2012). Unlike these studies, we included traditional risks used in "psychometric paradigm" research. Our list of "traditional" risks was related to previous study conducted in Russia (Mechitov & Rebrik 1990; Rodionova et al. 2009) and consisted of 65 items (from natural catastrophes to terrorism). We added the following cyber risks: communication technologies, Internet fraud, identity theft, cyberbullying, hackers, computer games and viruses (Bassarak et. al 2017; van Schaik et al. 2017; Oliveira & Baldi 2019; Huang et al. 2010)

We also made an adaptation of the methodology for online survey with small or absent financial incentive: we applied a split questionnaire design – each participant responded to a subset of the measures, i.e. all risks were evaluated by a subset of scales (see Bronfman & Cifuentes (2003) for similar design).

We collected more than 2000 completed questionnaires. The analysis using PCA technique and cluster analysis showed that computer games were perceived differently compared to other cyber risks. The latter were localized in the area of "unknown" and moderately "dread" risks. Based on the two-dimensional space of risk perception we made a conclusion that cyber risks were perceived in the same way as genetic engineering, radiation therapy, herbicides and pesticides.

Fearless Russian Men: Perceived Safety and Fear of Crime in Russia

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Imagine you are walking alone after dark in your local area. How safe do you feel? The response will differ depending on social status, with some groups being more exposed to unsafety than others. This study addresses social inequality in perceived safety and fear of crime in Russia – an area that remains largely understudied. The existing research in Russia is either based on unrepresentative samples or weak question wording. I overcome these limitations by relying on high-quality survey data: ESS and RLMS. Despite the decline of perceived unsafety, the regression analysis shows persisting social inequality: (1) women are more likely to report that they feel unsafe at night in their local area, compared to men; (2) older respondents tend to report higher unsafety than the younger; (3) those who perceive their health as bad, report higher unsafety; (4) recent victimization experience corresponds to higher unsafety; (5) respondents from cities report more unsafety than those from villages, although violent behavior is more prevalent in villages; (6) interaction effects of age and gender provide evidence that while older men feel less safe than young men, there is no such difference for women. This suggests that, all other things being equal, women experience the same level of unsafety at all ages, and that young males are the most privileged in perceived safety. The results favor the vulnerability hypothesis – people who tend to think of themselves as of vulnerable, tend to report higher unsafety.

Multilevel Analysis Of Complex Risk Perceptions In Lithuania

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This paper presents a major research attempt for mapping risk perceptions in Lithuania paying special attention to social and spatial factors. Based on World Economic Forum Risk Reports, we analyse public risk perception in five main dimensions: economic, environmental, geopolitical, societal and technological.
Using the data from national representative survey, conducted with 2007 respondents from 60 municipalities (September – October, 2020), we analyse the significance and inter-correlation of macro factors (at the municipality level) and individual level factors explaining the differences in public risk perceptions based on living place of respondents. We introduce the traditional socio-demographic variables considered in the scientific literature: gender, age, education, marital status, number of children, income, and urban/rural place of settlement. Also, we include psychological distance to living place, trust in municipality (Houston et al., 2019) and general social trust (Siegrist, Gutscher and Earle, 2005) as individual level factors. For second level variables we use macro data from municipalities, such as unemployment rate, air pollution, municipality corruption index, Covid-19 statistics, and municipality debt amongst other. As a result, we present and compare multilevel regressions for five risk dimensions.

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RN22_T07 | Risk perceptions and practices 2

Examining the Association Between Health Worries and Cannabis-related Risk Perceptions and Protective Cannabis Use Behavior During the COVID-19 Outbreak

Dennis Rosenberg, Sharon Sznitman

University of Haifa, Israel

Purpose: This study examined whether COVID-19-related cannabis use risk perception and health worries are related to reduced sharing of cannabis smoking products in two different periods of the pandemic and lockdown measures imposed.
Methods: The study is based on a sample of Israeli adult cannabis users (N = 759) who completed two online cross-sectional surveys in distinct time periods, six weeks apart. Linear regression was used for the multivariate analysis.
Results: The analysis shows that COVID-19 cannabis-related risk perception was associated with reduced sharing of cannabis products only in the period of strict lockdown. In contrast, COVID-19 health worries were related to reduced sharing of cannabis products in both periods.
Conclusions: The results suggest that health worries represent a constant mechanism by which cannabis users may engage in protective behavior during the current pandemic. Risk communication for cannabis users should be directed towards mitigating the COVID-19 related anxiety and risks.

Exploring the Changing Risk Perceptions of Climate Change Through Threat Multiplier Effects

Bengu Celenk

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Climate is a very complex system consisting of the complicated links between the atmosphere, oceans, lands and their sub-dynamics. In this context, any change in this system brings with it many uncertainties and risks that create security concerns through direct or indirect threats in scientific and social terms. Apart from the direct effects of it in security studies, climate-related threats are generally studied as "threat multiplier" as due to worsening the existing problems. In this context, by using a multilevel security approach, I problematize how security problems and related risks arising from the threat multiplier effect of climate change are interpreted by each referent object levels by establishing the causal chains. In other words, I argue that climate change, which is described as a "threat multiplier" in security studies, creates very different but interconnected risk perceptions for each referent objects. In this regard, I will examine the impact of the climate itself on human security as a security issue in the first stage then I will discuss how basic human security needs that could not be solved at the national level turn into an international security problems. I plan to develop this study within the framework of the risk society approach by addressing the '' Kiribatian Ioane Teitiota case'' which has attracted attention as an international issue from 2013 to the UN's decision on climate refugees in 2020. I chose this country as a case because I consider that Kiribati will contribute relatively more to a comprehensive understanding of climate-related security and risk studies.

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Locus of Control and Anxiety About Life in Lithuania as a Generational Uncertainty

Apolonijus Žilys

Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania

Transitions of life events have a well-established tradition in sociology to be researched as sequencing of a life course. Numerous empirical studies showcased how structural and cultural factors come into play with life course phasing and family events throughout a personal life cycle. According to how events happened, they can be normatively classified into disruptive or unplanned, unanticipated, but manageable, or compliant with a personal plan. Hence, a life course can be defined as linked to separate but highly interrelated life domains, and a personal timetable is shaped by multidimensional factors: from individual to structural, from cultural and generational to demographical factors (Huinink, Feldhaus 2009). However, individualization and normative flexibilization of a personal life proposes new ways constructing our life course (regardless of social norms or institutional factors). Individuals are promised to become their own life's masters by composing their own original sequence of life events. Choice biography becomes a desired outcome in comparison to a standardized one, as long as we choose consciously and reflectively. While social institutions transformed into more flexible too, uncertainty and anxiety are associated with biographical choices and timing of those choices. The study operationalizes locus of control as a distinctive variable which can serve as a measurement of uncertainty about life, to whether an individual views internal or external factors as causing anxiety and stress in the events of their life. By employing data of 18–50-year-old Lithuanians (N=3000), data analysis results suggest that [1] certain timings of life events (choice vs. standard biography) are more apparent to certain cohorts, [2] the degree of uncertainty (internal vs. external locus of control) varies across intra-cohort and inter-cohort patterns of life events.

Quantifying Vaccination Risks: A Case Study Of An Unlikely Death

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The Covid-19 vaccination campaign has brought into the spotlight the importance of government and scientific trust in fighting this pandemic. Risk perception and - more specifically - how people quantify different factors to amplify or reduce the risk experience are essential in the trust/mistrust dynamic.

Individuals perceive risk through socially created lenses that are linked to, but not necessarily defined by the official technical approach that measures risk on the probability and on the magnitude of the unwanted event (Freudenburg, 1988). Risk is experienced through shared processes of interpretation based on values, attitudes, social influences and cultural identity (Renn et al, 1992; Berger & Luckmann, 1966), in which quantification, as production and communication of numbers (Espeland & Stevens, 2008), plays an important role.

Using quantification and social amplification of risk framework (Kasperson et al, 1987) we analyze how vaccination-skeptical and vaccination-trusting discourses commensurate risk and create diverging realities. Our research is based on a case study of media reports covering the death of dr. Gregory Michael following his Covid-19 vaccination. This tragic event set in motion two lines of investigations: one performed behind closed-doors by the authorities, and another one performed publicly by the anti-vaccination activists. Both investigations looked for and counted other adverse effects, and came back with different conclusions based on numbers that are partly shared, partly divergent. While authorities claim that the risk of dying from the vaccine is extremely low, the anti-vaccination groups view the risk as significant.

In this paper, we propose a conceptual framework to analyze how risk is built, quantified and amplified by the anti-vaccination actors in an effort to justify their beliefs and influence public policy.

RN22_T08 | Risk, responsibility and reflexivity amid the pandemic

Is Anyone Responsible? Science and Politics in Times of Pandemic

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The complex relationship between science and politics is at the core of the sociological debate on risk and uncertainty. Many authors have emphasized the emergence of a shift from political arenas of decision making to technocratic arenas, leading to the de-politicization of risks. Others have maintained that the opposite trend is also visible, marking a hyper-politicization of inherently contested issues such as risks. This contribution aims to discuss these contradictory but coexistent processes – and their implications in terms of responsibility – in the light of the current pandemic. Undisputedly, scientific and experts' communities play a leading role in dealing with multiple risks generated by Covid-19, earning renewed trust among citizens around the world. Rather than a widespread conversion to a radical empiricist view, though, this process indicates a shift of responsibility towards a scientific arena which is portrayed as neutral if not apolitical. At the same time, the continuous "staging" of science-in-the-making is conducive to the re-politicization of pandemic risks. In the face of uncertain, plural or conflicting knowledge, politicians instrumentally use scientific evidence (or one particular piece of evidence) to back up their political preferences without assuming responsibility for the chosen path of action. Alternatively, as the concept of 'post-truth politics' suggests, they outrightly dismiss scientific knowledge and encourage systematic skepticism or complete indifference to factual arguments.

The continuous fluctuation between de-politicization and hyper-politicization of decision-making to handle risk and uncertainty may produce relations of 'organized irresponsibility', where the Weberian ethic of responsibility for the (foreseeable) consequences of action becomes not only impossible but also obsolete.

The Sources of Uncertainty Communication in the Public Sphere during the COVID-19 Crisis in British and German News Media

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At times of crisis such as the COVID-19 pandemic, high quality risk communication is crucial for managing the risks and uncertainties of a little-known threat. Risk communication, however, is not a one-way, top-down activity but a social process. Different social agents including the media and the public are part of it by raising concerns, debating knowledge, highlighting interests, thus negotiating, and constructing social reality.

This presentation reports from a comparative study which uses corpus linguistic tools to examine changes in uncertainty markers in news coverage on the corona crisis and connects them to social conditions and events to better understand which forces have shaped the communication of uncertainty in the public sphere in British and German print news media.

Results show amongst others that communication of disagreement is continuously increasing in the German news in contrast to British news coverage, indicating that reporting on disagreement is much more emphasised in the German press than the British even though the response to the pandemic might be considered more efficient in Germany with lower fatality rates than in the UK. This raises questions such as to what degree public dispute is shaped by institutional context rather than good performance during a social crisis.

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An Explorative Study Regarding The Individual Response To COVID-19 Risk Perception - A Social-Cognitive Perspective

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In January 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak of a new coronavirus disease, COVID-19, to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. A few weeks later, WHO stated that there is an increased risk of COVID-19 spreading around the world and that it is likely to affect people from many countries.

We aimed to evaluate COVID-19 risk perception through a series of hypotheses drawn from a social cognitive model of individual response to terrorism threat developed by Lee and Lemyre (2009). Perception of COVID-19 on the dimensions of probability, seriousness, personal impact, and coping efficacy was examined as specific cognitive factors, while perceptions of institutional preparedness for COVID-19 were examined as social–contextual factors.

In the current study, data from 127 participants (54 males and 73 females) were used. Results demonstrated that cognitive factors such as probability, seriousness, or personal impact strongly correlates with the affective response, namely worry about COVID-19 infection. Moreover, worry about COVID-19 infection independently contributed to the prediction of behavioral responses, although it is not related to social-contextual factors.

RN22_T09 | Navigating risk discourses in the pursuit of health

Structure and Agency in Health-Related Behavior: Local Rationality of Muscovites Concerning Environmental Risks

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Over the past decades, the problem of environmental health has gained significant attention in public discussions. Particularly, a significant number of cases of cancer are linked to environmental factors. Some carcinogenic risks associated with environmental factors can be reduced by individuals at the level of everyday behavioral practices, which is actively embedded in the public discourse. Individual's self-care lifestyle is promoted in the rhetoric of the responsible and conscious citizen. Contrary to this discourse, among Russians there is limited reflexivity about environmental health and low proactivity towards minimizations of oncological risks. This is understood and publicly framed as irrationality and irresponsibility of citizens in relation to their health, cancer, as well as the environment.

The given research aims to challenge this claim in the 'structure and agency' framework and show suggest that in the Russian context, the lack of concern about environmental health risks should be considered not as ignorance or illiteracy but as a deliberate strategy, local rationality of individuals in the setting of unresolved systemic basis for proactive risk management, such as the functionality of infrastructure, the orientation of institutions to promote and support agency, socio-political relations of responsibilization rather than control. Based on the data of in-depth interviews with Muscovites, we suggest that individuals evaluate costs and benefits of engaging in personal health-preserving and environmental practices – primarily, efforts and sacrifices needed versus benefits of economic growth and urbanization, time frame and the likelihood of the carcinogenic risks – and make the argued decision to de-problematize environmental health risks.

Online Risk Communication Strategies: Interpreting Governmental Crisis Regulation Measures (The Case of COVID-19 Pandemic).

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This research was aimed at examination of main communication strategies used by those involved into risk communication on the governmental regulations on the management of the adverse aftermaths of COVID-19 pandemics.

We examined the online communication drawing on two theoretical approaches, the encoding/decoding model by Stuart Hall and the concept of the "second order observation" by Niklas Luhmann. From the "encoding/decoding" model point we use to address the structural side of the communication the state bodies produce 'text' (in the form of regulative act or official statement), then informational platforms (like websites or mass media) allow it to circulate and during the online communication this text subjected to decoding and interpretation. In our research we examined how informational platforms code and interpret these regulations (from the 'dominant', 'oppositional' or 'negotiated' standpoint). The way how people interpret online the governmental regulations we studied using the Luhmann's concept of the functionally differentiated subsystems in order to reveal what rationales (e.g. medical, economic, political, social or moral) people use to justify their standpoints during debates.

The dataset of the online comments from the websites and social media was collected and analysed, main communication strategies was determined and classified, and finally the possible corrections to the dominant position assertion strategies were offered.

Following the analysis of the structural and semantic features of the risk communication on the governmental regulations there were main communication strategies in the online communication defined and efficiency of the justification rationales was assessed (assertion of the 'dominant' text decoding position).

Social Inequality, Vulnerability and Sustainability in the Coverage of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Swedish Mass Media 2020

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Mid Sweden University, Sweden

The Covid-19 pandemic is a multi-hazardous risk with disastrous consequences, considering that the pandemic has compounding effects on climate-related, economic and social domains, and we are now witnessing the pandemic widening socioeconomic inequalities around the world with unprecedented consequences (UNDRR, October, 2020). Compared to many other countries, Sweden has managed the COVID-19 pandemic with less regulation and more voluntary action expected of citizens and organizations based on recommendations. In this article we discuss the implications of this risk management strategy from the perspective of who is defined (or not) as vulnerable and with what consequences for the moralization and normalization of everyday-life. As an empirical example we use crisis narratives in news articles. Crisis narratives are seen here as performative and governing to the extent that at the same time as a narrative is expressed, for example that Swedish preparedness is poor, this crisis is also created. We investigate media coverage of Covid-19 by three Swedish newspapers; Aftonbladet, a national tabloid, Svenska dagbladet, a national morning newspaper, and Dalademokraten, a regional morning newspaper, during 2020. We combine descriptive analyses of the development of the crisis narratives with analyses of how these narratives become performative, targeting the effects of the narratives and the forms of governance they promote.

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RN22_T10 | Agency and (not) coping amid risk and marginalisation

Socio-Cultural, Economic and Spatial Dynamics of Substance Abuse in Convict Narratives

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The aim of this study is to reveal sociological dynamics related to substance abuse on the basis of the narratives of the sentenced individuals involved in crime because of substance abuse in Antalya Probation Office, Turkey. Associating the crime in Antalya especially with the certain regions of the city and the existence of urban spaces stigmatized in connection with deprivation and poverty make the debate meaningful. This situation makes it necessary to discuss addiction together with its socio-cultural, economic and spatial dynamics and to offer solutions related to these dynamics. The study in question has been prepared based on the first evaluation of the field notes and findings of the research project numbered 218K151 and titled as Socio-Cultural, Economic and Spatial Dynamics of Substance Abuse in Convict Narratives supported by TÜBİTAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey).

The subject will be discussed paying regard to perceptions and definitions of the individuals about social integration and social exclusion, being stigmatized and social norms. Thereby, addiction experiences of the individuals who turned into crime due to addiction, their ways of interpreting these experiences and their approaches to crime and criminality will be taken as a basis. From this point of view, this study aims to reveal their ways of positioning themselves in the society, their relations and perceptions regarding the rest of the society and institutions. These descriptions and findings will also help reveal the social meanings attributed by the individuals to their actions, and legitimization processes.

(Non)Agentic Refugees in the Mirror of Supporting Institutions: the Role of Agency in the Functioning of Refugees from Chechnya in Poland

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Refugees face many difficulties in receiving countries. Therefore, it is important to understand what psychological and social factors influence their functioning and what helps to improve their situation. Hence, the main goals of presented research are: answering the question on the role of a sense of agency in the functioning of refugees, on the example of Chechens in Poland; identification of effective methods of enhancing refugees' agency; integration of psychological and sociological theories of agency (Margaret Archer's theory of agency and structures and the Dual Perspective Model of Agency and Communion of Wojciszke and Abele). The research includes semi-structured expert interviews with people who professionally work with refugees. Data collected in interviews so far, indicate that, by supporting organizations and public administration, refugees from Chechnya are being perceived as non-agentic migrants, who form closed groups that are socially inactive. At the same time, the system of admitting refugees firstly deprives them of agency and then requires it, which makes refugees helpless and strengthens the psychological barriers of agency. Also, analysis suggest that a sense of agency may increase as a cause of obtaining help, refugee status or helping someone else and may be strengthened by education and support.

In general, the interviews conducted so far, indicate the key role of agency in the functioning of refugees, but also the existence of a loop of the lack of agency: refugees are perceived as non-agentic individuals who need help, the state deprives them and then demands the agency, such situation increases helplessness, and, as a result, refugees hand over agency to more agentic and experienced people, which makes them even more non-agentic and perceived as being such.

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Achieving Certainty Through Higher Education: The Case Of The Golan Druze

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The series of civil uprisings known as the "Arab Spring", which created instability in the Arab regions of the Middle East, had also affected the internal dynamics of Israeli Arabs. One of the Arab communities that have hardly been studied so far is the Druze community of the northern Golan Heights. Their isolated location within Israel, adjacent to Syria their country until 1967, placed them at a strategic junction, when both countries are fighting for their civic loyalty.

One of the levers that Syria used in its struggle for loyalty was higher education, which was given to members of the community for free and with almost no admission requirements. However, since the outbreak of the Syrian civil war on 2011, there's been an increase in the number of students studying in Israel.

This study argues that the community's current educational preferences constitute a pragmatic attempt to produce certainty within a reality characterized by uncertainty and lack of control, both at the political-national level and at the personal level. The basis for the proposed presentation is an empirical study that included 30 semi-structured interviews with members of the community who had acquired their academic education at nearby Israeli academic institutions. The interviews, which dealt with the considerations that led to that educational decision, reveal a strong desire to achieve personal, social and economic certainty and safety, which the members of the community seek to achieve through the acquisition of higher education.

RN22_T11 | Exploring young people's responses to risk and uncertainty

Greek University Male and Female Students During the Pandemic: a Sociological Approach of Their Interpretations Within a Game of Constructions, Refutations and Re-adaptations.

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This qualitative research aims to highlight, interpret and develop deep understanding about the views of male and female university students regarding the Pandemic effects on their social self. The capacity of male – female student is directly related to the concept of structure – University in terms of knowledge acquisition, social action, occupational choices and social definitions. At a fist level, the socio-political and educational thematic units are classified in six categories that seek to answer crucial questions about: a) everyday life – habits, b) the University space, c) distance education, d) interpersonal relations, e) policy and f) occupational goals. At a second level, certain issues of juvenile culture are showcased in which the University is defined as the place where the action – structure relation is formulated. The student sample consists of freshmen, sophomores, underclassmen, undergraduate and postgraduate students. Their selection was based on the different socio-cultural background in which the male and female students' relations with the University space are evolving. Hence, the differentiations can be approached in a compositional manner. The key notion is the comparison of University life prior to and during the Pandemic. This way, the changes, transformations into new facts and processes of internalizing the new conditions can be underlined. This research also provides the possibility to criticize political systems, social structures and broader choices of the acting social subjects of our sample from a different perspective. Studying the University space can also be conducive to showcasing broader issues of

functions – dysfunctions, actions and reactions amid a transitional period for University education.

Young People's Narratives Of The Lockdown In Italy: Strategies To Cope With Uncertainty

Daniela Cherubini, Sveva Magaraggia, Stefania Voli

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The Covid-19 pandemic can be read as a moment of materialization of global risks (Beck 1999), which as such makes evident - to the subjects' eyes as well as in the public discourse - the interdependent character of our lives and the condition of vulnerability that binds us to others on a global scale (Butler 2003). In this paper we explore the responses to this situation among young people living in Italy (23-29 years old), based on the analysis of 62 semi-narrative interviews which are part of the first wave of the longitudinal study on life courses "ITA.LI - Italian Lives". The interviews were collected during the first lockdown set by the Italian government and in the following weeks of partial re-opening of the social and economic activities (March - June 2020). We focus on the subjective experience and the strategies elaborated by young people with different profiles, to cope with the condition of extreme uncertainty that accompanied the first months of the pandemic. These coping strategies speak of the agentic capacity of young people and their ability to handle the crisis, and at the same time they also reveal the unequal distribution of cultural, material and personal resources that young people may mobilize to face what constitutes a "turning point" (Thompson 2011) in their biographies.

Trust in Communicative Action: Co-creating Policies Addressing Health Risks with Youth in the Netherlands and Norway

Gerlieke Veltkamp, Evelyne Baillergeau, Christian Bröer, Patrick Brown

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, The

The use of participatory methods and action research with politically underrepresented groups, in our case young people, when addressing social and health risks is increasingly valued in social sciences as well as in policy domains. In this article, the co-creation of health policies with young people is approached as 'communicative action', following Habermas. We analyse communicative action between young people and actors of different proximity: peers, young co-facilitators and researchers facilitating young people in doing participatory action research. Our analysis first explores to what extent levels of trust, solidarity and 'being on the same page' develop, between whom, and under which circumstances. We then ask if and how communicative action and trust serve as a basis for youth engagement and the development and dissemination of health policy ideas by young people. This analytical approach sensitises us to forms of strategic action and instrumental organisational logics which may impede, warp or colonise these communicative processes. Our research is based on structured field notes from observations of 6 youth alliances, involving 75 young people in total, in the Netherlands and Norway, who were facilitated by our research teams over a period of 10 months in 2019-2020.

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RN23 | Sexuality

RN23_T01 | Sexuality, gender and education

Sexual Education, Sexual Pleasure and Sexual Violence: A Case for Considering how a Focus on Gender and Queer Theory can Aid Understandings of the Hidden Inequalities and Challenges Faced by Individuals with Learning Difficulties

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Historically, 'people with learning difficulties have been ascribed many different identities […] They have been portrayed as asexual and as sexually promiscuous; as dangerous/innocent; in league with the devil/a gift from the angels and so on' (Stalker 2012: 127). This paper focuses specifically on infantilising discourses, predicated on the notion of childhood innocence. These pervasive discourses are bound up with some of the most oppressive, under-researched inequalities and challenges that individuals with learning difficulties face within the sphere of sexual experience. Discussing inequalities within three distinct areas: sexual education, pleasure and violence, I suggest that a focus on gender is vital to understanding these hidden inequalities and challenges. Further, that drawing on a particular body of work within Queer Theory – queer theorising about the Child (Stockton, 2009) – provides a clear and comprehensible platform for exposing and confronting these inequalities. Stockton explains how, from adult perspectives, children are often 'seen as normative [as straight] but also not like us, [as asexual and innocent] at the same time' (2009: 30-31). Her theory of 'normative strangeness' provides a lens for understanding how individuals with learning difficulties are considered to be simultaneously asexual and heterosexual. This can have horrifying consequences, including surveillance and regulation of individuals' sexual desires and practises, lack of education on reproductive and sexual health, and higher risks of sexual exploitation and abuse.

A Discussion of Findings From a Discourse Analysis of the New Relationships and Sex Education Guidance.

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In September 2020, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) became a compulsory component of the National Curriculum for secondary schools in England. To support schools in this change, the Department for Education issued schools with an updated version of RSE guidance. The new guidance has made attempts to include topics dismissed in previous versions, such as more detailed advice on incorporating gender and sexuality in RSE. My doctoral research is focussed on examining this change and the bridge between policy and practice using multiple methods. As well as a discourse analysis, data will also be collected using and online survey and interviews, with a sample of secondary school faculty and independent RSE company staff. This research is grounded in Foucault's knowledge/power theory as well as considering the theories of liberating education put forward by Paolo Freire and bell hooks. This presentation concentrates on findings form the discourse analysis, that aims to understand how the current RSE guidance has made attempts to include LGBT topics and how the language used in the guidance allows for this change to occur. The analysis will also examine how the language used may create variances in RSE delivery across England. The discourse analysis is important to understanding what RSE looks like in policy. The survey and interviews will develop an understanding of RSE in practice. Using these methods will shape an idea of how policy and practice come together to create effective and inclusive RSE provision moving forward.

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Is Learning About Sexuality In Secondary School Important For Young Trans People?

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In the UK, legislation states that pupils must learn 'about LGBT' as part of their relationships and sex education (RSE) (Department for Education, 2019). However, as Formby and Donovan (2020) state, the Department for Education gives little guidance on how exactly this should be taught. Drawing on recent fieldwork conducted in 2020, I consider if and how transgender students learned about sexuality in school and what this may have meant for their school experience overall. This research was conducted as part of my doctoral project which investigates transgender individuals experiences of UK secondary schools and involved research with both teachers and young trans people themselves. Although some young trans people had left school before the UK legislation regarding relationships and sex education came into effect, I nevertheless draw on their accounts to discuss why learning about sexuality is particularly important for transgender students and the risks of not offering this education. I also consider how the 'T' (transgender identities) are represented at school in order to argue the case that LGBT education in school should be inclusive of all sexualities and genders.

RN23_T02 | Queer Lifespan: Life Course Inequalities amongst LGTBIQ+ citizens in Europe

Queer Lifespan: Life Course Inequalities amongst LGBTQI+ citizens in Europe

Ana-Cristina Santos[1], Andrew King[2], Yvette Taylor[3], Maria do Mar Castro Varela[4]

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Queer Lifespan: Life Course Inequalities amongst LGBTQI+ citizens in Europe

The CILIA LGBTQI+ Lives project explores what structurally produced and subjectively experienced in/equalities impact upon LGBTQI+ citizens in four European countries (England, Scotland, Portugal and Germany) focusing especially at three key points of transition in the life course: school to work; mid-life; and the transition into retirement and later life. In this Panel session we discuss key themes emerging from over 150 qualitative interviews, focusing particularly on the complexity of in/equalities in a range of relationships and contexts as well as their intersectional and negotiated qualities.

The Panel includes 4 presentations:

1.Legacies, tensions and trajectories in educational policy and practice: From Section 28 to LGBTQ+ Inclusions? By Yvette Taylor and Matson Lawrence, Strathclyde University, Scotland

2.Queer(y)ing working lives –policies, practices, and the complexities of identity management. By Andrew King and Matthew Hall, University of Surrey, UK

3. Mind the gap: Ageing, diversity and equality amongst LGBTQI+ older adults. By Ana Cristina Santos, Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal

4.Fragile Citizenship: LGBTIQ citizens growing old in (un-)certain times. By María do Mar Castro Varela and Yener

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RN23_T03_01 | Intimacy, Sexual Identities and Social Attitudes

Holding Hands: Queer Relationships and Experience of Pride, Shame and Protest in Everyday Spaces

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Many LGBTQ individuals grow up with a sense of being 'other' in a heteronormative society. This is not just an internal psychological experience, as many LGBTQ individuals report being recipients of hostility, victimisation and harassment. Interpersonally, homophobia and transphobia (both actual and fear of) may play out between partners and inhibit partners from commonplace displays of affection (e.g. holding hands in public). Holding hands in public, a taken-for-granted act of interpersonal affection for many heterosexual couples, may carry particular anxieties and/or significance for LGBTQ partners. Holding hands may be experienced with feelings of anxiety, shame and fear, or, conversely, may be regarded as a significant and meaningful act of pride and/or resistance. To explore participants' personal experiences of this, the project is utilising a participatory, creative research approach. The project involves the following components: Study participants are invited to produce images (e.g. photographs or drawings) that symbolise and represent their experiences, and to use these images as a point of discussion in individual interviews. Further data is also being collected by inviting participants to conduct audio-recorded friendship conversations with a close friend about this topic. This seminar will present some preliminary findings from this research, which is funded by the British Academy.

Workplace Social Inclusion of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Employees: Approaching Professional Image Construction Through Voice and Silence

Christiana Ierodiakonou, Andria Christofidou

University of Cyprus, Cyprus

We focus on the workplace social inclusion of lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) employees and on the professional image construction strategies they use in order to feel included in everyday organisational life. We propose analysing professional image construction over one's career through the concepts of voice and silence to move towards deeper interpretations of the inclusion of 'Others' in the workplace.

Membership in a stigmatised social group may mark individuals as 'Others', with all the personal and organisational consequences that come from such exclusion. When socially marked as 'different,' individuals are more likely to engage in professional image construction, trying to present themselves in 'appropriate' ways to affect others' impressions. The growing literature on professional image construction suggests that this is a continuous experimental process (e.g., Ibarra, 1999; Pratt et al., 2006), but offers limited insights to understand how (stigmatized) social identities affect it. Research on the strategies that LGB employees use to affect others' impressions of them at work is useful towards this respect, but also has shortcomings.

We rely on qualitative life-course interviews with LGB individuals working in Cyprus. So far, we have analysed the trajectories of 20 individuals, involving a total of 61 work settings, through the concepts of voice and silence. We conceptualise different types of voice and silence that are fluid and can coexist, offering thus a complex understanding of LGB image management strategies. Based on these, we contemplate on the associations among voice, silence, inclusion and exclusion and frame our discussion within theories of agency and structure, helping move relevant research from surface to deeper interpretations that relate to the critical analysis of underlying processes and normative assumptions.

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LGB People Doing Gender and Sexuality (At) Work: Reflexivity, Habitus and The Body

Andria Christofidou, Chrstiana Ierodiakonou

University of Cyprus

In heteronormative, traditional, and religious settings, lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) individuals are often at disadvantage, negotiating their position as professionals vis-à-vis their non-heterosexual identities (Rumens and Kerfoot, 2009). Despite the growing body of research focusing on LGB employees, the ways they manage their presentation of self, and their inclusion in organizational life, little attention has been given on bodies, habitual acts, and the ways these may restrict the conscious management of gender and sexuality at work. With this work we contribute to this literature, as well as debates concerning habitus, reflexivity, embodiment, and the ability to actively manage gender and sexual orientation acts in the workplace.

We rely on data, which emerged through interviews with LGB people working in Cyprus, a context that remains controlled by religious discourses and is strongly oriented towards family formation and marriage, thus Othering non-heterosexual people. We draw on Adams' (2006) notion of 'reflexive habitus', which we expand to argue that said Otherness encourages LGB people to consciously reflect on, and scrutinise aspects of themselves in the professional sphere, where notions of professionalism dictate how people should look and act like. We approach self-reflexivity as part of LGB people's habitus. Yet, we argue that gender and sexuality are also embodied, and demonstrate how this restricts individualized opportunities for conscious control and active management of gender and sexuality acts.

This analysis emphasizes the multi-dimensional functioning of human agency and the complexity entailed in understanding how conscious reflexivity may be used towards transgressive acts alongside the effects of habitus, which can set limits to transgression.

Social Attitudes Towards Gays and Lesbians Measured in the Latest ESS Rounds

Gregory Alexander Swart[1], Judit Takács[2], Ivett Szalma[2]

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Our study examines social attitudes towards lesbians and gays, using data from the 8th and 9th rounds of the European Social Survey, focussing primarily on three relevant variables. Since 2002 for the first seven ESS rounds, the core module of the main questionnaires included only one general acceptance question. However, it was increasingly difficult to measure manifestations of 'modern homonegativity' – especially in European societies characterized by relatively high levels of social inclusion – with only one variable. Introducing two additional variables (If a close family member was a gay man or a lesbian, I would feel ashamed; Gay male and lesbian couples should have the same rights to adopt children as straight couples) to the ESS core module in the 8th round made it possible to construct a more complex and reliable picture on different dimensions of social attitudes towards gays and lesbians in Europe.

Our empirical analyses are based on descriptive statistics and linear as well as multilevel logistic regression models, using data from 20 countries that took part in both the 8th and 9th ESS rounds.

Our aim is to contribute to the European literature on the social acceptance of lesbian women and gay men by comparing all three variables (B34-35-36) not only on the basis of the usual socio-demographic variables (such as age, gender, education, religiosity etc.) used in previous empirical analyses but also the institutionalized possibilities for family formation by same-sex couples in the 20 examined societies.

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RN23_T03_02 | Activism, Rights and Sexuality

"We Are Talking About A Branch Of The Tree" – Transcending Identity-Related Sexuality Discourse In Positioning Consensual Non-Monogamies' Activism Through Intersectionality

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Over the past decade new identities and intimacies related to Consensual Non-Monogamies (CNMs) have garnered particular social attention, but still remain under-researched. In the context of the EU-funded CNM-MOVES research project, we explore to what extent these "fraught intimacies" (Rambukkana, 2015) articulate themselves within established sociopolitical frameworks (such as for example "LGBT rights" or intimate citizenship (Plummer, 1995)) through interviews and focus groups with CNM activists, and materials produced by activist groups, in Portugal and the UK.

As we will show, no singular discourse underpins CNM activism in these countries. We suggest that there is a multiplicity of approaches and trends that are all marked by an integrative effort to inscribe CNMs and relationship orientations and configurations in the field of either sexual politics or – alternatively – more holistic political frameworks. On the one hand, we can see that CNM activism seeks to normalize itself as an unremarkable element within a frame of relational and sexual diversity. This approach mirrors LGBT and other identity-based citizenship-focused approaches. On the other hand, CNM activists frame their own issues as part of a much wider system of power imbalances, which are intrinsically connected – not just to sexuality, but also to race, class and especially to questions about ecological and environmental justice.

In these cases, CNM activism is then heavily reliant on an intersectionality-based framework that encompasses the human and the non-human in imagining possible new worlds, inscribing itself into broader counterhegemonic struggles, rather than emphasizing its own autonomous importance. We can thus identify a potential of CNM activism to bring to the fore new alliances and to destabilize identity-based conceptualisation of the sexual and the political.

Conservative And Proud: How Right-Wing Gay Activists Are Rethinking Gay Identity In Contemporary Brazil

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This paper is supported by an ongoing thesis research, which investigates the political activism of individuals who simultaneously identify as homosexuals and right-wing in contemporary Brazil. By examining the case study of three activists, I analyze how these individuals reconcile, between public and private spheres, these apparently contradictory political and sexual identities. My central hypothesis is that political engagement in conservative circles allows actors to reframe a multiplicity of incongruous socializing experiences such as the discovery of homosexual orientation, class belonging, religious practice, their relationship with the family, isolation from peers, and an individual de-identification with both a proud gay identity and the political rhetoric of LGBTQI + movements. Thus, the "political coming out" and the entry into a moral community guided by values such as family, tradition, and nationalism does not imply a return to the sexual closet, but an elaboration of new political definitions around gay identity, with implications both to the public (activist practice) and private sphere (production of subjectivities, interpersonal relationships, and life projects).

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The Wave Of Activism: A Comparative Study Of Sex Work Activists Of Dublin and Delhi

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How women tell their stories is changing. Women deemed sexually transgressive from the Magdalene Laundries to the metoo movement have struggled to let their voices heard and believed in the public sphere. A 'third wave' of feminist activism is changing that. This new wave is less reliant on non-governmental organisations, journalists or academics to mediate women's stories, and are now told directly, often through digital media. Using this framework, this project tells the stories of one group of women-sex work activists in two jurisdictions, Dublin and Delhi. The project explores how they navigate this climate of storytelling. Often infantilised as objects of rescue, this project explores the impact of this stigma on their access to health and justice by providing alternative strategies. This comparative study will provide an opportunity to explore the two cities with a shared sexual colonial legal history where stigma and precocity (migration, economic and morality) remain important impediments to feminist mobilisations. The primary research method will be ethnographic and biographical. The project focuses on the biographies of activists while documenting encounters with key stakeholders (politicians, law, health service agencies) in promoting equal access of harm reduction, health and protection under the law in both jurisdictions. The research will contribute to understanding the relationships between sex work activists and key actors in civil society under a regime of criminalisation, as progress is made in developing initiatives towards peer-led health services and police liaison. This might eventually lead into the possibility of a global solidarity of sex work activists through the digital space and contribute towards existing literature and assist in the development of new strategies to address the issue.

New Skin for an Old Ceremony - The Gay Revolution and the Formation of Israeli Heteroactivism

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Heteroactivism is a term that refers to new forms of resistances to sexual and gender reforms that move from the vilification and pathologizing of past anti-gay activism to the promotion of heteronormativities as morally superior to other gender and sexual identities and consequently as best for society (Browne & Nash, 2017). In this presentation I argue that heteroactivism is a useful prism to analyse recent changes in the resistance to sexual and gender rights and reforms in Israel. I show how several new organisations – LIBA (Jewish Core in the Holy Land), Boharim Bamishpacha (Choosing the Family), Shovrut Shivion (Women Smashing Equality) - of the Religious Zionist right have started to employ heteroactivst discourses and practices. I attribute this to the increasing acceptance of LGBTQ people in Israel, especially within the right wing and religious publics, in light of heteronormative and homonationalist trends.

In order to do so, I am examining as case studies the resistances to two academic conferences 'Issues in Therapy with Polyamory' and 'It was the Best of Times, It Was the Worst of Times – Queer Utopias in Israel', both of whom had taken place in Bar Ilan University, in February and December 2019, accordingly. My analysis is based on participant observation, field notes and textual analysis of media and social media publications.

As a Jewish country, Israel serves as an interesting case in the study of heteroactivism, which has thus far only been examined in Christian contexts. Thus, I also address the intersection between heteroactivst terminology and Jewish religious terminologies that continue to exist alongside them.

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RN23_T04_01 | Sexuality and Desire during the Pandemic

Illegitimate Intimacies: How the COVID-19 Pandemic Regulations Shaped Alternative Sexual Ways of Being

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Be it the syphilis pandemic, AIDS, or COVID-19, people have regularly pointed towards irresponsible sexual behaviour to explain viral outbreaks and attached stigma to sexual minorities. To mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic, Austria and Germany imposed distancing regulations that privileged the cohabiting couple and delegitimised non-hegemonic sexual and romantic arrangements. Yet, despite the extensive biopolitical intervention of distancing regulations targeting the intimate life of populations in the past year, the sociological study of these transformations remains under-explored.

Collaborating with researchers from the Kinsey Institute, Indiana University, US, and the Meiji University, Japan, the interdisciplinary research project „Intimacy, Sexuality and Solidarity in the COVID-19-pandemic" applies a mixed methods approach towards the study of sexual practices, social isolation, concealment, and pandemic moralities. Two online surveys were conducted in Germany and Austria in April 2020 (N=4706) and November 2020 (N=2569). Additionally, 15 qualitative interviews are conducted in 2021.

Results show that skin hunger was a widespread experience during the lockdown. Coping with touch deprivation, some participants started to develop alternative ways of lived sexuality, such as enhancing varieties of cybersex, changing routines of dating, and monogamising relationships. Polysexual and polyamorous respondents suffered from an intensified moral labour of stigma management. 14 percent of sexual minority respondents experienced exclusion during the pandemic, at a time when they were increasingly isolated from their communities.

The presentation contributes to the discussion of biopolitics by providing insights into how the pandemic norms of distancing, sexual restraint and mono-normativity are redistributing privilege in the context of state-sanctioned heteronormativity.

Shifting the 'normal' in Sexual Regimes: On De-/dramatizations and Re-/normalizations of Sexuality in a Pandemic (the German Case)

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Our paper questions contemporary (corona-related) reconfigurations of the sexual in order to explore the shifts within the sexual normality continuum.

In recent years, gender, queer and sexuality studies have observed shifts in the continuum of normality, particularly with regard to sexuality among youth. Whereas Rubin (1992) had distinguished 'good sexuality' from 'bad fringe' sexual activities and forms for the mid-1980s, the contemporary heteronormativity regime has changed, and so have regimes of kinship and sexuality. Our paper deals with the shifts in the sexual normality regime on the basis of two research areas: First, we take a look at the empirical status quo of sexual norms and practices on the basis of a quantitative online survey of teenagers and young adults in Germany (as part of the project "Safer Places", funded by the German Ministry of Education and Science). One interesting finding is that the norm of monogamy as frame for sexuality is just as much a part of sexual normality as are masturbation, and digital sexual practices (such as sexting, porn, etc.). Many previously marginalized, shamed, policed, even criminalized sexual forms such as solo- sex, kink, BDSM, and online sex have, we suggest, become de-dramatized, perhaps even normalized. In a second step, we connect these shifts to the specific contemporary moral panic in Germany which evolves around the sexualization of (anti-)migration politics. Using the concept of 'ethnosexism' (Dietze 2016 et al), we will analyze how the sexualization of ethnicity and the racialization/nationalization of sexuality play out as a larger moral framing of sexuality in Germany.

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"But for us It's Our Life!" – Queer Utopian Imaginaries in Times of Pandemic

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Our paper addresses the question of how queer subcultural articulations in audiovisual media – produced during the first wave of the Covid19 pandemic – negotiate the question of a "liveable life" (Butler 2009). As queer authors have shown, the emergence of queer spaces can be related to alternative forms of temporality and spatiality, "about where to live, how to live and how to recraft relationality itself" (Halberstam 2005: 152). Due to heteronormative measures in order to tackle Covid-19, many of these queer forms of spatiotemporal organization have been shut down.

Using the Sociology of Knowledge Approach to Discourse (Keller et al. 2018), we analyze how processes of meaning-making during the pandemic invoke imaginaries of "queer world-making" (Muñoz 2009). Drawing on the theoretical work on queer utopias (Muñoz, Halberstam et al.), we understand articulations on queer subcultural spaces as negotiations to think and feel 'other' forms of temporality and spatiality, thus involving the potential for a queer futurity in the 'here and now' during Corona. Unfolding specific subject positions and interpretative schemes offered in mediatizations of three queer subcultural spaces in Berlin, we show that heteronormative logics of pandemic control do not only perpetuate processes of marginalization and isolation for queer people. Rather, in the context of (temporary) loss and queer utopian memory-making, knowledge formations on subcultural spaces are renegotiated and new visions of queerness are mobilized. Likewise, we show that queer configurations do not only offer ways for making everyday life more liveable, but also reproduce different forms of exclusion.

All Fun and No Protest: Covid19 Influence on the Israeli Gay Bear Community

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The gay 'Bear' sub-culture challenges the mainstream gay male ideal of beauty. It promotes an inclusive gay community that acknowledges the beauty in fat and hairy men. Yet, the Covid19 crisis has significantly diminished the Bear community's ability to provoke and challenge the hegemonic gay mainstream.

Since the 1980's fat (L)GBTQ men and their admirers have gathered to form local Bear communities all around the world. The Bear sub-culture, much as other minority social movements, adopted two modes of action: the separatist and the provocative. The separatist mode is intended to promote body pride and develop the bear identity within the community, while the provocative mode aims to penetrate hegemonic gay spaces and oppose the oppression fat gay men suffer there.

I examined the influence of the covid19 pandemic restrictions on the Israeli bear community, which I am a member of. Unsurprisingly, I discovered that most physical spaces the bears had founded for themselves had come to a halt due to social distancing measures. On the other hand, new virtual bear spaces had emerged. I argue that these changes shift the Israeli bear community towards the separatist mode, causing it to be less oppositional.

This shift happens because the separatist mode existed in virtual spaces long before the pandemic, and had developed its online repertoire, building on the general online tendency towards segregation. Meanwhile, the provocative mode that operated in physical spaces, fails to reinvent itself in the newly enforced virtual existence.

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RN23_T04_02 |
Queering Illness and Disability

Expanding Sexuality Knowledge Across Disabilities: An Intersectional Framework

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It is no longer possible to state that there is a lack of knowledge about sexuality and disability: for the past two decades this interdisciplinary and intersectional field of study has grown and deepened – made especially visible with the publication of the new Routledge Handbook of Disability and Sexuality. What is still missing though, are studies across disabilities. This is needed for two reasons: firstly, to expand the narrow scope of knowledge that results in specialized conceptualizations of disability and sexuality which risk leading to missed connections across experiences; and secondly, to expand what sexuality can entail, specifically from an intersectional perspective. Because while research about disability-specific experiences is needed to qualitatively understand certain standpoints, I will argue that it is time to broaden the perspective in order to see the many commonalities that exist independent of disability category – as well as among people living with same types of disabilities. These commonalities most notably include social, cultural and political limits to sexual bodies and minds that are perceived as non-normative and outsiders in Gayle Rubin's charmed circle. My paper will discuss these points by drawing on preliminary results from a current research project in Sweden which explored the lived experiences of 50 people with various disabilities and the barriers they face in achieving sexual health and wellbeing. I propose a development of how we as sexuality researchers can conceptualize and make use of intersectionality to better include people independent of (dis)ability.

Bodies, Relationships and Desires. The Social Construction of the Sexuality of Women with Disability in Italy

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In sociological literature, sexuality emerges as one of the most critical and meaningful aspects of an experience of disability, but also as one of the less explored. In ableist, heteronormative and patriarchal societies the stereotypes and the prejudices related to sexuality and disability are still rooted: the disabled bodies are generally infantilized, considered neutral gendered and described alternately as asexual, or characterized by a dangerous sexual charge. The processes of desexualization compromise the possibility of access to equal sexual health and reproductive rights, and act on disabled bodies in a plurality of ways involved with the normativity attending the construction of masculinity and femininity. Grounded on the theoretical contribution of feminist disability studies in dialogue with crip studies, this work is based on an empirical research I'm conducting in Italy with women with physical and/or sensorial disability, focused on the study of the mechanisms of socialization and embodiment of the sexual, gendered and ableist norms. Through in-deep interviews I'm collecting self-narratives about the life experiences, the meanings and the believes that women with disability refer to their sexuality. The research aims at investigating the dimensions of the body, sexual health, affectivity, intimacy, relationship and pleasure in their connections to disability and to gender identity. At the same time, the study aims to recognize, eventually, strategies of negotiations and reconceptualization of the notions of sexuality and disability. The topic, still underexplored in Italy, is examined with the purpose to contribute to the existing investigations on disability and sexuality, focusing on the specific aspects of the experience narrated by women with disabilities.

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Italy, Portugal, 2028. Chronically Ill Lgbtq+ Adults Discuss Visions Of The Future

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The paper discusses how LGBTQ+ young adults with chronic illness project themselves in the future. The discussion draws from a qualitative study with LGBTQ+ young adults with chronic illness in Southern Europe and it examines 24 biographical interviews conducted in Italy and Portugal. Having a chronic illness often means relying on the support of families, not being able to work and encountering difficulties in everyday activities. This uncertainty is negotiated also through experiences of (in)visibility as LGBTQ+, in a context in which homo-transphobia is still socially predominant. When asked about how they see themselves in the next ten years, interviewees reflect all of these layers of precariousness, offering different perspectives on how the political challenges they encounter as LGBTQ+ and chronically ill inform their capacity of making projects and having hopes for the future. The prevalent narrative shows a general scepticism towards a political change that may improve their condition and the socio-cultural context in general. Moreover, the horizons of imaginations do not include the hope for legislative changes. The narratives that emerge demonstrate how the lack of adequate legislative protection and the multiple challenges imposed by illness and sexuality undermine the possibility to imagine, and hence, to enact emancipatory changes in the future.

Adjusting to an/Other sexuality: Negotiating Ableism and Heterosexism After an SCI

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Several authors in Critical Disability Studies have pointed out that ableism and heterosexism construct disabled people as both asexual/undesirable and as fetish objects (García-Santesmases, 2017; Liddiard, 2011; Slater, 2013). While most of the reviewed studies work with people who have been "disabled" for a relatively long time, this ethnographic research explores what a "good psychological adjustment to a recently acquired spinal cord injury" entails in a neurorehabilitation hospital and in the community. Particularly, this communication analyzes how disabled people, their families and the health professionals who work with them relate to the discourses that link disability with asexuality/undesirability and fetish. Sustaining an SCI challenges the very belonging to the categories "man" and "woman", as well as the opportunity to perform gender roles regarding sexuality. This brings into play the decision to keep or interrupt affective relationships around the advent of the SCI, which is mediated by the discourse of the undesirability of disability. Finally, health professionals provide their users with tools to problematize ableist and heterosexist mandates. However, these systems of social differentiation are never mentioned, thus running the risk of reindividualizing the complexities of navigating sexuality while embodying disability.

RN23_T05 | Sexuality, Bonds and Representations

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"Straight-men Model" Homosociality between Chinese Male College Students across Sexual Orientation

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How does the friendship between heterosexual and non-heterosexual men comes into being while most heterosexual men are homophobic? Conducting qualitative research with 19 in-depth interviews, the author systematically studies the practice of intimacy and masculinities in homosociality between Chinese male college students across sexual orientation, and then analyses the constructing logic of friendship between straight men and tongzhis (non-heterosexual men).
The study finds that this kind of friendship follows a social logic of the "straight-men model", pervading the three elements of inclusivity, ambiguity and anxiety. On the one hand, there is intimate emotional communication and physical contact between the straight man and the tongzhi. The frankness brought by the tongzhi's coming out could promote his effective communication and

intimacy with the straight man. On the other hand, although both the straight man and the tongzhi take the initiative to maintain a certain intimate distance with each other, the friendship may also be prone to ambiguous and struggling homoeroticism. The straight man also often feels anxious as potential objects of desire from his tongzhi friend, employing series of "de-objectification and re-subjectification" strategies to alleviate his anxieties. To fit in the homosociality with straight men, Tongzhi needs to work hard to weaken his expressions of sexuality and feminine masculinities; to some extent, he regards the "inclusivity" and special care from the straight man as just expressions of "political correctness".

This study contributes to our understanding of friendships and social bonds between heterosexual and non-heterosexual men and masculinities of youth practicing in contemporary China.

Stay Harder Longer: Italian General Practitioners' and Older People's Discourses on Male Sexual Ageing.

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The arrival on the scene of Viagra and equivalent sexuopharmaceuticals (Cacchioni 2015), together with the spreading rhetoric of "positive" and "active" ageing, are key components of the reshaping of contemporary sexual cultural scenario. This clinical and cultural revolution calls into question both medical and commonsensical views of sexual ageing: from old age seen as characterized by a process of de-sexualization and "sexual retirement" to seeing ageing people as "sexy oldies" (Gott 2005) or "sexy seniors" (Marshall 2010).

In Italy, from the beginning of the 21st Century, several social campaigns have addressed aspects of ageing men's sexual lifestyles and life courses, not only propagating the idea of male sexual health as a new public health and medical issue, but also conveying a view of masculinity that needs to be "repaired.

Focusing on recent Italian mixed-method qualitative research project, first I shall examine the position of Italian GPs by analyzing their representations of sexual difficulties of male patients and their approach to sexual ageing. I shall then examine older people's narratives of male sexual ageing, accounting how they define and cope with the age-related changes in their sexual lifestyle. While few critical voices raise from medical experts - tending to reframe "sexual health" in terms of gendered

age-appropriate "respectable sexuality" - on the contrary older men provide a more nuanced and pluralized understanding of male sexual ageing, and of active ageing as a whole: if some older men take up the ideology of medical sexual repair, others reject a pharma-mediated notion of a forever functional sexuality, swinging from the traditional representation of sexual retirement to a more progressive notion of a redefined intimacy (Sanders 2013).

"A Whole Other World": Heterosexuality and Women in Gay Pornography

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In the last few decades, representations of heterosexuality in film, television, literature, advertisement, etc. frequently feature recurring discursive constructions of the relationship between men and women in terms of a natural and oppositional gendered difference, that includes women's investment in emotional relationships in contrast to men's emotional ineptitude, and men's insatiable sex drive in contrast to women's role as sexual gatekeepers.

One genre that is seldom mined for representations of heterosexuality is gay pornography. Gay porn commonly features straight characters who find themselves having sex with men, a trope that has been singled out by some critics as perpetuating internalized homophobia and repressive standards of masculinity. In my research, I analyze contemporary commercial gay pornographic films from 6 popular websites that feature heterosexual characters and examine the way heterosexual relationships, and women in particular, are represented. The talk will explore the ways in which the motif of the straight man in gay porn deploys the commonly depicted troubles of heterosexuality. Women's emotionality poses a barrier for men's sexual gratification; sexual and gender differences render heterosexual relationships fraught with tension; and women are presented as objects of disdain for men. By contrast, male brotherhood is depicted as reliable and easygoing, leading to the pornographic narrative of sex between men as uncomplicated and attractive.

Thus, by stretching the logic of heteronormativity these porn films deploy it against itself, making it undermine the very superiority of heterosexuality, though they do so while regurgitating misogynistic portrayals of women.

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Journalism and Polyamory – An Analysis of CNM Representations Over a Decade in Portuguese Media

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Social representations are important when it comes to fighting for social rights for Othered groups; having publicly available narratives is a fundamental part of that process (Plummer, 1995; Ritchie & Barker, 2006). In this context, journalism occupies a special context in the production of social narratives, given its normative power, visibility, and epistemological status, even though there are many competing narratives about what exactly is 'media power' (Mesquita, 2004). That is why looking at media representations, and engaging with journalists and other media outlets, is often a concern of activists. In the project CNM-MOVES, we have systematically traced the main framings used by journalists to talk about consensual non-monogamies (CNMs), the main social actors involved in those representations, and the (de)politization of CNMs as compared to other sexual citizenship issues, considering that CNMs are a political issue (Rambukkana, 2015; Rosa, 1994; Vasallo, 2018). Drawing from a comprehensive analysis of newspaper and magazine articles mentioning CNMs over the last decade in Portugal (in total, over 260 news pieces), we have concluded that CNMs are mostly framed as an issue that pertains exclusively to relationship dynamics, that celebrities' lives tend to dominate a lot of the exposure around this topic, and that explicit references to activism around CNMs are mostly (but not completely) absent from the coverage. By doing so, a normalization of CNM lives might be possible but at the expense of deradicalizing CNMs, and their connection to systemic power structures (Schippers, 2016).

RN23_T06_01 | Sexual Identities, Choice and Resistance

Regulation and Resistance: Intersubjective and Intergenerational Surveillance of Single Feminine Subjectivities

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This paper fits with the Sexualities research network in relation to the theme of alternative intimacies and kinship. The number of single women has steadily grown over the past two decades in the UK, however within a society which continues to privilege the coupled norm, the lived experience of single women remains significantly under-researched. Amidst such societal shifts, it is increasingly important to explore how women are experiencing and understanding their intimate lives. This paper takes Foucault's theory of technologies of the self (Foucault, 1988) and Butler's psychosocial understanding of gender subjectivity (Butler 1997) as it's theoretical framing to investigate how single femininities are being discursively constructed through gendered discourses of power. Methodologically I draw on self-narratives taken from semi-structured interviews with 25 single women living in London, conducted as part of my PhD thesis. I employ a thematic and a Foucauldian discourse analysis which incorporates an intersectional approach (Crenshaw, 1989) to argue that single women are being incited to perform intensive self-surveillence through processes of intersubjective and intergenerational regulation, at significant psychic cost. However, troubling a binary understanding of regulation and resistance, I demonstrate that there are simultaneously moments of resistance to such regulation, particularly in relation to non-heterosexual, non-monogamous feminine subjectivities. I conclude that while single women are subject to intensive gendered forms of regulation, normative femininity is being troubled and at times transformed through alternative kinship structures.

Keywords: single women; Foucauldian discourse analysis; psychosocial theory; subjectivity; non-monogamy

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Black Girlhood and Emerging Sexual Identities: Sexual Citizenship and Teenage Girls of African Descent in Athens

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Despite their long presence, African immigrants in Greece have been under-researched, with Black women in particular being largely ignored to this date. Following the paucity of research regarding the media perceptions, popular culture, media consumption and uses of young Black girls in Greece, we have embarked upon the study of how young teenage girls of African descent construct their sexual identity and citizenship. Our work draws upon a larger project - «**Black Lives Matter**: **everyday politics**, **cultural practices and popular culture amongst Black women and teenage girls in Athens**», which involves, among other things, face to face interviews with teenage Afrogreek girls.

Given the intersectionality of race, class, sexuality and religion, of particular importance to us is the extent to which religion (for example, in the form of the (Black) Church) and popular culture (African/Greek/Western) inform each other, reproducing and maintaining racialized gendered meanings and re/presentations of sexuality along the way. We explore how young teenage Afrogreek girls perceive and construct their sexual selves through their sartorial choices, their hair, their choice of music and popular culture, their use of technology and their media practices. In addition, taking into account how hip-hop is one of the most pervasive and popular spaces for the portrayal of Black youth identities (within the United States) (Leigh-Kelly 2015), as well as a "site of identity negotiation" (Richardson, 2006: 9), and the increasing popularity of hip-hop amidst Greek youth, we are also interested in the girls' 'critical hip-hop literacies' (Leigh-Kelly 2016) and their constructions of 'sexiness'.

"Nothing to worry about": Emotion Work, Contraceptive Responsibility, and Pregnancy Prevention among University Students

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Gendered feeling rules prescribe that women do the majority of emotion work in intimate relationships. Although the emotion work that occurs in marriages has been well documented, few studies have examined how partners manage emotion work in unmarried sexual relationships and how the division of emotional labor might contribute to gender inequality. Drawing on the theoretical concepts of feeling rules and gendered emotion work, we analyze 57 in-depth interviews with university-attending women to show how worry about pregnancy in unmarried heterosexual relationships constitutes a form of emotion work that is disproportionately done by women. Our findings suggest that gendered feeling rules prompt women to assume the bulk of the responsibility for pregnancy prevention, contraceptive management, and the accompanying emotion work, including actively shielding their sexual and romantic partners from worry. Specifically, we document the chronic nature of women's worry about pregnancy risk and prevention, which represents a significant amount of time and energy managing their emotions. Women worry about their own risks and their partners' emotional states, reflecting gendered feeling rules anchored in idealized femininity. This emotion work serves to perpetuate gendered feeling rules and expectations, resulting in inequality for women in sexual relationships.

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RN23_T06_02 | Intimacy and Sexuality: Markets and Marketisation

Naming the Phenomenon without Naming Names: Language(s) of Commercial Sex

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In the field of commercial sex research, terminology is a thorny subject that divides researchers, activists, and practitioners along ideological lines. In this paper, I explore how those who engage in various forms of physical and/or emotional intimacy in exchange for compensation talk about and name what they do. The paper is based on interviews conducted with Russian-speaking women and with Finnish and non-Finnish (cis and trans) men and non-binary people engaged in different forms of erotic and sexual labour in Finland. In addition, 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. I explore the practicalities of language use, the issues of translation, interpretations and misinterpretations. In this paper, I demonstrate how people employ language to make sense of their own position and their experience of compensated sex, as well as how they strategically use language to maximize profit or avoid different forms of harm.

Sugardating as Empowerment or Exploitation? Feminist Interpretations of the Commodification of Intimacy

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The paper explores the mechanisms of heterosexual so called "sugardating" and the proliferation of specific sugardating online dating platforms from a feminist perspective. Sugardating, according to these platforms, is an arrangement based on the exchange of intimacy and material support, often including sex and money. The aim of the paper is to describe, analyse and provide a critique of sugardating seen as a specific manifestation of the changing nature of the contemporary social organisation of human sexual experience, where women are increasingly commodified. In so doing, the paper informs about and engages with lived life and real-world events, with the aim to stimulate discussion over controversies surrounding contemporary sexualities. The analysis is based on semi-structured interviews with men and women with experience of sugardating (n=23), a structured questionnaire with members of a sugardating online community (n=100), and registered membership profile data of a sugardating online community (n=34 578).

The paper argues that sugardating needs to be situated and analysed in its socio-sexual and economic contexts, rather than from an individual perspective. In remaining based on structural inequalities and unequally positioned men and women, sugardating perpetuates gender and binary norms and practices of women's sexuality as subordinate to men's sexuality. Further, this inbuilt structural inequality does little, contrary to postfeminist arguments, to transform or subvert fe/male (hetero)sexuality. Ultimately, sugardating serves to uphold prostitution and underpin the prevailing gender order. The enabling mechanisms are the continued commodification of women and the conflation of intimacy and patriarchal capitalist practices of the sex industry.

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The Cuddle Industry: Rethinking Intimate Touch in a 'Sex-normative' Society

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With the decline of community life, the commodification of family-like practices and it's cultural acceptance (Zelizer, 2005; Hochschild, 2003), many have begun resorting to the market in search for surrogate forms of intimacy. The cuddle industry — which so far has passed unnoticed to sociological enquiry — is one of the many relatively recent phenomena that have emerged from an attempt to supply such demands. Although it promises to provide physical affection to others in a platonic, non-sexual way, press depictions range from a 'new form of therapy and self-care' to suspicions of 'prostitution in disguise'. As a result, professional cuddlers come to experience a representational limbo regarding their line of work, a delicate balance between sex work and care work which bears a stigma for both practitioners and recipients. Moreover, as expected from an emerging service offered by a new professional category, there's currently no license requirements nor industry regulation, leaving all actors in a vulnerable position.

Drawing from a three-year virtual ethnographic (Hine, 2000) study of the professional cuddling community, the present research highlights the importance of institutional recognition of new forms of body work (Wolkowitz et al., 2013) towards preventing sexual harassment and providing legitimacy; the advantage of "unbracketing" the body and recombine it with the mind when traditional forms of therapy fail to address the embodied nature of human experience, a condition that has been exacerbated by lockdown restrictions that require physical distancing; and, finally, the challenges faced by non-normative intimacies.

Sexuality as Hypertext: Cross-Disciplinary Insights from Marketing and Consumer Research

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In the popular imagination sex sells, yet in the academic discourse on marketing and consumer research, sexuality is remarkably absent. Even from the vantage point of socio-cultural scholarship on markets and consumption, sexual phenomena are regularly conflated with discourses on gender, or sanitised notions of 'consumer desire'. A third line of research has studied sexuality and consumption through the theoretic lens of 'consumption subcultures'; a compartmentalisation that relegates sexuality to the sub-terranean, the sub-ordinated, or the sub-versive. This theoretic treatment has rendered sexuality as relevant only to certain consumer groups considered as deviant or 'other' -- mostly for non-heterosexual individuals. As a result, sexuality and sexual phenomena in everyday consumption practices and marketing systems are not treated as worthy of theorising in their own right, and are as such understudied.

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The present paper seeks to overcome such abridged accounts of sexuality and consumption, by advocating a novel understanding of sexuality as hypertext. This conceptualisation treats sexuality as a metatextual web of ideas, emotions, affects, practices, and meanings, which differentiate, yet interlink consumers, communities, and societies in nontrivial, complex, and multifaceted ways.

In line with the conference theme, and grounded in our exchanges with a heterogeneous group of early-career and established consumption scholars interested in sexuality, we seek to spark new cross-disciplinary conversations about future sociological knowledges on the manifold ways in which sexuality influences markets, marketing, consumption, and consumers. Implications are discussed for sociologists of sexuality and consumption, as well as for consumer researchers, policy makers, and the wider public.

RN23_T07_01 | Health, Sexuality and Medical Practices

Foul Blood: Slovakia, homosexuality and blood donations

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Blood donation is considered as an altruistic act that is accessible and the safest form of donating human material capable of saving many lives. During the ongoing pandemic of Covid-19 in Slovakia and in the world the number of blood donors is quickly decreasing. Despite the crisis in blood donation, Slovakia is currently still enforcing a rule banning homosexual and bisexual men who have sex with other men from donating. This ban can last between 12 months to indefinitely. Slovakia is among other European countries enforcing this ban; however, it is crucial to note that several of them have removed it due to the decline in blood donation during Covid-19.

Despite the increase in academical and political interest in this regulation, the research in Slovakia is non-existent. Understanding the historical enforcement and introduction of these limitations in blood donation, in the view of current state of constant medical advancements the reasoning no longer stands up.

The aim of this project is to critically analyse the institutional, historical and social factors influencing the enforcement and continuous existence of this ban in Slovakia. This project also involves qualitative research within the LGBT community in Slovakia as well as the institutions who deal with the blood donation process. The aim is to not only discuss the current state but also showcase the realities of excluding a marginalised group of individuals from not only health beneficial, but also social activity and hopefully contribute to the reassessment of the limitations.

"Sida O No Da:" Politics of Sexual Health of Men Who Have Sex With Men In Spain

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The main objective of this study is to take a comprehensive look at the HIV prevention efforts and examine State action in the efforts of HIV prevention in Spain. This paper uses a qualitative content analysis applied to the most-read Spanish newspapers (El País, La Vanguardia, El Mundo, El Periódico, and ABC) with HIV/AIDS related information between 1983-2010. Through an analysis of these newspaper articles and public health discourses on HIV prevention, this study aims to demonstrate the governmentality of the HIV epidemic conducted by the Spanish government. To understand the complexity of the relationship among the individual, society, and the State, I draw on the theoretical and practical implications of the Foucauldian concept of biopolitics and apply it to the analysis of this complex relationship. This study will produce theoretical predictions under the Foucauldian study based on the following three objectives. First, this study aims to reveal the patterns of biopolitics governing HIV prevention policies in Spain, by documenting whether the Spanish government forced an understanding of sexual liberation through recognizing the transmission and protection channels of HIV, or, sexual conservatism with promoting sexual abstemiousness. Second, it aims to investigate HIV responsibilization efforts by the Spanish State and analyse the varying roles of disciplinary institutions (i.e. hospitals, organizations, schools) in such efforts. Lastly, it aims to analyse how the health discourses of these newspaper articles construct sexual orientation in relation to the epidemic, and whether these discourses present an assumption of a negative relationship between homosexuality and prevention efforts.

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Intersex Persons In Medical Practice

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The bodily integrity, sexual and reproductive rights of intersex people are not always respected and normalizing genital surgeries are sometimes carried out without proper informed consent. Intersex people often live in concealment, since they fear stigmatization, when their bodies do not conform to gender stereotypes. Consequently, they do not form associations advocating their rights and if these associations are formed most of the intersex people do not participate in their activities. The paper is based on research among Czech physicians and intersex people. The research questions are: Are the sexual and reproductive rights of intersex people respected? Is the medical term for the intersex condition "disorder of sex development" (DSD) harmful? How useful is the concept of "third sex/gender"? The research shows that physicians mostly do not question the current practice, when sometimes admitting that previous approaches were "mutilating". Nor do they question the term "disorder of sex development" arguing that in medical practice the term "disorder" is value free – the term intersex is more stigmatizing according to them, since the identity of patients with a DSD condition is not between genders (etymologically inter-sexes) and patients see themselves as male or female. For the same reason, the term third gender/sex is not useful according to physicians. At the same time, physicians stressed that sexual and reproductive rights are a top priority in current medical practice, although they are paradoxically convinced that in some cases practices like clitoral reduction are necessary. The intersex participants do not identify with the term intersex, even when they use it to describe their condition. They call themselves man/woman or homosexual/heterosexual and add their medical otherness.

Mapping Intersex Discourses in Contemporary Spain

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'Intersex' as a cultural and discursive category has been historically shaped and policed by multiple social actors, including medical professionals, policymakers, activists and scholars (Amato, 2016). There are various context- and actor-dependant meanings assigned to intersex, making it an umbrella term not just for many biological, but also for multiple political "possibilities" (Dreger & Herndon, 2009, p. 201). In the past years several Spanish autonomous communities introduced a legislative ban on intersex genital mutilation for minors, however, there is no state law in place to protect intersex people against discrimination and guarantee their right to bodily integrity (Fernández-Garrido & Medina-Domenech, 2020). Using framing analysis and Carol Bacchi's approach to policy analysis (2009), this study looks into how intersex discourses are shaped by different stakeholders in contemporary Spain. It does so by identifying the main sites where the discussions happen, how those become politicised and grow into political claims, and by looking into silences and absences of intersex representations in political agenda(s). We analyse different representations that are being constructed by policymakers, an emerging intersex activist group, condition-specific patient support associations, medical staff and LGBT(I) organisations. Departing from strongly medicalised and pathologising notions of intersex as a "rare disease", coupled with the heteronormative understanding of sex as essentially binary, the evolution in intersex discursive representations towards depathologisation, positive identity and human rights-based framework is an important milestone indicating a gradual biopolitical shift in Spanish society.

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RN23_T07_02 | Sexuality, Youth and Childhood

Sexual Consent in Young People's Everyday Negotiations

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The globally spread #MeToo-movement brought the question of sexual consent under heated public debates in many European societies, including Finland. Although the themes related to personal integrity and borders between acceptable and unacceptable (sexual) behaviour is relevant for people of all ages, young people's intimate relationships in specific have been a source of recurrent concerns in the discussions. In the project "Contested Consent: Social and Digital Borders and Orders of Intimacy in Young People's Romantic Engagements" (Academy of Finland 2019–2023), we examine what kind of role sexual consent has in the everyday lives of young people. We seek to go beyond the typical (heteronormative) definitions of sexual consent that center around sexual intercourse, and look at the everyday experiences and negotiations related to borders of acceptability in young people's physical and digital environments. The presentation draws from focus group discussions with 15–19-year-old young people living in metropolitan Helsinki. We discuss what kind of narratives on sexual consent and its everyday negotiations are collectively produced by the young people, what kind of femininities and masculinities they are attached to, and what kind of methodological challenges are related to researching such sensitive topic.

Children's Sexual Rights: An Appeal for Recognition

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The field of sexuality studies has lamented the absence of theory and empirical data about children's sexuality for a long time. Whereas childhood studies have started to employ sociological views on childhood and to conceptualize children's agency, pre-pubertal sexuality remains an ignored issue besides concerns about sexual abuse and risk. Concurrently, human rights frameworks for children (i.e. the UNCRC) and LGBTQ people (i.e. the Yogyakarta principles) exist next to progressive WHO definitions of sexual health and sexual rights. Yet, all these frames and concepts remain disconnected from the lived experience of young children developing their sexual identities and selves without noteworthy support. This paper critically discusses a consideration of Children's Sexual Rights (CSR) in three parts: (1) the rationale for proclaiming CSR; (2) proposing and investigating key rights; (3) the potential issues and consequences of implementing CSR. Children's access to early, comprehensive sex education and information will be highlighted as one key right juxtaposed with the increasing political attacks on gender theory and sexual science in many European countries. CSR will be critically distinguished from naïve, historical ideas about the sexual liberation of children while emphasizing CSR as one crucial approach to empower children's developing sexual competence. The current public discourse on childhood sexuality, sex ed, and constitutional children's rights in Germany shall provide an analytic example for discussing to what extent CSR can be understood as an embattled mode of sexual citizenship.

LGBT+ life in 'lockdown': Young people's experiences in England

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In this paper we draw on longitudinal research with LGBT+ young people in one English region to explore how the onset of coronavirus has impacted on the lives of LGBT+ young people, particularly during periods of 'lockdown' in England. These periods have involved school and college closures, and wider restrictions on

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how people have (not) been able to socialise. Significantly, the LGBT+ youth service that all participants were in touch with became an online service, rather than a face-to-face service. Although there is growing awareness of negative impacts of the pandemic on LGBT+ young people (Barnardo's 2020, Batty 2020), research on this has so far been limited.

In our research, young people discussed what they found hard, such as missing seeing friends, missing the routine of school, and fears about the 'threat' of the virus, but they also talked about what they liked about the enforced change in lifestyle. These included the benefits of 'escaping' unwelcome school-based experiences, a strengthening of peer support, and the responsive and adaptable youth service provision they were in receipt of. We explore these experiences using data from a short online self-completion survey (23 respondents) and 22 participants involved in a series of discussion groups and/or 1-1 interviews. In conclusion, we highlight the importance of access to support, but also show how LGBT+ young people's experiences - including of 'lockdown' - are not wholly negative.

RN23_T08 | Sexuality, Embodiment and Empowerment

Framing Sexuality During Pregnancy and Post-partum in Individual Intimate Trajectories

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Experiences of sexuality during pregnancy, delivery and post-partum period can be better understood when they are framed by an individual's intimate trajectory. In this communication, putting the sociological focus at an individual scale, we aim to show how taking into account the singularities in women's romantic, sexual and reproductive trajectories, and the ways in which these are interwoven, can shed a light on their experiences of sexuality during pregnancy and post-partum, and help better understand and give meaning to them.

To do so, we use data from the FEMINA project (Fertility, Immigration and Acculturation), with a cross-sectional telephone survey following a biographic structure to take into account the complex relationships linking sexual and reproductive individuals' life events, and which was applied to a probabilistic sample of 400 Portuguese and Cape Verdean women and men of reproductive age residing in the Greater Lisbon area. In this particular analysis, we focus on studying ten case-studies of Portuguese women who have had children less than 5 years ago. We draw their detailed intimate partnerships trajectories, looking at the number and duration of their romantic relationships, and analyse indicators reporting to sexuality during pregnancy and post-partum in light of those trajectories. This type of approach aims to look beyond the identification of trends and similarities, trying to understand how considering the diversity of intimate trajectories within a somewhat homogeneous group of women can help reach a more comprehensive knowledge of experiences of sexuality during pregnancy and post-partum.

Women's 'Empowerment' Through Pleasure? Exploring The Embodied Experiences Of Orgasmic Meditation Practitioners

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Drawing on interviews with 33 practitioners of 'orgasmic meditation' (OM) in the UK and US, this paper explores the embodied experiences of OM practitioners and how they characterised the practice as facilitating gender and sexual empowerment. Orgasmic Meditation is a 15 minute practice, centred around the 'power' of the female orgasm, in which a woman's clitoris is 'stroked' by a fully-clothed partner with 'no goal' but 'to feel' (definition from participant interviews). This paper questions the extent to which the practice of orgasmic meditation might facilitate ways to uncouple orgasm from negative gendered constructions, opening up ways to redefine what 'sex', 'pleasure' or a sexual 'act' might mean. In doing so, I explore 4 inter-related themes: 1) how the practice enables people to establish clear bodily boundaries; 2) the characterising of the practice by some women as an important means for them to 'reclaim' their bodies (Pitts, 1998), following previous sexual trauma; 3) the ways that the practice encourages people to centre their own pleasure; and 4) how participant conceptions

of the practice not being 'sexual' or about 'sex', but rather as a 'consciousness' practice, might enable us to rethink normative conceptions of what constitutes a 'sexual' practice. Theorised through a queer feminist perspective, I argue that while OM opens up space for women to explore sexuality on their own terms, tensions remain with the onus upon women to police bodily boundaries, and with moments where boundaries are broken.

Harnessing the Power of the Menstrual Cycle – Self-help as a Means for Reimagining Menstruation

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Contemporary western cultures conceive of menstruation in mostly negative ways. Menstruation is a taboo, an uncomfortable nuisance best dealt with in private with commercial products. In recent years, the negativity related to menstruation has been countered with calls for period positivity. Alongside overt activism, a growing number of books, podcasts, and courses address menstruation as a vital and wrongfully stigmatized part of the lives of approximately half the world's population. These commercial media products often present menstrual cycle awareness as a source of empowerment and advocate lifestyle changes and self-care practices as means to better periods and better life. Analysing ten contemporary menstrual self-help books with feminist critical discourse analysis, this study examines the reimagining of menstruation in menstrual self-help literature, and explores how self-help discourses on menstruation draw from earlier forms of feminist self-help and contribute to contemporary forms of feminism. The study shows the presence of two intertwined discourses that challenge the idea of the menstruating body as dirty, flawed, or shameful. The first discourse treats menstruation as a vital bodily process and a signal of health and advocates menstrual cycle awareness as a tool for self-diagnosis and self-care. The second discourse reimagines menstruation as a spiritual practice and source of feminine power and sees menstrual cycle awareness as key to unlocking that power. The analysis discusses the potentials and problems of these discourses for contemporary forms of menstrual activism.

Towards the Restoration of Sexual Citizenship: The Experience of Women with Functional Diversity in Portugal

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The right of people with functional diversity to independent living has received global growing attention, both socially and politically, since the 1960s. However, their sexual and reproductive rights are still neglected and denied, as sex is a cultural taboo antagonist to the paternalistic view associated to people with functional diversity. Concerning women with functional diversity, their social marginalization is aggravated by gender roles, resulting in a double sexual oppression. Furthermore, it was noticed a shortage of female voices in the literature about sexuality in functional diversity. Thus, following a feminist social constructionist and intersectional approach, this paper examines how women with functional diversity live, think and feel their sexuality. To achieve these goals, we conducted a thematic content analysis of 13 individual semi-structured interviews with Portuguese women with functional diversity. The study found that sexuality is a significant area in their lives and although they are physically and psychologically limited by the social prejudices regarding both functional diversity and gender, they develop strategies that allow them to access sexual self-determination. These results stress the need for a reconstruction of social conceptions of sexuality, gender, functional diversity and, particularly, normality, that have been obstructing the sexual citizenship of women with functional diversity. Ensuring their full emancipation requires a broad intervention that embraces the adaptation of the educational curriculum in order to demystify functional diversity and normalize non-normative sexual alternatives, as well as the representation of people with functional diversity in the mass media.7

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RN23_T09 | Money, Sex and Work

Male Sex Working and Masculinity: Finding 'Check and Balance' Between Stigmatisation and Homosexualisation

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Despite the large and growing number of research on the topic, sex work and sex workers can be still labelled as an unresearched area of study; even more under-explored is the male side of this phenomenon. But sex work and sex workers cover many issues that go beyond the questions related to legislation, criminalisation, and feminists' debates. Indeed, studying sex work can be an essential analytical tool to understand sexuality at large. In this paper, we present two studies carried out in Italy and Sweden about male sex workers who sell sex to other men online and in public venues (such as porn cinemas and cruising areas). Our focus is on the concept of masculinity and the declinations of such term that male sex workers employ in their relationship with clients. Since selling sex and sexual services is perceived as a stigmatised activity, especially for those men who self-identified as heterosexuals, men who engage in these behaviours need to find a way to justify their presence in the market. At the same time, as recent research highlighted, it is possible to observe the growing presence of self-identified homosexuals in sex work. Then, in our analysis, we compare the behaviour of these two categories of sex workers to understand differences and commonalities about the type of masculinity employed.

'You Can't Live without Money': Economic Uncertainties of Male Sex Workers and Economic Opportunities Provided by Sex Worker-Led Organizations in Nairobi, Kenya.

Lise Woensdregt

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands, The

Research on African sex worker organizations tends to focus on their community-led approaches to reach hidden populations and promote sexual health. Drawing from ethnographic fieldwork in a male sex worker-led organization in Nairobi, Kenya, this paper attempts to broaden the dialogue by focusing on the members of these organization, an underexplored but highly significant part of such community-led approaches. Male sex workers in this research, most of which identify as gay, experience multiple economic uncertainties, and increasingly limited opportunities to engage in sex work. The organisation's position in the official development aid system enables it to employ members as peer educators and offer other means of financial support, particularly through their participation in development activities. For members, this economic support sex worker organisations provides is significant. Nonetheless, the paper illustrates how development programs continue to conceptualise male sex workers primarily as volunteers when funding community-led programs, while for members their involvement in these programs has become a main source of income. The economic incentive of sex workers in relation to membership of, and involvement in, sex worker organisations is hardly addressed in academic literature. Findings suggest a need to broaden the disproportionately narrow focus on members of sex worker organizations and to include their lived realities of economic uncertainty, thus going beyond an illusion of voluntariness, in order to advance sex workers' social and economic justice.

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RN23_T10 | Politics, Positionality and Sexual Citizenship

Anti-LGBTQIAP Resolutions in Poland: When and Where Are They Proposed?

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During the eight months preceding the 2019 parliamentary election in Poland, resolutions aimed against the LGBTQIAP minority were adopted by over sixty out of 2,477 municipalities. They were proposed by a local rightist organization called Ordo Iuris. Based on the prerequisites from the political opportunity structure approach, I test two sets of explanations as to why certain municipalities were targeted by the organization, while others were not. One set of hypotheses is associated with social demand; municipalities chosen by Ordo Iuris are expected to be more religious and supportive of the political right. The other approach assumes that the activity of the organization was determined by the resources available in the community, such as high percentage of members of the local council representing the rightist Law and Justice party, electoral turnout, membership in religious organizations, and population density. The empirical analysis confirms the significance of resources and disproves the argument associated with social demand. The study has implications for understanding how the social movements of the radical right gain political influence in Eastern European countries. It shows that they do not serve a particular demand from the society for the worldview they represent, but they rather rely on the aid from political elites and the resources provided by them and the community to promote their agenda where they can.

Getting Married Overseas When It is Locally Denied: Sexual Citizenship of Same-sex Couples in the Era of Global Unequal Sexual Rights Development

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Against the backdrop of unequal development of sexual rights around the globe, getting married overseas becomes an option for same-sex couples living in a society where same-sex marriage is locally denied. However, the social and legal recognition of their marriages in their home societies are ambiguous. This study examined same-sex couples' decisions on getting married overseas in the interpersonal, institutional, and global contexts in which they are 'tolerated minorities' rather than equal citizens. Twenty in-depth interviews were conducted with same-sex couples in Hong Kong, a global city which legal protection for same-sex couples has been developing in some aspects (e.g. tax allowance) but far from complete. Three dimensions of precarity experienced by same-sex couples were identified: the uncertainties of legal recognition, the precarity of political unrest and diaspora, and the unpredictability in lives during the pandemic. Having only partial recognition of same-sex couples' rights, some adopted the pragmatic approach of 'better than nothing' and chose to marry overseas, while others refused to accept the partial citizenship status. The political turmoil started a wave of migration in Hong Kong. Migration is a pulling factor for same-sex couples to get married overseas as their marriages may be recognized by their intended host countries. The unpredictability in life and death during the pandemic gave them a sense of urgency to formalise their relationships. This study contributes to the sexual citizenship literature, especially with the global and diasporic perspective of sexual rights, in the era of global uneven sexual landscape and the post-COVID world.

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The Influence of Police Officers' Gender in Their Attitude Towards Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence in Portugal

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In recent years, Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) gained increased visibility in the public space in Portugal, mainly due to the number of women killed by their partners. In the complexity of social structures and interaction mechanisms of the public and private spaces, we perceive an unequal distribution of power between men and women that legitimizes the prevalence of authority as an expression of male identity (Vieira 2017, 2020; Begonya 2020; Santos, 2020; Vanesa Pérez-Martínez et al.,2020). If we put the lens on patriarchal social structures, we perceive the reproduction of hierarchies and privileges,that naturalize and legitimize the domination of women by men (Bourdieu, 1999). Given the relevance of police intervention, and the level of decision allowed to police officers to judge IPV situations (Myhill & Jonhson 2016), it was our goal to understand the influence of gender in the police officer's attitude towards IPV situations. To this end, GNR military personnel were surveyed through an online questionnaire about their beliefs, values, and professional attitudes regarding domestic violence. A total of 1871 valid responses were received. The results were analyzed using the IBM SPSS version 25 software. The distribution of responses across the levels of the scale, shows the existence of differences in how respondents of different genders evaluate the problem of IPV. The dimension and impact that IPV continues to have in contemporary societies, make it necessary for police forces to adapt and deepen their training and action models, to the knowledge that has been acquired about victims and aggressors.

Modern Inquisitions: Technologies Of Evaluation And Testimonial Practices In Assessing The Inner Truth Of Individuals

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My paper introduces a new research project that deals with questions of sexuality, gender and migration in relation to expert authority and power. The project examines how the "inner truth" of individuals is rendered an object of scrutiny by public officials and experts. It focuses on three cases: 1) the diagnostic process that individuals seeking gender reassignment surgery have to undergo, 2) the evaluation of whether an asylum seeker claiming to have converted from one religion to another has truly changed their beliefs, 3) the assessment of an asylum seeker's sexual orientation in claims based on persecution due to their sexuality. By focusing on these three cases, which have not been previously analysed together, the study provides a much-needed critical perspective on the evaluative practices that experts use to assess the inner truth of individuals. The study analyzes expert authority, technologies of evaluation and testimonial practices involved in public officials' and experts' decision-making processes. Theoretically the study brings together three emerging strands of sociological scholarship that have not previously been in dialogue with each other: epistemic governance, sociology of valuation and evaluation, and epistemic injustice and vulnerability. It is crucial to examine the evaluation processes, as the experts involved are entrusted with power to make far-reaching decisions regarding people's lives in cases that defy objective criteria. The results of this project are vital for combating discrimination based on gender, religion and sexual orientation.

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RN23_T11 | Queering Kinship

Same Sex Families In Italy Between Conformity And Challenges To The Norm

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The Covid crisis in Italy, as elsewhere, has once again shown how representations of care and domesticity revolve around heteronormativity as the 'fundamental organising principle throughout the social order' (Green 2002: 521) that disciplines the boundaries between the natural heterosexual family and others (Warner 1993). Such boundaries, scholars argue, have been also policed by the partial recognition of sexual citizenship rights for LGBT+ population in contemporary neo-liberal western society, with the notion of homonormativity highlighting the potential of assimilation to fundamentally exclusionary norms (Duggan 2003). In contemporary Italy, despite the growing visibility of non-heterosexual identities, non-heterosexual parenting, legally not recognised, struggle to find space within the available set of representations and practices. Against the ongoing backlash against sexual citizenship rights, and the threat of anti-gender movements, it is crucial to explore further the tension between assimilation and disruption in legislative contexts that do not legally recognise same-sex families. Research shows how challenges to heteronormativity can be context-specific (Ryan-Flood 2005) and heteronormativity can be a resource strategically deployed in claim-making processes (Franchi and Selmi 2018, Rosenfeld 2009). In this paper, we analyse campaign narratives produced between 2016 and 2020 by Italian LGBT parents' associations such as Famiglie Arcobaleno (Rainbow Families) and Rete Genitori Rainbow (Rainbow Parents Network). In a context characterised by enduring heterosexism and institutional homophobia we ask how do narratives, designed to oppose homophobic discourses, navigate exclusionary notions of normality and normalcy? How, and to what extent, normative notions of family and love are queered to make space for kinship formations routinely labelled as 'unthinkable'?

Becoming a Gay Father Family: Israeli and German Couples and their Surrogacy Journey to Parenthood

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This qualitative study examines the struggles for legal recognition and social visibility among gay father families from Israel and Germany who pursue parenthood via surrogacy. Surrogacy presents a viable route towards parenthood for same-sex couples, yet it is banned in many countries. While Germany prohibits all surrogacy, Israel allows it – but not for gay men. Through cross-country comparison, the study illuminates how different contexts shape the reproductive practices of gay couples and their navigation of the legal, political, and sociocultural contexts of both their country of residence and destination country. In-depth interviews were conducted with 11 gay couples from Israel and Germany, all of whom contracted a surrogate in the US. Findings show that participants shaped their reproductive trajectories according to legal norms and heteronormative family narratives. Israeli couples have reached a stage where they are part of the reproductive mainstream, while German couples still operate under the radar and remain either invisible or become known as an exception to the norm. Following Strauss' (1993) trajectory concept, the reconstructed trajectory of "becoming a legally recognized and socially visible gay father family" integrates the different sociolegal contexts, suggesting that a legally enabling environment and affirmative social discourses grant greater visibility to gay couples with children conceived through surrogacy.

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Queering the Origin Story: Narratives from Adults Raised by LGBTQ Parents

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Recent research into LGBTQ kinship has explored how reproductive technology might both stabilise and disrupt dominant ideals about the importance of biogenetic relatedness in family formation. While understanding the role of genetic and biological discourses is essential for understanding LGBTQ-headed families, this paper argues that it is equally important to investigate the relevance of LGBTQ culture and history for people LGBTQ parents. This paper considers the ways in which many people raised in LGBTQ households were interested in tracing their queer family histories, rather than solely their biological relations.

Data comes from biographical narrative interviews, conducted in Britain, with 21 adult-children raised by LGBTQ parents. This paper examines how participants' origin stories relate to parents' identities and journeys to, and through, LGBTQ parenthood. Knowledge of queer origins was pivotal in the process of self-making and enabled participants to produce and express connections between themselves and their LGBTQ parents. Furthermore, queer social histories allowed them to articulate their affinity to LGBTQ communities and culture more widely, particularly noting the how their knowledge and experience of past socio-legal discrimination against LGBTQ people had influenced their outlooks and relationships with LGBTQ people/communities. Thus, origin narratives of people raised by LGBTQ parents highlight that the desire to 'know ones' origins' is not rooted exclusively in biogenetics. In this case, origin stories disrupted the established biogenetic narrative, stressing the importance LGBTQ culture and history for constructing a connection between collective and individual identity.

"I'll At Least Need a Shelter if They Kick Me Out!": Class Accomplishment and Gay Men's Coming Out Process in the Family

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Coming out to parents remains a significant life decision for gay adult sons in Chinese families to struggle with. Using data from interviews with 19 middle-class homosexual men in Hong Kong, this paper discusses how class resources shape middle-class gay men's decision to come out and the strategies they deploy to buffer potential hostile reactions from parents. I argue class accomplishment plays a paradoxical role in gay men's coming out process. Economic and symbolic resources of class both delay and facilitate gay men's disclosure of their gay identity. Coming out is a risk of status loss for middle-class gay men. They fear that homosexuality would threaten the class respectability they have garnered in the family from their educational and occupational achievement. However, class accomplishment could also be constructed as a precondition of coming out. Gay men strive to accumulate a reservoir of economic resources as an exit route to any potential retaliation from parents. Yet, economic advantages, especially home ownership, end up postponing gay men's disclosure and reinforce compartmentalisation. Following their disclosure, middle-class gay men enact the strategies of economic domination and mobilising class displays to minimise family conflicts. Income disparity within household members offers gay men power to silent their parents' homophobic responses. Gay men also neutralise their parents' rejection by leveraging on class displays and borrowing class privileges from their intimate partners. The findings complicate the linear model of coming out in existing studies. More importantly, it highlights the salience of class resources in managing risks of family instability.

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RN24 | Sciency and Technology

RN24_T01_01 | Gender In/Equality in Science and Technology

Women's Visibility In Scientific And Political Events: Is There a Gender Gap?

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The importance of participation on academic conferences is well known for the members of the scientific community. It is not only for the feedback and the improvement of the work is also about career development, building networks and increasing visibility. Nevertheless, women continue to be under-represented in these conferences and even more in the most visible positions.

Different research studies (Jones et al. 2014; Nittrouer et al. 2017) turn a spotlight on diverse aspects in women's participation in academic events such as the differences on exposition time between women and men, different roles of participation, importance of women participation as a member of the Organize Committee to provide greater opportunities for women to speak or the idea of "token-women" to fill the female quota in events, among others.

In this communication, we expose our project MAGGIE (Monitoring and Assessing Gender Gaps in Events). The aim is the development of a tool based on performance indicators, which will allow monitoring and evaluating gender roles and inequalities in scientific and political events in order to tackle the underrepresentation of women. This tool is based on a combination of two multicriteria techniques: AHP and AHPSort. The purpose of our new panel of performance indicators will be to support and provide evidence and arguments to inform political debates and academia policymaking in the field of gender equality.

Our objective is identifying all these relevant perspectives or dimensions, and to design specific lists of performance indicators for each of them. These indicators will allow the organizers of the scientific and political events to monitor their performance according to each specific dimension. Seven different academic and political conferences have been monitored.

The Leaky Pipeline Reconsidered - An Inter-Sectional Analysis of Dropout Intentions Among Doctoral Students in Germany

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Social inequalities still prevail in academia: Even today, female, ethnic minority as well as first-generation students are found to be less likely to pursue and complete a PhD than their counterparts (e.g. Litalien & Guay, 2015). Besides the societal issue of unequal representation, the shortcomings in diversity in academia can also have negative effects on outcomes such as creativity and productivity. To be able to address this inequality in academia, we focus on doctoral students as the doctorate is often considered the entry into the academic professional life.

Previous studies analysed several groups of factors that affect dropout in the course of the academic lifecycle, such as individual factors, social capital or material resources as well as organizational determinants. However, they either had to rely on single-case studies (one university or one discipline) or used non-survey data. Furthermore, no study to our knowledge was able to provide an analysis that allows to disentangle intersectional differences between gender, ethnic minority status, and social origin for the determinants of dropout intentions.

By drawing on a novel data set, the first wave of the German National Academics Panel Study (Nacaps) 2018 (N = 23,612), we study to what extent dropout intentions among doctoral students differ by gender, immigrant-origin and first-generation status and how these differences prevail when we take individual, interpersonal and organizational factors into account.

We find substantial gender differences even when other explanatory factors mentioned above are taken into account; on its own but also in interaction with migration background.

Certifying Gender Equality in Science: Lessons learnt from existing schemes

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In the past two decades, many Certification and Award schemes (CAs) have emerged in the higher education, research and industry sectors. According to a recent report (Nason and Sangiuliano, 2020), 114 CAs have been identified across Europe and beyond. The growth of CAs reflects the shift of policies and efforts from 'fixing individuals' into 'fixing the system', highlighting that gender equality is a structural, systemic challenge. Certifying individual or organisational excellence is particularly challenging, and even more so when certifying content related to gender equality (O'Donnell & N. Johnson, 2003; Yrjö Collin, 2007; Tsouroufli, 2019; Kalpazidou, et al., 2020).

Studies focused on analysing and evaluating gender equality initiatives in higher education have been scarce, and often limited to specific schemes, drawing predominantly on Athena SWAN in the UK (Caffrey et al., 2016; Ovseiko et al., 2017; Tzanakou and Pearce, 2019). This study aims to contribute towards filling this gap by providing a better understanding of the CAs landscape through comparing (gender) equality schemes that target research-performing organisations in different countries such as Athena SWAN (UK), Label Diversité (France), and Total E-quality Award (Germany). Based on qualitative interviews with stakeholders across Europe and document analysis, it focuses on capturing enablers and challenges, strengths and weaknesses of existing CAs.

This research stems from a Horizon 2020 project entitled CASPER (Certification-Award Systems to Promote gender Equality in Research), which examines the feasibility of a European CAs for gender equality in research organisations.

How Do Research Organisations in Central and Eastern Europe Commit to Gender Equality? Findings from the ACT Project

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Gender equality in research and academia is recognised as an important European goal. To counteract gender inequalities various measures had been promoted and introduced both on the levels of the European Union, member states and research organisations. While there is a growing body of studies on implementing gender equality measures as well as factors facilitating and hindering these processes, research on Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) is still scarce.

In the presentation, we examine the current status of gender equality interventions in higher education institutions (HEIs) and research performing organisations (RPOs) in CEE. More specifically we reflect on the legal and institutional frameworks for gender equality as well as the internal and external drivers of institutional change in CEE research organisations and academia. The empirical basis of the presentation are the results of the analysis of policy documents and organisational strategies related to gender equality in HEIs and RPOs in CEE as well as selected results of the Community Mapping Survey conducted under the framework of the H2020 project ACT.

The analysis of the impact of both exogenous and endogenous factors on the implementation of gender equality measures in research and academia in CEE shows that it most often takes place under the influence of external, international incentives combined with the efforts of internal, local change agents. While there is still a substantial need for more institutional initiatives with measures based on comprehensive status quo assessment and tailored-made solutions, there is a gradually growing stock of good practices from CEE region, which we also discuss.

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I never wash meat! - Exploring how teenagers learn about food safety using Personal Meaning Maps

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According to estimates, foodborne illness is a significant but poorly known health burden in Europe that is linked to 23 million cases of illness and 5000 death per year. While changes in food production and distribution play an important role in managing contamination risk, foodborne illness can origin in food handling practices at home.

Public health interventions aimed at changing consumer behaviour often rely on a rational choice framing and knowledge deficit model approach that assumes that providing consumers with information from experts is enough to steer them towards safer food handling practices. Alternatively, our research is informed by a practice theory approach that addresses food safety at home embedded in the mundane and distracted context of cooking and food preparation. Here, the mobilization of knowledge is often in the form of how to do food handling safely, instead of propositional or referential knowledge.

Drawing on a study of 65 Portuguese students between 15 and 18 years old we employ a mixed method approach combining Personal Meaning Maps and group interviews. Our results show that students more promptly mobilized and engaged with practical concepts directly linked to their experience of food handling at home than abstract concepts of food safety and contamination. These results contribute to showing the centrality of practice and learning by doing when designing interventions aimed at activities that are intertwined with everyday life routines, such as shopping, food preparation and cooking.

Digital Skills as Citizenship Competence

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"Digital skills" have emerged as contemporary civic skills. This paper takes a closer look at this articulation by exploring how ableist standards frame the ideals of digital skills. From the perspectives of cultural studies and the Foucauldian genealogy we focus on cultural assumptions emerging from Finnish policy documents on digitalization. We will read these texts as cultural texts and discourses which articulate cultural values. This perspective will help to better understand the implicit norms and values and the societal functions intertwined with digitalization. The disability studies perspective enables us to pay attention to ableist assumptions in this context. In particular, the concept of ableism (Campbell 2009) enables us to explore how the societal aims around digitalization produce an ideal of a specific kind of mind on which the civilizational hopes of digitalized society are projected.

We wonder whether the emphasis on individual digital skills may cover more structural situations that Shoshana Zuboff (2019) has interrogated through the term "inevitabilism". "The ideology of inevitabilism" (Zuboff 2019) can be recognized from the understandings that connect digital skills with the present moment for example through the phrase of "21st-century skills". We will explore how such temporal framing and the emphasis on citizenship competence in the discourses around digitalization engender such visions in which digital skills are connected unquestionably with progress. In addition, our account that interrogates the societal aims around the so-called digitalization considers technology as a social practice which both draws on specific assumptions about human bodies and their abilities as well as reconfigures bodies and abilities.

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Towards plural 'mappings' of science for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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The shift in S&T policy from a focus on research quality towards societal impact has led to a demand for indicators that capture the contributions of research to society, in particular those aligned with SDGs. Responding to these demands data providers, consultancies and university analysts are rapidly developing methods to map projects or publications related to specific SDGs. These 'mappings' do not analyse the actual impact of research, but hope to capture instead if research is directed towards problems or technologies that can potentially contribute to improving sustainability and wellbeing. Yet this quick surge of news methods raises new questions about the robustness of the mappings and indicators produced. In a new study that aims to map publications to SDGs, we have found a high degree of inconsistency obtained through different approaches, in agreement with Armitage et al., (2020). In this contribution, we propose that these inconsistencies are not due to minor technical issues, but instead they represent different interpretations of SDGs. In other words, there is no single objective 'truth' about which research is relevant for reaching SDGs. Since different stakeholders have contrasting and often conflicting views about the relationships between science and SDGs, we propose that analysts should support stakeholders to explore which areas are 'really' related to SDGs according to their perspectives, values and contexts (Rafols and Stirling, 2020). We describe here an interactive platform that allows stakeholders to explore in a global map of science the relationship between publications and SDGs.

RN24_T02_01 | Scientific Careers and Practices I

Let's Talk about Networking: On the Influence of Informal Relationships and Networks on the Career Trajectories of Scientists in Technical Disciplines

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Gender research on networking and promotion practices in higher education and in other professional fields has shown that these practices are subject to gender bias. The lack of awareness of the impact for these gendered practices is seen as a major explanation for the persistence of structural gender inequalities in higher education. (Van den Brink & Benshop 2014) Based on problem-centred qualitative interviews with postdocs and people in leadership positions in technical disciplines at universities and in industry (in total 63 interviews), we reflect on networking practices, and the influence of individuals and relationships on the career trajectories of postdocs. The influences of informal network relationships can thereby contradict institutional employment and career development policies aimed at transparent and fair scientific careers. This raises questions about how these effects are discussed and perceived, and how they are legitimized among different groups of scientists. Moreover, this aspect is fundamentally linked to the question of framework conditions under which network relationships emerge in the academic field. Against this background, the talk will provide insights into networking activities and attitudes towards networking of postdocs and gatekeepers at the micro level of scientific fields where women are structurally and culturally in a marginalized position. And finally, these practices are framed and discussed from a perspective of structural change policies towards gender equality in the European Research Area.

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Topical Gender Segregation Among Grant Recipients

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Academia can be considered a horizontally gender-segregated labor market where women and men can concentrate in certain research areas. We can observe a gender gap in the broad STEM fields (She Figures 2018), but gender differentiation can trickle down to the level of topics (Thelwall, Bailey, Tobin, Bradshaw 2019). Topical preferences may also affect success rates in securing funding for marginalized groups (Hoppe et al. 2019) and a gender gap in funding has been documented for some disciplines (Lee, Ellemers 2015). Our work explores topical gender segregation among grant recipients in the Czech Republic. We built a topic model (Gerlach et al. 2016) from the titles, abstracts, and keywords of ~81k publications of Czech scientists in the Information Register of R&D Results from the years 2017-2018. Next, we selected only publications related to project-based funding and averaged publication-level topic weights to obtain topic mixtures for individual projects. We then converted the compositional topic weights into zero-corrected log odds ratios to avoid multicollinearity issues. From the Central Register of R&D Projects, we extracted the names of principal investigators and estimated their binary gender labels using the genderize.io service. The resulting dataset consists of 5696 projects, each described by the gender of the principal investigator and 327 topical features. A logistic regression of the gender variable on the topics suggests that only 32 topics (or about 10%) are significant predictors of gender, some of which correspond to stereotypically coded areas of interest (health for women, computers for men).

Publish More or Publish Differently? New Aspects of Relationship Between Scientific Mobility and Performance.

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The paper presents the preliminary results of a research project on the international mobility of early career Russian researchers. This study is focused on the impact of education or work experience abroad on their future scientific careers, particularly their publication activity. The case study of one large Russian university was examined: a database combining both biographical data (information from CV published openly) and publication activity indicators (data from Scopus) of employees of this university was collected. A positive relationship between the international mobility and scientific productivity of scientists was revealed. Those involved in international mobility not only publish more scientific article on average, but their papers are in fact published in more higher-level journals and are cited more often. We also found some difference in choice of topics and collaboration behavior between mobile and non-mobile scientists.

From Precariousness in Science to Professional Burnout: The Mediating Role of "Passion for Science"

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In recent decades, science and higher education witnessed profound modifications that reshaped their organizations, practices and epistemic culture. In Portugal, this was concomitant to a significant growth in human resources that despite some legislative initiatives, were not integrated into stable scientific careers. In spite of this scenario, no recent research has characterized this population, their work and labour relations, nor their subjective relations with scientific activities.

Integrating quantitative and qualitative techniques, this work characterizes Portugal's scientific precariat (n= 2726), mostly composed of women (64%), with an

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average age of 38 years, with children (46%) and developing research, teaching and science management and communication activities. In common, labour trajectories composed of a long series of fellowships,fixed-term contracts and periods of unemployment in which workers continue to develop their activities. These precarious trajectories are perceived to impact on their work, social lives and physical and mental health, with at least a third presenting high levels of professional burnout. Interestingly, most report high satisfaction with work and dissatisfaction with labour relations. Discursively, a "passion for science" justifies the maintenance in situations of precariousness recognized to be harmful at multiple levels.

Reproducing a meritocratic ethos understood as the only possible path, these workers are trapped into a vicious circle that pushes them towards immediacy, sets them apart from the quality work they wish to perform and the lives they dreamed of. The reported detrimental impacts on their health, reflect the embodiment of precarity and remarkably exemplify the ambivalences of scientific working cultures.

RN24_T02_02 | Science, Technology, Innovation & Society I

Extending the Resources and Appropriation Theory: the Role of Trust in the Social Process of Internet Appropriation.

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The use of the Internet has increased exponentially in recent years, affecting every aspect of people's lives. Traditional activities are being brought to the Internet (e-entertainment, e-shopping, e-health, etc.). The theory of resources and appropriation has argued and provided evidence that digital skills are becoming increasingly important not only for individuals' social and economic advancement but also to enhance the quality of human resources and ensure a fair distribution of wealth. Yet, they are unequally distributed to the detriment of individuals and countries. The unequal distribution of uses and outcomes of the Internet is known as the digital divide. Even though digital skills are essential in explaining the digital divide, trust in using the Internet may mediate the effect of digital skills on the Internet's use and outcomes. Trust, however, ut can be increased by organizational and institutional innovations, reducing the weight of digital skill in the digital divide production. We extend the sequential model developed by the resources and appropriation theory by introducing trust as a mediator on the Internet's use and outcomes. We tested our comprehensive partial least squares structural equation model with data from a European Union ICT survey. Findings indicate that while trust is another significant driver of the digital divide that mediates the effect of digital skills on internet use, skills continue to be the most crucial driver in generating the digital gap. We conclude that innovation that ensures more trustworthy technologies, systems, and infrastructures is essential to reduce the digital divide's social distribution.

Fancy A Bumble And We Can Tinder Or Grindr For Plenty Of Fish

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Covid-19 has challenged people's social, emotional, sexual relationships and their mental and physical health and wellbeing. One consequence has been people's embracing of technology to build new and maintain existing, connections with family, friends, groups, peers, and places of work. Understanding of Dating apps usage prior to the pandemic was mostly limited to sexual liaisons. Moreover, there is a paucity of data on the use of Dating apps during the pandemic, and what impact they have on people's relationships and wellbeing. Given the extensive use and role that technology plays in everyday life, Dating Apps are a means for people to develop their social, emotional, and sexual connections.

Taking a life course perspective, 10 adults will be interviewed: 5 adults (<49 years) and 5 older adults (>50+ years). The aims of the research are to understand the use and impact of Dating apps during the pandemic. Research questions include: 1. how Dating Apps effect isolation and social connectedness. 2. what impact Dating apps have on social, emotional, and sexual connections and any effect they have on feelings of loneliness and/or social isolation. An Interpretative phenomenological

analysis will identify the impact of Dating apps on people's relationships and wellbeing.

Currently there is a paucity of knowledge surrounding Dating app use outside of sexual encounters. Drawing on sociology, gerontechnology and social sciences, this interdisciplinary study explores the existing narratives and discourse surrounding people's use of technology and its impact on their social and physical relationships, health, and wellbeing.

RN24_T03_01 | Science, Technology, Innovation & Society II

Tinkering with Technology: New Practices and Redistributed Roles within the Smart Home

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This paper explores the role of smart home technology (SHT) in everyday practices and household members' experiences. SHT is developing rapidly and will most likely form the fabric of our future homes. The technology causes alterations in everyday life, social practices and domestic roles. The SHT field is often described as male dominated, but how this exactly plays out in practice is less researched. Taking a practice theoretical approach, the paper demonstrates how the implementation of SHT results in new practices and a redistribution of (gender) roles. Based on home tours and interviews with SHT users, the study documents how different types of SHT require work and technological skill to be set up for optimal performance and interoperability, which involves programming and a mapping of the household's routines. Such activities make up a new domestic practice – proposed in the paper as SHT tinkering. This involves monitoring and control and requires tech-savvy competences. In the study, SHT tinkering would most often (or solely) be performed by the man of the household whom simultaneously took the biggest interest in SHT and held the basic competences for its implementation. SHT tinkering also affected other practices in the household, e.g. by automating lighting and heating. This reconfigured not only materials, but also competences at play in practices, unequally

distributed among household members in terms of gender and age. Thus, the practice of SHT tinkering indicates a redistribution of roles within everyday practices, with the risk of creating power imbalances and reinforcing gender roles.

Assessing Social Acceptability: Seven Challenges, and a few Strategies to Tackle Them

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Assessing the social acceptance of technological innovations has become more and more important in innovation policies at many levels. These range from companies to local communities and to national as well as supra-national governments.

For social scientists, however, acceptance is a complicated concept. In this paper, we wish to reflect on these complications by drawing on our own research on social acceptability in the frame of an ongoing Horizon 2020 project. This project is concerned with applying gene editing techniques to increase the quality and quantity of certain compounds in chicory roots (http://chicproject.eu/).

The first part of the paper sets out to identify and characterize seven challenges for a scientific assessment of social acceptability. These challenges are: (1) the tensions between acceptance and acceptability; (2) the multiple subjects of acceptance; (3) the multiple objects of acceptability; (4) the various factors of acceptability, some of which are by and large unrelated to the technology under scrutiny (psychological attitudes, beliefs and values, economic situation, social networks and groups, political convictions etc.); (5) the balance between realism and tedious detail in the description of the technology used in the assessment; (6) the subjective moral consequences, partly unintended or unwished, of asking people about hypothetical technological benefits (e.g., raising unjustified hopes); and (7) the socio-political effects of assessing the social acceptability of a technological product (e.g., self-fulfilling prophecy).

In a second part we describe strategies to deal with these challenges. These strategies are derived from both the available literature and our own research experience.

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Discourse of Progress and Narratives of Comfort and Novelties: Technology Domestication Practices in People's Republic of Poland

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The domestication of technology in People's Republic of Poland was the key factor in the shift towards consumer society. Drawing upon ethnographic data, this artcle discusses: (1) how the discourse of progress - legitimized and propagated by the socialist state - stimulated technology domestication practices; (2) how technology domestication practices were orchestrated and experienced in households. Progress, it was the shared meaning of the domestication of technology practices. In the state policy, home technologies were advertised as progressive and modern. At the same time the state distributed and controlled the access to the home technologies, thus the material element of technology domestication practices. The practices of technology domestication were introduced as part of the discourse of progress and the category of progress was the first meaning assigned to home technologies. However, the practices of domesticating technology helped to reorganize everyday life into easier, less difficult, demanding less physical labour and effort. Thus the experience of domestication technology was organized by comfort narratives, in which emerged the new meanings of home technologies: of facilitation, improvement, comfort, relief. Comfort narratives concern home technologies perceived as necessities, such as electric grid, a fully equipped bathroom, a kitchen with appliances; and they are clearly visible among generations born before the year 1960. In a different way so called novelties are perceived, such as cars, television sets, automatic washing machines. These are objects of desire and they serve to create pleasant environment in accordance with the mechanism of modern hedonism. However, the novelties are also labeled as progressive and modern, possessing them meant being progressive and modern, while being progressive was a status indicatior in the socialist times.

Societal Implications of System Innovation: Exploring Alternative Socio-Technical Configurations in the Case of Household PV and Stationary Battery Systems

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The energy transition will involve new technologies and infrastructures, as well as new institutions and practices. However, the strong emphasis on decarbonization runs the risk of 'technocratic reduction' leading to new technological fixes and undesirable side effects. Social science research can help, however, to ensure that the various implications of innovations are examined in detail and that the options for decision-making are broadened. This paper empirically applies a new approach for systematically assessing societal implications of emerging innovations in the context of transition processes. Using a comparative case design based on distinct configurations of photovoltaic (PV) and stationary battery systems, we explore the following questions: How do consequences emerge from different socio-technical configurations and how can we better understand the implications of such configurations? Our comparison demonstrates how even similar configurations may lead to rather different consequences. Specifically, we show how effects of distinct configurations relate to generated electricity and the share of energy autonomy of households, implying different local, regional, and systemic effects. While in all cases electricity is produced by means of PV panels, it becomes obvious that different configurations involve rather different sets of societal implications.

With socio-technical configurations in the center of the analysis, we deepen and simultaneously broaden our understanding of ongoing variation in the energy system. We argue that such a configurational perspective is essential if we are to ensure that future developments do not lead to new technological fixes and negative path dependencies, but remain open to change and adaptation.

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RN24_T03_02 | Health, Biomedicine & Social Context I

What Can Say Us Human Genome Editing Technology About The Extend Healthy Lifespan?

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Ray Kurzweil, the famous transhumanist and engineering director at Google, wrote in 2005 (in book The Singularity is Near) that the pace of technological change in next two decades will be so rapid that our life will be irreversibly transformed. One of the new technologies which radically transformed our life is human genome editing technology (HGE). In spite of the fact that its basic discovery (CRISPR-Cas 9) did not arise before 2012. HGE gives especially new momentum by searching for mechanisms that could prevent aging and extend human health lifespan. In my contribution, I'll try to highlight, if (and how) key stakeholders at EU and national levels who put ethic guidelines and practical institutional requirements concerning the progress of new emerging technologies are encountering with the challenges of HGE. Are they already developing any strategy to find balance in strong (expert and public) polarisations, with strong advocates for and against use of HGE in efforts to come to radical life extension? I will devote particular interest to the question, how (if at all) the expert advisory boards and policy decision makers "regulate" HGE, if is developing as by-product of usual medical therapy of illness of old people (which are based on HGE) the human enhancement as well. The contribution will be based on author's theoretical and empirical analysis in the last two years.

Between Market, Informality, and Activism: Access to Medicines in Russia

Olga Temina

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A significant body of literature in the field of STS has been dedicated to the co-production of knowledge by the patient movements, their participation in shaping research and identity and citizenship formation in the Western societies. However, non-Western contexts that are characterized by less developed healthcare systems, lower incomes, and often non-democratic political regimes remain understudied. In my research and presentation I will focus on how patient organizations involved in advocating for oncological and rare diseases patients in Russia enable access to medicines. Although guaranteed by the law, access is often not achieved in practice due to inefficient procurement, shortages, lack of registration, specific pharmaceutical policies, etc. However, unlike in many other spheres of activism in Russia, actions of patient organizations bear results not only on individual level of people accessing medicines but also on a scale of legislative and societal changes.

In my study I will be asking how activist groups bridge the healthcare system, medical professionals, financial resources, and patients, how they accumulate and produce knowledge, empower patients, and contest the existing political epistemologies. Through ethnographic research of several patient organizations concerned with problems of oncological and rare diseases patients in St. Petersburg, I will explore how they organize their practices, co-produce knowledge, and introduce societal change and what role informality plays in their work. Drawing on the STS literature and informality studies I will provide insights on the patient participation and democratization of healthcare in a non-Western context.

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Building Private Health Care Spaces in Russia: Organizational-Epistemic Assemblages of Care

Mariia Denisova

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The marketization of health care was largely criticized by scholars for increasing inequalities, excessive profit-orientation, and the selected use of evidence-based medicine (EBM). While these critical studies were mainly performed in the "West", we lack insight into how new private health care practices relate to new standards of care and knowledge practices in Eastern-European settings. Russian health care that was suddenly penetrated by market forces provides a unique opportunity to observe "marketization in action". So far, most studies of Russian health care focused only on the institutional, economic, or political dimension in public health care, while the epistemic dimension of health care transformations has not been studied yet. Recently, new epistemic ideals such as EBM have become rather prominent in Russian health care, but we lack insight into how these ideals relate to private health care practices. More private clinics claim to bring better care in treating such severe illnesses as cancer or cardiovascular diseases by following EBM. In my research, I explore two questions: how are private health care spaces enabled in the uncertain environment of Russian health care? How do organizational-epistemic characteristics of those private spaces relate to the provision of care? To explore these questions, I combine two theoretical approaches – STS and informality studies – to trace the assemblages of formal and informal practices and new epistemic dimensions involved in building private spaces. Drawing on the ethnography of the private oncology clinic in St. Petersburg, I seek to contribute to the debate about the marketization of health care.

RN24_T04_01 | Science, Technology, Innovation & Society III

Digital Platforms and the Transformation of Public Communication

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Intermediary media platforms are not an exclusive phenomenon of the digital age: In the 19th century, news agencies were established to collect, process, and pass on content to subscribing media outlets; in some respects, newspapers can also be described as intermediaries between journalists, advertisers, and readers. However, only with the establishment of easy-to-use digital devices, recipients are able to access the catalog of the platforms themselves and to personalize the content with algorithmic tools—just as all usage dynamics can be evaluated.

Thus, on the one hand, ›platforms‹ as socio-technical coordination structures become the focus of attention; on the other hand, this change results in serious shifts in the structures of public communication. In this respect, José van Dijck et al. (2018) aptly speak of an ›unbundling‹ and ›rebundling‹ of content, distribution, advertising, and audience. Contrary to many expectations, journalism has so far not experienced elementary competition from amateurs or algorithms. However, media companies are losing control over the dissemination of their news since the central online platforms are becoming the all-decisive intermediaries. Thus, the visibility of content is no longer determined by large media outlets, but in a socio-technical interplay between online platforms, advertising networks, media providers, and reception dynamics.

Against this background, my talk aims to explore the potentials and limits of given conceptions of the public sphere and public communication: To what extent do established theories continue to offer an informative classification foil? Which novel dynamics of interaction remain invisible in traditional models? Which alternative conceptions have so far proven to be instructive?

Digital Public Services: Intersecting Social Conditions and Situated Practices of Access and Use

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The application of digital tools for the delivery of public services has been the focus of the attention of many European welfare states. The reduction of the in-person service provision and the digitisation of the health and social services has brought many possibilities as well as challenges for their access and use by the disadvantaged groups. This article examines in detail the intersecting ways that social conditions and situated practices may affect access and use of digital public services and the internet in the case of people with a migrant background. A qualitative study of Russian-speaking migrants in Finland utilises participant observation, interviews, and diaries to gain insights into the adoption of digital public services from the user perspective. The narrative approach enables the accomplishment of research results that go beyond a simplistic understanding of the digital divide determinants and provides a rich description of social conditions and situated practices that affect differently migrants' ability to navigate the welfare service system digitally. We claim that the problems that migrants encounter adopting digital public services are complex, intersecting, and originate situationally from different sources. In conclusion, the study discusses how the problems with accessing and using the digital public services may threaten the social rights of people with a migrant background.

Disinfection Robots and Cleaning Women. Ethico-Political Debates around Robotics in Caring

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With the syndemic caused by COVID-19, the expectations and development of robotic technologies for care has received a new impulse, because of their ability to be used to reduce physical contacts and thus prevent the contagion and spread of the virus. Although not considered care robots, disinfection robots are the most widely developed and introduced in hospitals during Covid-19 in Spain. Although these devices are not designed to interact directly with humans, from a science and technology studies and care ethics approach to robotics, these technologies could be considered care robots. From this perspective, in this presentation we develop a reflection on the ethical and social implications of introducing disinfection robots in hospitals or other healthcare settings. We base this reflection on empirical research, based on a series of interviews with women cleaners working in hospitals. Using the ethical framework of discussion developed in healthcare robotics, as well as some debates linked to industrial contexts, we identify a set of controversies. The comprehension or not of these artefacts as care robots has relevant ethical and political implications and allows us to open up a series of debates around the socio-technical solutions developed against Covid-19, as well as to critically reflect on the role of care in technological innovation.

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RN24_T04_02 | Health, Biomedicine & Social Context II

The Situation Of DBS In Clinical Practice

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The contribution deals with the situation of the therapy with deep brain stimulation in Germany and its meaning as a technical implant. I apply a sts perspective to study how practices and networks are built through implant and during everyday life after the implantation. In the therapy with Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) a small device, similar to a pacemaker, is surgically implanted to deliver electrical stimulation to targeted areas of the brain. It is used to treat a variety of neurological symptoms including the therapy of: essential tremor, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, psychiatric disorder. DBS has also been investigated as a therapy in depression, Tourette syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, anorexia, addiction disorder, chronic pain, and bipolar disorder. But there are possible side effects and life changing risks, which have to be taken into account like brain hemorrhage, brain infection, depression and personality changes. Therefore, DBS is the ultima ratio and will be implanted, when every other treatment isn't successful (anymore). In my research I focus on the fact, that DBS is non-curative and will analysis different situations in the clinical routine which evolves of the technology and its agency. I analyse technical objects from a new materialistic view as objects with agency and a degree ate rigidity and I use the concept boundary object by Susan L. Star, to show different functions and meanings of the DBS. The results are based on an ethnography (5 months) in a clinic in Germany. The evaluation is based on situational analysis (by Adele Clarke et al) and constructive grounded theory (by Kathy Charmaz).

Deep Reading: Socio-Material Practices and Epistemic Ecologies of "Natural" Contraception

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Recently we have seen an increase in fertility and menstruation tracking apps marketed with the promise of enabling users to enhance their bodily knowledge, monitor their health as well as pursue family-planning related goals. While many tracking apps come with similar promises, some critiques have been that they isolate the users, and moreover, serve to "black-box" their bodily processes - allowing them to perform only a "surface" - rather than "deep" reading of their bodies.

This paper draws on interviews and observations with members of a German forum who practice technologically-aided "Natural Family Planning" (NFP) methods. Our focus is on women who practice NFP in order to ensure contraception.

We find that the affordances of NFP practices include a heightened tactility, hormone or barrier-free enhanced pleasure and intimacy with both one's self and the partner. Tracking, as well as understanding and acting upon its outputs is co-enabled by a collectivity of participants who share the social space of the forum. The safe usage of NFP both requires and facilitates the acquisition of bodily knowledge, and we see that this acquired knowledge allows many of these women to have better sexual experiences while also feeling safer. We argue that this knowledge acquisition is made possible by performing tracking activities while embedded in the sociality of the forum. We attend to the affordances and ecologies of online spaces as epistemic communities geared towards collective building, sharing, as well contesting intimate bodily knowledge - thereby facilitating a socially performed 'deep reading' of the body.

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Emotional and Affective Labor in the Development of Data-Driven Technologies in Public-Private Partnerships

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The article extends the previous analysis of power dynamics as materialized into the data-driven technologies. Much of emotional and affective labor around data and new data-driven technologies, including coordination of public-private partnerships, remains invisible and uncredited. The article builds on the notion of the invisible labor and feminist scholarship on care and emotions to capture various types of emotional and affective labor embedded in collaborative development of data-driven technologies. It presents the results of two-year ethnographic study of the collaboration between the Knowledge Team of a public organization and a private IT company in developing and maintaining a data analytics product in a Finnish regional healthcare and social service organization.

The results point at three types of emotional and affective labor that are identified: 1) emotional labor of experts of private IT company, who cope with the feelings of disappointments of customer organizations or when they try to understand their needs; 2) affective labor of public sector professionals who engage in caring practices for data that is utilized, and 3) public sector professionals' emotional and affective practices as ways to cope with laborious collaboration. The results of this study contribute to the understanding of mechanisms through which the processes of technology design, development and implementation can be improved.

Gender Transitions as a Sociotechnical Issue: A New Materialist Approach

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In this paper, I argue for a methodological framework that accounts for the intra-action (Barad 2007) of science, technology and society in a research object. I exemplify this argument with my own empirical research on gender transitions, a qualitative study on people who change their gender.

Many activities and human as well as nonhuman actors contribute to forming, maintaining, and redefining the boundaries of what makes a gender transition: e.g., transitioning subjects, bodies, implants, hormones, medical science, laws, community knowledge, technological and medical innovation. To follow the processes and practices co-constituting a gender transition, I make use of an anti-dualistic new materialist approach. Thus, the idea of inter-relations and an autonomous subject with individual agency is replaced by entangled, intra-acting, sociotechnical processes with multi-situated agency. With multiple methods of data collections (interviews, observations, re-enactments) I engage with the transversal intra-activities of these processes.

New materialism also emphasizes the involvement of the research process itself with its materiality (e.g., computer and programmes) in the co-constitution of the research object. Consequently, the argument of my paper is twofold: First, it calls for a methodological arrangement that accounts for the complex intra-relations of science, technology and society and therefore does not reduce research data to simple processes of causation. Secondly, it emphasises the co-constitutive character of the research process itself and provides an example on how to include the sociotechnical involvement of the research in the analysis.

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RN24_T05_01 | Science, Technology, Innovation & Society IV

Sociotechnical Asymmetries for the Production of Knowledge in the Emergence of Open Science: a Case Study of Genomic Medicine Researchers in Mexico

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The objective of this work is to analyze the perceptions and practices of Open Science of a group of Mexican researchers for the production of scientific knowledge. With a content analysis and in-depth interviews, a biographical reconstruction of the article "Heterogenous Distribution of MTHFR Gene Variants among Mestizos and Diverse Amerindian Groups from Mexico", published in PLOS ONE in 2016, was carried out.

Even though the researchers recognized the relevance of open science within genomic medicine, and that in their daily activities they work with open science resources (such as the use of open-source software), they also expressed a critical position on the idea of openness and open data. In a context where originality is the most important point to be recognized at the disciplinary level and, through a national evaluation focused on the publication of journals with a high impact factor, the interviewees pointed out the ease with which other research groups (regularly from the North) with better socio-technical infrastructures, they can absorb the data and generate contributions without considering the "data shadows" (Leonelli et al 2017) that consists of the different sociotechnical relationships that are built for the elaboration of scientific evidence (financing, networks of collaboration, instrumentation, among others).

These results allow a preliminary reflection on how Open Science redefines the center-periphery power relations between scientific communities and creates new asymmetries in scholarly communication and production of scientific knowledge.

RN24_T05_02 | Health, Biomedicine & Social Context III

Thinking About Biobank Donation in the Context of the Good Habit of Blood Donation: a Pragmatist Approach

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Between 2015-2017 me and Dr. Karoliina Snell organised interviews and group discussions with current voluntary blood donors at the Finnish Red Cross Blood Service. We conversed with donors about their views on blood donation and its purpose, and asked if they would be interested, why and how to donate their blood sample and personal information also for then soon-to-be opened Blood Service Biobank for future research and development use. While biobank was an unfamiliar concept for most, the study participants said they would agree if there was a request to add biobank donation to the normal blood donation which they commonly described as "a good habit". I take this framing as my viewpoint to find out how blood donors concluded to donate despite their acknowledged uncertainty and doubt on biobanks' use of donated data. To answer this question, I have used pragmatist John Dewey's conceptualization of social habits presented in Human Nature and Conduct (1920) and also compared my data on habitual practices and values or "goods" of blood donation with previous STS and sociology studies on these issues. Based on my analysis, I argue that to understand the kind of choices donors' make in new science and technology contexts like biobanks, we have to ask what kinds of assembled habits of donation they already have and look at their institutional structuring because it is these customary habits that organize the process of reflecting and imagining what this situated choice means and how – or whether - to plan forward.

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From Participatory Procedure To Gestalt: Lessons Learned From The Implementation Of The German Corona-Warn-App

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The use of invasive technologies is often justified by imminent peril, recently exemplified by the introduction of Corona apps. The pandemic doesn't differ in this respect from other crises. Technology is handled as obvious solution to an urgent threat. The variety of apps used in different countries demonstrates that technological responses to the pandemic vary. This draws us to the technological design process and how it impacts the Gestalt of technology. I put forward the thesis that a closer look on the design process itself is the best lever for more societal impact on technological outcomes.

The contribution addresses the question of alternative futures by looking at variants of Corona apps. (1) By comparing functionalities found in different apps such as health monitoring, quarantine control and contact tracing it reflects on the contingency of problems solved by technological design. (2) By looking at the German Corona-Warn-App (CWA) it examines how requirements are recognized in sociotechnical design processes. The focus will be laid on the simultaneous participation of experts and expert knowledge on the one hand and public engagement on the other hand. Through the involvement of civil society and the open-source procedure the CWA is an insightful case for a participatory process. We will discuss what we might learn from it and how broad participation may lever technological solutionism. (3) Finally, the contribution reflects on public and media discourse on the CWA and the interplay of expectations in technology, understanding of technology and a learning rather than a failure culture.

Scientific Uncertainty and COVID-19 Pandemic: Face Mask Controversy in Turkey

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People want to access reliable information quickly in times of uncertainty, such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and pandemics. In many cases, this information is produced and disseminated by experts. However, due to its rapidly spreading nature, the pandemic left behind the production of scientific knowledge, and many questions about the disease remained unanswered. When empirical results are not sufficiently replicated or conflicting and experts have not reached a consensus over evidence, scientific uncertainty and controversy can arise. In this sense, we faced many scientific uncertainties and scientific controversies during the pandemic.

At the beginning of the pandemic, due to lack of scientific evidence, the issue of how the virus spreads in the air has become one of the biggest controversies. The discussions on the use of face masks have intensified.

Although evidence has accumulated that wearing a mask reduces the transmission of infected respiratory particles, there is still no global consensus on masks. In the absence of sufficient reliable evidence, countries made different public decisions and the face mask controversy was closed through political procedures rather than scientific consensus.

In this context, I will focus on how the discourse about face masks changed over time and how the authorities terminated the controversy in Turkey. I will discuss discourses of members of the Science Board that is the authority figure of the pandemic in Turkey and non-board experts, in the light of evidence from scientific research.

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Necropolitics of Vaccine Capitalism

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Current arrangements for achieving immunity to COVID-19 by vaccines is both epidemiologically short-sighed, and unjust. Taking cue from Achille Mbembe's theory of necropolitics, the presentation will describe the political economic structures hindering global vaccine access, and the reasons underlying why 10% of the world's countries have reserved 70% of the world's vaccines and why most African countries do not have vaccines at all. Inequitable

vaccine access is organized by vaccine capitalism: pharmaceutical companies, exclusive patent regulations that protect industry profits, and proprietary contracts between countries and companies. As the virus does not abide by national boundaries, having billions of people without vaccines risks the continuation of the pandemic. The presentation also describes the international social movement that is seeking to subvert the intellectual property rights system of the World Trade Organisation, and the proprietary pharmaceutical sector. Questioning the present logic, they are using the pandemic to re-organize state-science relations and geopolitical relations between the Global South and the Global North. The social movement politicizes open science in a way that aims to not only create vaccine access, but subvert and decolonize knowledge production at large.

RN24_T06_01 | Science, Technology, Innovation & Society V

What Scientists Think And Know About the Future After Covid-19

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Pandemic disaster has reinforced in many ways the interest in foreseeing about future catastrophes, and anticipating technologies and modes of dealing with them. This communication seeks to show what scientists actually think about the ability of science to prevent societies from crisis similar to covid-19 pandemic, and what are their views about the role they will have on that process. Actually recent years have witnessed a growing interest in future, and future studies in general. Several studies have been made about the trends and possible societal developments in many areas. However, few studies have been published concerning the perceptions, the visions and the images scientists have on that, what role do they ascribe to science, and politics for designing that future, and what are the main actions that in their view politics should take in the present, to avoid the worsts consequences. This communication will analyse the dimensions giving particular attention to the perceptions of scientists about the best adapted technologies for screening, marking and dealing with

people most affected by health catastrophes, including people infected or more vulnerable to infections. The communication is based on a literature review on the concept of future, as well as on the results of a survey developed during 2021 involving portuguese and foreing scientists.

The Body Through The Prism of Risk Anticipation: Contemporary Airport Apparatus In Question

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For a decade, in France but also in other European countries, body scanners and new behavioral analysis methods have been gradually introduced to the array of techniques and technologies used inside the airports. These new practices intend to anticipate the risks of terrorist attacks, trafficking and illegal migration. Like palpations or biometrics, they have in common to read the identity or locate a potential threat from the bodies while meeting the requirements of efficiency, speed and economic cost of airport security. Because they push back the limits of the private and the public, the visible and the intimate, and because they may require putting bodies to the test, these surveillance techniques are nevertheless subject to criticism and resistance. This communication aims to take stock of the progressive introduction of body scanners and behavioral analysis in French airports :first, by questioning the diversity of their scientific roots in order to identify the normative conceptions on which they rely on, particularly in the fields of medicine and psychology and then, by highlighting the registers of protest to which they give rise in civil society as well as any margins for negotiation.

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Resistance Strategies of Individuals Against Digital Surveillance

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Are we free in the digital world, or should we be more worried about digital surveillance? Nowadays, the public attitude towards online communication has drastically changed. It is caused by publishing more and more information about misuse of the users' data. Corporations collect Big Data to modify user's behaviour. It thus becomes a form of control. The subject of Big Data and the impact of using predictive models is widely discussed in the social sciences. However, researchers mainly focus on the analysis of institutions collecting and using Big Data. Much less attention has been paid to users themselves. For this reason, my empirical material comes from interviews, among others with employees of online marketing departments, media agencies and people dealing with the subject of online supervision. Besides I have significant knowledge of consumer data usage due to my business experience. I am focusing on Poland because it is an example of a country where the General Data Protection Regulation is in force. I plan to demonstrate various resistance strategies against digital surveillance in Michael Foucault's and his followers' theoretical framework. My project is based on two of his surveillance theories: panopticon, and governmentality. He used the panopticon metaphor to describe a situation in which control-conscious subjects discipline themselves. However, every step online is being registered, but the users are not necessarily aware of it. E-panopticon is when users limit their freedom by creating and ignoring the consequences of unconditional data sharing. On the other hand, as in governmentality, Big Data is used to manage by influencing peoples' behaviour. My main focus lies on the nature of power and how individuals intentionally act against it.

RN24_T06_02 | Science and the Public

Numbers and their Frailties: Statistical (Non-)Knowledge as a Matter of Concern

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Statistics offers a mechanism to understand the world based on limited pieces of it. Especially in survey research, the question of how to select those pieces undergoes permanent controversy. This topic found particular prominence in recent years in the dispute around probability vs. non-probability sampling strategies, concerning the changing means of data generation and the role of randomization. This controversy displays a tension between constructivism and realism concerning statistical numbers: as highlighted by Desrosières, statistical figures depend on conventions but nevertheless reflect a reality. Under the auspices of post-truth, this tension calls for a critical investigation into the genesis of numbers and their fragilities.

Following Latour's suggestion to focus on matters of concern instead of matters of fact, this paper aims to bring to the fore the various investments in the pursuit of statistical knowledge within the aforementioned controversy. It thereby aims to offer a discourse theoretical perspective on how statistical knowledge can be characterized beyond constructivism and realism. To this end, this research draws on interviews with statisticians to map this controversy that touches the heart of statistical reasoning. For now, 10 interviews have been conducted and 20 additional interviews are planned.

From the lenses of the sociology of science, preliminary findings point to two interesting phenomena: the highly contested nature of statistical knowledge and inner disciplinary attempts to withhold current developments in the field, pointing to a Kuhnian understanding of scientific progress. The research is particularly timely, as it concerns major developments in statistics and relates to the dissolving trust towards numbers in the light of post-truth politics, whereby disagreement and controversy raises the question about what constitutes authoritative evidence for decision making.

A choice of ignorance? Ethnic categorization, National statistics, and Inequality indicators in Israel

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National statistics play an important role in the construction of ethnic categorization. Although Israel is a migration country and divided by ethnicity, Israeli sociology did not pay attention to the National statistics' contribution to the construction, maintenance and (the last decades) gradually erasure of intra-Jewish ethnic categorization; the binary distinction between "Ashkenazim" and "Mizrahim".

By analyzes the "Statistical Abstract of Israel", published by the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) from 1950 till 2020, I expose the national statistics' contribution to the construction of intra-Jewish ethnic categorization during the first formative decades, parallel to the construction of Israeli ethnic inequality, and the gradual erasure of ethnicity from the CBS inequality indicators at the last decades. Since CBS set an expiration date for ethnicity- two generations after immigration- in the last two decades third and fourth generations have become untraceable in official statistics. At the same time, the CBS developed new indicators to examine and measure inequality: the "Socio-Economic Cluster Index" in 1987 and the "Peripherality Index" in 2008. These new inequality indicators, "bypass ethnicity", are based on space. I discuss the implications of this "statistical ethnic-blind approach", arguing that the new inequality indicators erase the history of immigration and settlement in Israel which created the ethnic inequality structure prevalent till this day. Furthermore, the absence of ethnic-based statistical data hinders proper analysis of current inequality in Israel.

Curating Urban Knowledge - A Comparative Study of Citizens Surveys in Stuttgart, Nottingham and Shanghai

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Civic epistemology (Jasanoff 2004, 2005) has gained popularity in explaining the ways in which "states and their citizens arrive at collective settlement regarding epistemic foundations of public life" (Miller, 2008: p 1896). In Jasanoff's original application of the concept, states and their politically relevant knowledge machinations were brought under comparative scrutiny. Less is known about how civic epistemology applies to legitimating claims of urban knowledge through relations between the local state and citizens. In this paper our aim is to elaborate on the utility of civic epistemology in the local context through a comparison of three very different cities located in Europe and China. The question addressed in this research is how does knowledge about the local population gain civic authority in these three contrasting case studies, and what role in particular does the "citizens survey" – a technology of government with global spread, play in this process of local legitimation of knowledge?

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Personal Citizen Science Through the Lens of Commons-based Peer Production

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New citizen science communities of practice have formed around the ideas of personal science and self-research. Personal science describes the growing field of individuals as non-professional scientists that use empirical methods to answer questions related to their own lives and well-being, covering topics as diverse as chronic health conditions, personal mood, behaviour. For this, the tools used by personal science practitioners range from high-tech wearables to simple spreadheets. These sociotechnical advances represent an opportunity to expand the state of the art of community-based research and the democratization of science. Personal science practitioners perform all steps of their own research – often with the smallest possible sample size: the n-of-1. Despite this often self-centered focus – where individuals work on their own research questions and objectives – these extreme examples of participant-led research are building new collaborative forms of expert and scientific knowledge, thanks especially to the adoption of commons-based peer production (CBPP) principles and practices. This has resulted in scientific discovery platforms like Open Humans that connect with existing communities like the Quantified Self, or even the community-led development of open source prototypes in the current context of COVID-19. Based on 22 in-depth interviews and an action research approach we investigate the interplay of motivations, learning processes and peer-support dynamics among personal science practitioners. In particular, we establish a comprehensive framework to characterise this phenomenon from a CBPP and open science perspective, describing its knowledge co-creation interactions for developing scientific literacy, self-empowerment and personal research strategies as part of a dialogic, evidence-based, inclusive and distributed process. We also identify relevant applications of CBPP principles allowing practices of personal citizen science to evolve beyond n-of-1 approaches.

RN24_T07_01 | Energy, Climate Change & Sustainability I

Energy Transition: How Risk Perception of Energy Technologies Mediates Public Acceptance?

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The world's increasing energy consumption requires a stable and secure energy supply. However, environmental challenges, increasing pollution of air, water and soil, and the lack of resources creates the need to find alternative ways of development. Thus, more and more countries are deciding to act and convert their energy sector into a more environmentally friendly form. Therefore, the transition from fossil-based energy to near-zero-emission sources is finding its place in national energy strategies. Although government agencies mostly discuss energy security or financial aspects, scholars note the importance of the social dimension.

Studies, that have already been conducted, have found, that public support for the energy transition is critical if the country expects to successfully shift to renewable energy sources. It has also been highlighted that behavioural and attitudinal changes are one of the most important components of the whole process. Nonetheless, the risk perceptions of energy technologies also need to be considered. Public concerns about energy technologies and perceived risks could lead to significantly lower support for such an energy transition, despite major concerns about climate change or other environmental issues. Therefore, using data from a nationally representative survey in Lithuania, this presentation examines how environmental and energy concerns are mediated by risk perceptions of energy technologies and how these mediations influence the public acceptance of these technologies. The analysis found that risk perceptions can change public acceptance in one of two ways: the first way is by increasing support for energy technologies and the second way is by decreasing it. These results thus offer new implications for the social dimension of the energy transition

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Infrastructural Work at Home: Households in a Decentralizing Energy System

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Energy infrastructures in households are increasingly becoming fluid. They are refigured by energy utilities and policy makers who design strategies to 'activate' users to contribute to the management of electricity loads; by software companies who develop various digital platforms that offer households to connect and steer devices or trade electricity; and by the affordability of technologies for micro-production and energy storage or transportation like electric vehicles. Particularly for more resourceful households such as single-family houses with solar panels and/or EV ownership, this new infrastructural environment creates opportunities to actively arrange infrastructures at household level in ways which were not possible before, e.g maximizing their own use of self-generated electricity or offer flexibility services to utilities. In this presentation we draw on a project where these new practices of assembling and inhabiting energy infrastructures are investigated through interviews and video-walks in households and analysed as 'infrastructural work'. We analyse two modalities of this work, when households create new socio-technical constellations in their home through the enabling and mediating role of new IT platforms, services and digital devices; and when they are drawn into the infrastructuring projects of larger actors. We discuss how these new constellations lead to ambivalent negotiations of (self-) control and autonomy, creating new relations to energy, but also new dependencies, driving households to link ever more devices to the platforms, allowing data-driven companies to harness user data for their purposes, and integrate energy and data ecologies.

Stop Burning Garbage. Analyzing Activists' Assemblages In A Environmental Controversy

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In 2019, the opening of a waste incinerator in a Pyrenean village of just over 1000 inhabitants meant the birth of a socio-technical and environmental controversy that would end up involving institutions and organizations from all over the country. With the aim of protesting and paralyzing the project, a group of neighbors formed a citizen platform called the Cercs Anti-Incinerator Platform (PAIC). In a relatively short time, the PAIC became a key actor in the evolution of public policies in the municipality. Through a focal ethnography around this group of activists, we have been able to study from a STS perspective the three strategies through which the group of activists built a heterogeneous and interconnected assemblage of a wide variety of associations, institutions and individuals, with a capacity of influence that reached the highest legislative organs of the country. The weaving of alliances, citizen mobilization and the legal struggle allowed the platform to achieve the paralyzation of the incinerator. Our research shows how the simultaneous combination of these three strategies was the key factor for the activists' success. At the same time, we analyze the highly technical nature of the bureaucratic processes surrounding environmental issues. These technical issues are a barrier to public participation in local policies but, also, a problem for public authorities in order to make decisions on the political and social suitability of this kind of projects.

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RN24_T07_02 | Scientific Careers and Practices II

Which Problems Do Research Collaborations Face and how can They be Solved? An Analysis from a Self-Governance Perspective

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Because research collaborations (RCs) are one of the most efficient forms of tackling complex research issues such as the development of alternative futures in order to deal with the current global changes and challenges. To reduce substantial risks for the productivity and success of scientific work, understanding and solving collaboration problems is of paramount importance. However, theory-driven research on this issue is scarce. Our study is based on the assumption that problems arise from inside an RC and have to be addressed by those who are involved. We therefore relied on self-governance as the basic principle of addressing collaboration problems and adopted a micro-theoretical view by combining two theoretical approaches: club theory enabled us to diagnose problems and commons theory to conceptualize solutions. Our aim was to develop theoretically informed, concise and generalizable catalogues of problems and solutions based on experiences and expectations of participants of research collaborations. For this purpose, we conducted a series of in-depth interviews (N = 18) with leading researchers and research managers in Germany. Seven typical problems (e.g. lack of commitment or fairness) were identified, as well as twelve possible solutions (e.g. continuous evaluation or creating cognitive common ground) that can be applied within the self-regulatory framework. Based on our integrative theoretical foundation, the findings add coherence to the fragmented research on problems and problem solutions in RC. Furthermore, they provide a useful framework to further investigate problems and solutions and interlinkages between both and practical implications to improve research collaboration.

The Disciplinary Frameworks of Interdisciplinary Collaborations During Scientific Careers

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During the last decades, interdisciplinarity through research projects has been increasingly valued by political authorities and institutions promoting and funding research. As a consequence, this practice has increasingly spread as a scientific standard throughout the careers of researchers. However, these changes do not seem to have affected the general structure of disciplinary hierarchies, and interdisciplinarity appears more as a situated practice, varying from one discipline to another. In this context, not many studies examine the modalities of interdisciplinarity during scientific careers. This contribution questions these dynamics through research project co-applications. We are interested in biographical paths, as well as the frequency and form of this interdisciplinarity during scientific careers: between more or less similar disciplines, and between subfields within the same discipline. To do so, we use the data from the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) on all the projects funded since 1976: N = 35,762 researchers who have (co-)directed 64,823 projects. This material offers the possibility of analyzing the frequency and temporality of collaborations. First, we compare the proportion of interdisciplinary collaborations, between disciplines, and groups of disciplines. Then, through sequence analysis, we describe typical interdisciplinary pathways, and show how the symbolic hierarchy of disciplines structure them.

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RN24_T08_01 | Science and Social Context

Science, Evolution and Belief in Global Context

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Based on data gathered as part of a large international research project examining public perceptions of the relationship between 'science' and 'religion', this paper explores perceptions of science and evolution across religious and nonreligious groups in Germany, Spain, Argentina, Canada and the UK. The 'Science and Religion: Exploring the Spectrum of Global Perspectives' project, based at the University of Birmingham, seeks to explore public perceptions of the relationship between science and belief utilising methods from psychology, sociology, media studies and history. In this paper, we will focus on the data gathered from the qualitative strand of the research and examine attitudes both among scientists and members of the public.

Sociological research into science and belief since the mid-2000s has sought to move beyond the problematic assumptions that dominate public and, to some extent, scholarly discourse, particularly in relation to the construction of the relationship between science and religion as being necessarily mutually exclusive. One way in which more recent research (Ecklund et al, 2019) has developed this argument is by seeking to show 'conflict narrative' to be a distinctively Western myth. This paper builds on this research, using initial interview and focus group data to highlight how 'religion', 'nonreligion' and 'science' are constructed in different contexts, with a focus on how distinctive moral and social conflicts can cause science and religion to emerge in public discourse in varied ways.

Fiction as a Sociotechnical Phenomena

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From an STS perspective, fiction can be considered both as an agent and an epistemic object -a thing that makes things- that participates in processes of sociotechnical stabilisation and change.

Acknowledging the material agency of fiction is primarily based on Actor-Network Theory (Callon 1998; Latour 1996). Sociology of knowledge (Knorr-Cetina 1993), has shown how fiction has an operative and instrumental function not only in science communication but also in the very production of scientific knowledge in High Energy Physics. In a similar sense, Savage et al (2018) have argued that organisations are non-existent entities that mobilise fiction to create behaviours and material contexts that are acted upon "as if" they were real.

Similarly, but focusing on the act of futuring, sociology of expectations explains how fiction is a crucial element in the decision making process, for example in the act of investing and therefore embracing risk (Beckert, 2014). It is also mobilised in innovation, especially in projecting future users in technology design (Wilkie & Michael, 2009).

To future is a social practice that activates different levels of fiction. In this respect, anthropology of science (Adams et al 2009) draws upon anticipation as a common practice in biomedicine, and political STS describes sociotechnical imaginaries (Jasanoff & Kim 2015) as visions of future collectively held that reproduces and interrupts hegemonies setting the railways for progress.

Based on the analysis and systematization of how sociological research on technosciences considers fiction, this work aims to define fiction as a sociotechnical phenomena. By doing so, it expects to add a conceptual tool in the research about science and technology semiotic-material production and its role in social change.

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A Biased Mind: Significance As A Publication Booster?

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Publishing research results is probably the most fundamental prerequisite of scientific progress. Any finding remaining in the file drawer, independent of its quality, importance or relevance, is in fact meaningless. However, we know from studies on publication bias that what is published is not representative for what is being researched. While the existence of publication bias has been documented across various disciplines, it is widely unexplored how different actors of the scientific system contribute to the problem. We combine quantitative and qualitative elements to provide an in-depth analysis of researchers' perception of significance and how it affects their understanding of research quality. In a quasi-experimental design we confront 15'778 scientists from Austria, Germany and Switzerland with a hypothetical study for which we vary the strength of the statistical results. Across all disciplines, we find that researchers that are shown a study with statistically significant results rate the methodological approach, the scientific contribution and the publication likelihood substantially higher than those that are shown the identical study but with insignificant results. In a second step, we further analyze the content of 11'250 detailed comments on the study: preliminary results clearly suggest that the (in)significance serves as a strong signal that affects researchers' perception of the study quality. More precisely, the comments reveal that significance seems to matter especially when it is not present. In conclusion, our results demonstrate that publication bias is a widespread and structural problem that has become manifest in the researchers' minds.

RN24_T08_02 | Energy, Climate Change & Sustainability II

National Specificities in Safetization: Decision-making on nuclear waste management in Finland and France

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While both Finland and France are seen as forerunners in final disposal of nuclear waste, there are striking differences between the countries in public and policy discussion on the safety of the project. This paper studies safety-related arguments in national level decision-making on final disposal of nuclear waste in Finland and France, using selected parliamentary documents as the empirical material.

The paper adopts safetization in decision-making on nuclear waste management as its central concept. By safetization we refer to a process whereby, first, images of risks and uncertainties are either created or explained away to give assurance of safety. Second, current practices are normalized or various – sometimes even exceptional – measures are demanded in order to change current practices and thereby solve the issue and assure safety. Thus, prevailing views of safety can be supported to build further trust and confidence or alternatively challenged in order to achieve more robust understanding regarding the issue. As a result of safetization, political power will be re-distributed between key actor groups such as implementers, regulators, and politicians. Our empirical analysis explores such processes whereby Members of Parliament frame, politicize and depoliticize safety.

We argue that safety is not only an outcome of scientific research and technical competence, but that efforts at ensuring safety include also frames of safetization and de-safetization in public debate. Research on energy policy should integrate safetization as a key topic, alongside issues such as energy security and climate change mitigation, given that safetization involves similar politicization/de-politicization processes and exercise of power.

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Contextualizing the History of Energy Transitions in Early Postwar Taiwan (1945-1979) from the Perspective of Large Technical System

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This presentation revisits the history of Taiwan's power system from the rebuilt to its first energy policy's establishment in 1979. Taiwan has been treated as the Japanese Empires' colony for its Southern expansion and then became the military base for the Nationalist Party (Kuomintang, KMT) 's ultimate unification in the first half 20th century. The KMT manifested this country as the United States' anti-communist ally during the Cold War to maintain its legitimacy and ensure the international monetary and technical help for its planning economy. The state-owned Taipower Company (TPC) electricity system was the main infrastructure and support for the KMT's economic rehabilitation plans. That is, the growing TPC power system reflects the development towards the state's gradual independence in terms of politics, economic, and technology.

To scrutinize this interwoven history of Taiwan's power system, this presentation applies the "system-builder-following" approach of the Large Technical System (LTS) to understand what elements had shaped the energy-mix of the TPC system over time. Materials such as the government report from the national archive and two TPC internal-circulated journals will be studied to offer a better understanding through the lens of engineers. By elaborating how TPC engineers forecasted possible fuel options to create "firm power" in different periods and decided the so-called "optimal energy mix" amid Taiwan's difficult political situation, this presentation will bring to light the contested energy futures visible in different engineers' assessments. In turn, it will enrich the literature of complex socio-technical transformation embedded in energy and electric power development.

The Paradox of Publically Engaged Research - Scientific Authority, Self-Reflection and Problematization in the German Coal Phase Out

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In this contribution we present reflections and empirical findings from our sociological, political scientific and transdisciplinary engagement with the social consequences of the coal phase out in the East German Region of Lusatia. In working with civic initiatives, large industries and policy makers we have encountered three paradoxes which are characteristic for engaged research: 1) The paradox of scientific authority (Bijker et al. 2009; Eyal 2019) takes on a particularly dynamic development in transdisciplinary collaborations. Committed scholars are called upon to participate in the design process, but at the same time they are often criticised for doing so. 2) A paradox of reflection becomes apparent: The public role of science often includes the expectation that it should create transformative impacts on the one hand, and that it needs to re-think and control its transformative impact on the other. 3) The paradox of problematization is the most complex challenge to engaged researchers. In transformation processes and public conflicts they are expected to offer policy solutions, but even the problematization of socioecological and sociotechnical changes can intricately involve scholars in the public conflicts that often shape socioecological transformations. The German coal phase out, which we have studied for three years by means of ethnographic approaches and interpretative policy analysis, is a fitting case study: Environmental pressures, inherited inequities, populist tendencies and innovation policies shape the affected regions. It follows that the authority, reflexive capacity and problematization, which social scientists come up with, is likely to bear unexpected consequences and heated controversies. We present ethnographic snippets and policy processes that exemplify those paradoxes, while proposing sociological concepts and transdisciplinary practices that help to tackle them.

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RN24_T09_01 | Science, Policy & National Research Systems I

What do Scientists Think About Grant Lottery in Lower Saxony (Germany)? In Relation to Their Views on the Current State of Funding and Peer Review

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In the last years scholars discussed grant lottery as an alternative to peer review in a growing number of papers and comments. Some of them argued that contrary to peer review random allocation seem to be even-handed, less biased and more supportive of innovative research. However, we know little of what researchers actually think about grant lottery and even less about the thoughts of those scientists who rely on funding. In my presentation I will show results from a survey among scientists on their perspectives on selecting grants by 'lots' in Lower Saxony, Germany. Based on qualitative interviews with scientists (Philipps 2020) we prepared an online survey in spring 2021 and examined scientists' view on the current state of funding and peer review as well as on different mechanisms of grant lottery and their potential impacts on science and allocation of grants. In contrast to previous studies results of our survey offer a more differentiated picture - especially for distinct models of funding-by-lottery. Earlier studies had concentrated either on successful applicants of a single funding program (Liu et al. 2020; Röbbecke & Simon 2020) or on random grant allocation of formally correct applications (Ambrasat & Heger 2020).

Rolling The Dice For Science – Peer Review And Lotteries In Scientific Funding Decisions

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The CoVid-19 Pandemic has demonstrated how consequential public trust in science and scientific results can be. A crucial mechanism by which scientists themselves gain trust in funding decisions and their colleagues' scientific results is the institution of peer review.

But while it remains central to the scientific endeavour, there are several issues with peer review such as nepotism and gender bias (Ceci & Peters, 1982; Cole, 1970), as well as high costs (Roy 1985), and insufficient predictive validity of funding decisions (Bornmann & Daniel, 2004; van den Besselaar & Sandström, 2015). As a reaction, lotteries have emerged in the discussion as an innovation possibly capable of driving down costs as well as excluding nepotism and bias in scientific funding decisions (Adam, 2019; Avin, 2015; Egger, 2018; Roumbanis, 2019).

However, introducing elements of chance to peer review necessarily calls into question by which means this foundational institution has, up to this day, embedded trust, legitimacy and openness in science. If lotteries are to take on a more prominent role in the scientific method, we must examine how they can reliably and comprehensively insure the enduring functioning of science in the 21th century.

Consequently, my main aim in this presentation is to discuss, from a theoretical standpoint, the role peer review plays today in scientific funding decisions as well as future potentials for lotteries. Additionally, I give a first empirical outlook, drawing on unique data from the DZHW scientist survey, on evolving attitudes towards peer review and lotteries.

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Peer Review As A Laboratory For Deliberation — Reconciling Research Quality And Democratic Legitimacy At The Science-Policy Nexus

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Scientific knowledge is crucial in many societal fields and the current pandemic has highlighted how societies rely on scientific evidence and expertise for political decision making. While the robustness of research results and the reliability of experts can be paramount in situations of crisis, their legitimacy is, in the long-term, anchored in peer review as an institution. The common view is that peer review ensures research quality by emphasizing scientific quality criteria, e.g. originality or methodical rigor, thus legitimizing the relative autonomy of science in society. Based on empirical research, our paper will challenge this view by focussing on the variability of peer review procedures in science funding by comparing different national contexts (Germany, Switzerland, Canada) and different funding programmes (for individual careers, individual research projects, and collaborative consortia). Peer review shows remarkable diversity, complexity, and adaptability to various contexts. We argue that peer review procedures act as laboratories for deliberation at the science-policy interface by balancing scientific quality (robustness, validity) and political legitimacy (participation, representation, accountability). Considering the increasingly collaborative and transdisciplinary orientation of publicly funded research further questions regarding the design of peer review procedures with respect to their democratic legitimacy emerge: How can demands for responsiveness and participation be balanced with ongoing changes, both, in research practices and conceptions of what criteria for good and relevant research are? How can accessibility to funding programmes be increased for diverse applicants and diverse research approaches?

Drawing the Line: Evaluation in Emerging Academic Disciplines

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Issues of quality and value are perpetually lively and contentious in academic work, and research on the architecture of evaluation has consistently shown that organizational constraints, whether well-motivated or adopted ad hoc, have enormous influence on outcomes. The negotiations behind the development of standards are especially decisive in new and emerging disciplines; historical work on disciplinarity and the development of the academy offers important conceptual and theoretical frameworks, but it is unclear how such processes might have changed in a modern academic context marked by increasing quantification and competitive national and supranational funding.

This paper takes as its case the recent development of the state-funded field of artistic research and the PhD in artistic practice in Sweden, where the interplay of artistic, scientific, and public standards and values is pushed front and center with each funding cycle and public viva. Drawing on an analysis of documentary evidence (dissertations, evaluation committees' assessments, hiring decisions, and funders' reports), this manuscript shows how diverse evidentiary regimes are mobilized by insiders (artists, artistic researchers, art school faculty) and outsiders (faculty and researchers from other disciplines and research funders) in the development of standards in the the artistic research field. With special attention to those judged not good enough, and the justifications offered by those who reject them – for research funding, for entrance to doctoral programs, and for the PhD degree – this analysis will leverage unique sources to understand the interplay between architectures of evaluation, internal and external standards, and outcomes in emerging academic disciplines.

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RN24_T09_02 | Artificial Intelligence I

Social And Ethical Dimensions In Finnish AI Policy And Practice

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During the past three years Finland has been developing and implementing its national AI project called AuroraAI. AuroraAI has branded itself as being a people-centered and pro-active project which utilizes AI to empower Finnish citizens. Through-out the development process, AuroraAI has been touted as being ethical and transparent, respecting the rights of individuals to privacy and seeking to help them in everyday life. At the same time AuroraAI shows problematic features which have been identified within the AI ethics literature relating to bias, discrimination, as well as nudging. Some of the plans within the AuroraAI network have even suggested the development of a social credit rating system, such as in China. The difference between rhetoric and implementation and the inability of many of the people working with AuroraAI suggests that there is a significant misunderstanding among government officials as to what ethics means within the context of AI. Furthermore, this belief is based on a rather naive belief of government as only a force of good. This presentation will describe the development of the AuroraAI program, as well as the main challenges associated with its development in relation to ethical and socially responsible AI.

Public Perceptions of Artificial Intelligence

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Artificial intelligence is a constellation of emerging technologies that have been gaining exponential academic interest, market development and policy intervention. From medicine to law, from industry to science, from entertainment to personal care, there are countless domains in which machines that are able to think like humans and learn by themselves can be invaluable aides.

However, the swift development of these technologies have substantial social impacts. Between the promises of countless benefits and the risk of human extinction, public discussions of AT are fairly polarized. However, due to the complexity of the topic, debates seldom include ordinary citizens. And it is the public perceptions of AI that concern us here.

This presentation is based on the results concerning AI of a world-wide citizen consultation on Internet governance that took place in October 2020. 'We the Internet' was promoted by Mission Publiques and was held in over 70 countries, with the aim of understanding public preferences on how to handle the future of the Internet, in order to inform decision-making at the UN level. ICS was in charge of organising the consultation in Portugal, which brought together 86 citizens.

During the consultation, qualitative (recorded discussions, group exercises) and quantitative (questionnaires) data were collected. In this presentation we will discuss the main concerns, but also hopes, of citizens regarding IA, the applications in which IA will have more benefits but also more risks, the values citizens hope will steer IA development and the ethical restraints they would like to see implemented. We will also explore AI imaginaries: how citizens envision AI, what references from popular culture or daily life they conjure, and the emotions they express.

Preserving Accurate Historical Sources for Future Generations: The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Collective Remembering and Forgetting

Stefania Matei

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The very architecture of the internet establishes cultural records by providing an interconnected socio-technical channel for storing and retrieving information in diverse formats and on various platforms. Complex data-processing devices are employed to store traces of collective actions, and records of important events are created on the basis of data-driven algorithmic rationalities. Moreover, in the context of novel market opportunities that are developing in response to the imperatives of surveillance capitalism, the accumulated stocks of information may serve as historical sources to document cultural practices for posterity. How will future generations come to know their past in light of the fake news phenomenon that characterises society today? What kind of evidence will be available for future historians to research and interpret? How do algorithms

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intervene in defining the legitimacy of historical facts? How will accuracy and authenticity be ensured and preserved when algorithms co-participate in the production of knowledge? Digital technologies are changing how collective memories are produced and distributed in society. Algorithms are given the role of curators, and artificial intelligence is positioned as a guarantor of authenticity. In this context, the paper discusses the ethical challenges arising from the use of digital media to validate knowledge of historical events. New technologies reinforce a mnemonic hegemony in which the past is defined as a taken-for-granted reality rather than a knowable asset that may be explored, understood and resisted. Algorithms mediate a type of historical awareness in which certainty appears as a technological artefact in the politics of social memory. This has implications for how collective identity is built and for how citizenship is manifested in relation to people's understanding of themselves and the world.

Striving For Epistemic Access. Methodological Lessons From An Ethnographic Fieldwork On Building AI-driven Public Care

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Ethnographers often tell stories of getting access to the field. In this paper I suggest that it is analytically fruitful to make a conceptual distinction between access to the field and epistemic access and argue that access to the field does not guarantee epistemic access. By epistemic access I tentatively mean access to information and situations expected to be crucial for research. I discuss "epistemic access" in the context of the organisational ethnographic fieldwork on data and data analytics work to build AI-driven public healthcare and social services. The fieldwork was conducted in a Finnish hospital district in 2019-2020. According to my observations, epistemic access was 1) linked to field access which was not gained everywhere at once as agreed upon during the research permit process, but rather it was constantly challenged and renegotiated. In the fieldwork in a multi-actor setting, the field access had to be negotiated over again with different institutional and expert actors. Furthermore, epistemic access was shaped by 2) how the research subjects positioned the researchers' loyalties and 3) the power relations, tensions, and pressures both within the expert community and the wider network including business actors. Finally, also 4) conflicting

timescapes of the field site and the research project affected the epistemic access.

RN24_T10_01 | Science Policy & National Research Systems II

"You Are Being Influenced by Osmosis" – Examining the Interplay Between Science Policy and Knowledge Production in Scientific Collaboration

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Scientific collaboration is considered vital to address complex challenges both in research itself and in wider society. It has become an essential part of knowledge production, being associated with various advantages (e.g. synergies, pooling of resources) but also challenges (e.g. transaction costs, trust and reciprocity). Types of collaboration oscillate between different poles: e.g. between inter-, trans- and monodisciplinarity, basic and applied research, or bottom-up and top-down research. We take this spectrum as a starting point to examine the determinants and effects of scientific collaboration in diverging and changing (policy) contexts and focus on two constellations: collaboration within organisations and collaboration within networks. In two comparative case studies in the fields of biomedical and biodiversity research, we capture characteristics of collaboration such as spatial proximity and heterogeneity of the partners and examine the influence of diverging institutional conditions on research practice. Two research questions will be discussed:
How is scientific collaboration realised in different institutional contexts?
How do (changes in) research policies shape collaborative practices and patterns?
To provide answers to these question, we apply a mixed-methods design and combine bibliometric data with qualitative in-depth analysis. This allows us to link

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changes in patterns of collaborative behaviour on both the meso and micro level (e.g. in terms of interdisciplinarity or internationality) with the internal dynamics of collaboration that aren´t identifiable from the published record, such as the reasons, practices and the policies enabling, pushing or impeding collaboration. By comparatively examining the reciprocal influence of institutional conditions and research action, we deepen our understanding of the interplay between science policy and science production.

Social Machine and Digital Capture of Social Ontology. The Case of Blockchain Systems.

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Social machines are laboratories of social sciences. They are workshops where through tinkering and experimenting social phenomena can be (re-)produced, stabilized, observed, and manipulated. They are alternative methods of producing social knowledge (Afeltowicz and Pietrowicz 2011). Sometimes the techno-social contraption created in this laboratory can become a universal mechanism – not merely a model but a fabric of social reality. Digital technologies allow for extremely efficient building and enhancement of social machines (Haugeland 2000). They have the ability to capture the elements of the ontologies of social sciences, make abstract notions such as "relation", "structure", "understanding", or "identity" very concrete entities, embedded in technology, enacted by individuals interacting with software and hardware (Smith 1996).
In this talk, I will detail the patterns of digital capture of social ontology using the example of blockchain technologies, a very fine social machine. Blockchain systems reify notions of "consensus", "common knowledge", and "trust" first by formalizing them, then coding into algorithms and data structures. These are then utilized to build products, services, and institutions engaging individuals. The end results are alternative digital currencies, decentralized autonomous organizations, markets, governance systems. I will discuss the potential consequences of these processes for sociology: first, the rapid, parallel construction of social reality/theory by non-sociologists, but also the "incompleteness" of blockchain social machine (Bowles 2008), creating the space for social inquiries to be meaningful and useful.

RN24_T10_02 | Artificial Intelligence II

Transformation of Human-Object Relationship in Digital Society: Chatbot Experience as a Case of Artificial Intelligence in Daily Life

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Today, we are witnessing the rapid spread of digital technology all over the world and the beginning of a new era. In this new era, artificial intelligence (AI) has crucial role in terms of reconstructing human-nature or human-object relationship. This study focuses on this changing relationship between human and object through the chatbots as a kind of AI application. AI chatbots used for both corporate and personal purposes. While corporate chatbots, used as customer representatives in the service sector, answer customers' questions; personal chatbots as if they are friends, family members or lovers, can chat with users. In this respect, this study aims to understand the interaction between human and machine by dealing with the experiences of chatbot users. More specifically, the study explores how users perceive, conceptualize and describe their relationship with chatbots both personal and corporate contexts (e.g. employment issue, risk taking, short-term and unfaithful work life, job alienation, sexual issues). In addition, the study explores evaluate how users construct their identity, moral attitudes and behaviors in the personal chatbot world in which there is no social pressure and norms. By adopting qualitative research method, in-depth interviews (face to face and/or online) with users who actively utilise the software. Preliminary findings of this study as part of my PhD thesis will be presented.

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A.I. Imaginaries: New Evidence from Qualitative Interviews and Social Media Monitoring

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Scholars and social commentators are interested in how media sources provoke the human imagination about the future of humanity and A.I. Specifically, researchers study sociotechnical imaginaries (term coined by Jasanoff and Kim, 2015) represented in media--e.g., books, movies computer games--consumed by technological visionaries or policymakers. Most of the existing studies address narratives about A.I.. However, surprisingly, very little is known about how these narratives affect individuals: i.e., how people interpret them and act on them. Our project addresses this gap. Using mixed methods of in-depth interviews with elements of the intellectual biography, and social media monitoring, it traces the reactions and interpretations of the different scenarios of A.I.-human future. As of now, the project has collected 37 in-depth interviews with A.I. narratives consumers from various socio-economic backgrounds.The second stage of the research is to be launched in March 2021. We aim to collect textual data from Facebook (the most popular social media in Ukraine - a country under investigation) on people's comments and posts regarding A.I. and robotics. They will be disaggregated by region, language (Russian, Ukrainian, or English), and gender of authors. Although the data analysis is still in progress, a certain connection to the cultural origins of consumed media is emerging. For instance, consumers of Japanese A.I./robot-themed anime/manga tend to be less hostile to the parity of A.I. and humans than consumers of Western mainstream A.I./robot cinema, specifically when it comes to private sphere (romance and sex) or A.I. rights. These findings offer new insights for facilitating social consensus around future adoption of AI-based technologies in a respectful and humane manner.

Conceptualization of the Human Subject: Between 'Homo-Microbis' and 'Homo-Algorithmicus'

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In the last two decades, the study of human microbiota – the vast microbial communities in and around the human body – has highlighted human and microbial interdependency and co-evolution, thus offering a radical epistemic and ontological shift from the individualistic, modernistic view of the human subject (Gilbert, Sapp, and Tauber 2012, 326). Research has accordingly offered to see humans as "homo-microbis" (Helmreich 2014), or "holobionts" – complex biomolecular networks composed of a human host and its associated microbes (Bordenstein and Theis 2015). But what happens to this shift when it gets commodified? Based on an ethnographic account of a prominent scientific research project that offers a microbiome-based personalized nutrition, and of the successful start-up that emerged from it, this article examines the popularization and commodification of the microbiome, and the ensuing constitution of the human subject. We show that in its commodification, the microbiome is acknowledged, but it is also paradoxically seen as a data-driven, individuating marker that does not question humans' individuality, but rather, highlights it. We further argue that this view necessarily depends on opaque machine learning algorithms that produce a quantified self – a supra-human, neoliberal agent who relies on meticulous self-tracking. We accordingly show that the homo-microbis is also a homo-algorithmicus – a being that can only access its own nonhuman sub-parts by blindly following opaque algorithmic recommendations on an app. Thus, we show that the ontological turn offered by microbiome research which is highly dependent on cultural, economic, and technological determinants, and is accordingly shaped by them.

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How can American Unicorns swallow up Canadian Narwhals? On the Rise and Fall of Montreal Element AI

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Montréal prides itself in being an emerging hub for artificial intelligence (AI), a site of technical innovation as well as a hotspot for "ethical" experimentation. In recent years, Canadian state institutions have heavily subsidized AI research, including Montréal-based computer scientist Yoshua Bengio's private consulting firm Element AI. Considered among the godfathers of AI along with Geoffrey Hinton and Yan LeCun, Bengio has benefited from advantageous coverage in the Canadian mainstream media, which enabled him to present AI under a positive light and claim that upcoming machine learning techniques could significantly contribute to both Canadian society and the betterment of human kind. Beyond these technological expectations, Element AI was also set to become the next Narwhal, the Canadian equivalent to the American Unicorn, i.e. any start-up valued at more than a billion USD. However, in late 2020, Element AI was sold for 200+ million USD to such a Unicorn, the American firm ServiceNow. Locally, the sale raised concerns, most notably around the broken promise it represents as well as the waste of public funding. While true, this series of events also reveal, we argue, the discursive power that 21st century AI has on collective imaginaries, and the conditions under which the making of an AI innovation hub, as a political project, is culturally and socially constructed. Building on Boltanski's sociology of justification and on critical analysis of governance, our presentation considers the controversy around the sale of Element AI as a liminal moment through which it becomes possible to better capture the meaningful life of AI in Montréal, Canada and glean lessons learned in other contexts.

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RN25 | Social Movements

RN25_T01_01 | Policy-making and social movements

Women's Movements and Government Responsiveness. Comparing the Policies to Combat Violence against Women in Spain and Italy

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In comparison with other EU countries, Spain and Italy have approved policies to fight and prevent violence against women (VAW) at a later stage. The reasons for this situation may be found in the movements' characteristics, action by women's policy agencies, and type of interaction established between movements and governments.

The aim of this research is to compare the different level of government responsiveness to VAW in Spain and Italy from 1996 to 2011. By focusing on the interplay between movements and governments, we present the results of two national case-studies conducted with the tools of process-tracing, comparative analysis between similar cases, and collection of semi-structured qualitative interviews.

Our case studies show that in Spain, institutional dialogue between movements, policy agencies and governments, as well as continuous activism by the movements, greatly influenced government responsiveness on VAW. In Italy, women's movements clashed with the government and did not seek mediation with policy makers; creation of women's policy agencies was key in starting policy making in this sector.

We conclude that, while women's movements may be considered key variables in terms of shaping or leveraging government responsiveness on VAW, the domestic socio-political context exercises a primary influence on the dynamics and characteristics of their role as well as on those of other players.

Rethinking the Structuration of Social Movements: Virtuous and Vicious Cycles of Social Mobilisation in Mature Welfare States

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This paper theorises how a structuration perspective on social movements can contribute to a better understanding of the relationship between welfare policy reforms and social movement mobilisation at the margins of the welfare state. Since the 1980-1990s, social movement theory has been divided between a focus on the structural conditions for social movement mobilisation and the construction of collective identity as drivers in social movements. The paper argues that by placing 'habitus' centre stage in social movement analysis researchers may overcome the dualism between resource mobilisation and collective identity that has characterised much of the social movement literature. A structuration perspective may sensitise researchers to focus on the interdependencies and interactions between external and internal structures, social practices and outcomes of social movements. Drawing on findings from two cross-national projects on disability policy in mature European welfare states, the paper demonstrates how the conceptual framework can be operationalised and applied in empirical research. The paper identifies an ideal-typical cycle of social recognition and social mobilisation and an idea-typical cycle of social misrecognition and individual coping and resistance strategies. A structuration perspective provides analytic tools to examine mechanisms that may explain the relationship between welfare policy reforms and social movement mobilisation among citizens who have experienced dependency on welfare institutions, policies and professionals, differences in social movement mobilisation between mature welfare states, and differences in scope for social mobilisation and collective voice among citizens who have been objects of help, assistance and control in the welfare state.

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The Animal Rights Movement in the political arena

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Social interest in the Animal Rights Movement (ARM) has increased in recent decades giving rise to its participation in the public space, what has involved significant legislative, educational and social changes. ARM activists have overcome the traditional ways to make their claims heard, diversifying their strategies, empowering and connecting activists, developing and promoting regulations and laws and, ultimately, putting their petitions in the political agenda. This paper explores (1) the currently political dimension of Animal Ethics through the documentary analysis of ARM political initiatives to study how the problematization of the treatment we give to animals (that activists make visible) is resulting in the incursion of Animal Ethics in public policies and (2) the political turn in Animal Ethics through the exploratory-reflexive method. It will be argued that there is a growing tendency in the ARM activists work toward the animal's protection institutionalization. It is further argued that this phenomenon impacts on the public and transforms the social practices regarding the way in which we treat animals. Consequently, the criteria of political participation should be contemplated to create new realities concerning to animal advocacy, and not only those related to moral. This would mean that the important thing to reach binding agreements is to promote realities that make them possible to do Ethics by other means. Perhaps this is how we finally reach many of the moral milestones, starting from a possibilism that could encourage an update of the animal welfare discussions in the political arena.

Stones vs Routines: Students and Politicians in Higher Education Tuition Policy

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Welfare state retrenchment in advanced industrialized countries seeks to expand market-like logics in public services, based on the assumption that public services benefit from non-state initiative and competition. This logic gained a stronghold in policymaking but its implementation nevertheless struggled to find acceptance. Public university tuition is one such case where policymakers aimed to increase investment in human capital through cost-sharing. While students in some countries accept them as a necessary evil, opposition arises in others. Students in Germany and Turkey took to the streets in support of tuition-free higher education. Despite differences in their political contexts and the differential mediating roles political culture plays, student mobilization in both countries reversed right-wing parties' policies. This article focuses on how opposition to tuition policies are covered by the news in both countries. Using a mixed-methods approach combining topic modeling with qualitative analysis, I show that student protests and tuition policy discussions are reported separately. In both countries, student protests involving confrontation were highlighted. However, when movements pressure political parties to "own" an issue in their platform, party endorsement subsequently amplifies issue salience even if movement organizations and parties are not covered together by the media. This indicates an indirect effect of movements' collective action on news coverage. Political party endorsements mediate the amount of coverage movement issues receive. This finding provides insights into how opposition to welfare state retrenchment might navigate difficulties in closed media cultures that heavily favor institutional actors.

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RN25_T01_02 | Effects of contentious politics

The Impact of Anti-Corruption Activism: the Role of Digital media over the Whistleblowing Process

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Social movement studies have focused on the influence of collective action over processes of policy-making and political change. Similarly, anti-corruption studies have investigated the role of civil society initiatives in obtaining anti-corruption policy results. These perspectives have been recently combined to investigate grassroots anti-corruption initiatives, through the concept of societal accountability. Despite the attention devoted to the political consequences of this form of activism, contributions in these fields have overlooked the impact that digital media have on activists' repertoires of action. To fill these gaps, this work draws on an interdisciplinary theoretical framework that bridges corruption and movement studies with media studies. The study investigates the mediating role that grassroots actors play over the implementation phase, fostered by the strategic use of digital media. The paper focuses on the whistleblowing process, framed as an anti-corruption practice that exposes institutional wrongdoing from below.

Building on the Italian case, this work draws on a qualitative research design which combines interview material and documents analysis. Nowadays, major whistleblowing initiatives are coordinated by civil society organizations, among which we have selected two case studies that use different media in their anti-corruption practices: 1) Whistleblowing PA, a digital whistleblowing platform for public administrations based on Global Leaks software and provided by Transparency International, 2) Linea Libera, a telephone service and a mailbox dedicated to whistleblowers, conceived by anti-mafia association LIBERA. The article suggests that the strategic use of digital whistleblowing platforms have indeed granted grassroots organizations a role of intermediaries in the accountability field.

The Political Economy of the Spanish Indignados: Political Opportunities, Social Conflicts, and Democratizing Impacts

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The 15-M mobilizations shook Spanish society and placed the demand for 'real democracy' at the center of political debate. In order to better understand the scope and impact of the Indignados' democratizing endeavors, this paper aims to address an issue that has not received much attention: the connection of this protest cycle with the political economy. To this end, both the opportunity structure generated by the economic crisis and the class and generational conflicts shaping the mobilizations are analyzed. The paper proposes that the symbolic and short-term success of 15-M in re-politicizing distributive conflicts contrasts with its medium-term inability to materially democratize the political economy. This relative failure can be explained by the confluence of several factors: on the one hand, 15-M's organizational weakness and its disconnection from a somewhat declining labor movement; on the other, the lack of responsiveness of Spain's political institutions to street politics and the powerful structural inertia of economic dynamics after decades of neoliberalism. The findings of this case study aim to contribute to scholarly debates on the impacts of social movements and their connection to political economy and social classes.

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How to Paint the Bigger Picture? Analyzing Interrelated Effects of the NoG20 Protests in Hamburg

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Lately, there has been growing interest in the effects of collective action. Even though it is undisputed that collective action can produce various effects, most research focuses on singular outcomes, thereby largely failing to account for other effects and their various interactions. This paper analyzes consequences of the NoG20 protests 2017 in Hamburg in three different arenas - parliament, court, and police - and asks how they interplay. The analysis is based on interviews carried out with activists, police, lawyers, journalists, and policy makers between 2020 and 2021. The findings suggest that one central parliamentary decision after the NoG20 protests was the introduction of police identification, a change in legislation that made police more accountable. Given that the protests were marked by heavy escalations of violence that were mainly attributed to the activists, the finding seems paradoxical. However, a closer examination of post-G20 developments in the other arenas reveals that this legislative change concurred with the institutionalization of new, more restrictive practices within police and courts. Newly established techniques of criminal investigation and stricter interpretations of criminal law show that the NoG20 protests affected the activists´ environment by no means in a single direction only. Adopting a relational perspective, the paper demonstrates how the observable processes within parliament, court, and police interacted with each other, producing a set of outcomes that can only be understood in their interplay. The paper aims to give a more holistic account of movement effects. Thereby, it aims to contribute not only to literature on the outcomes of social movements, but also tries to connect to literature on repression that can just as well be read as analyzing social movement outcomes.

"Fighting Against the Neoconservative TV-agenda? The Discursive Outcomes of the Feminist and Women's Grassroots Movements in the Popular Russian Talk-Shows

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Considering the large number of people who consume information from the Russian TV with its mostly neoconservative discourse around the issues of domestic violence and sexual abuse, it is important to analyze whether and, if so, how the discourse on domestic violence and, in addition, sexual harassment have been sustained and transformed over the past four years - since the start of the #Iamnotafraidtosayit movement in 2016 and further feminist and women's grassroots mobilizations in Russia. Thus, the main purpose of this paper is to focus on the discursive outcomes of the women's and feminist hashtag movements against domestic violence and sexual harassment in Russia. By examining the most popular Russian talk-shows and their discourse, it will allow scholars to see the level of "success" of these grassroots feminist and women's movements. The study relies on the discursive opportunity structure theory and the concept of "discursive eruption" that will help to explain the outcomes of the feminist and women's hashtag movements in Russia. The paper contributes to the literature on how to measure the specific outcomes of the online social movements in a non-democratic political setting. More specifically, it will extend our understanding of the discursive and/or outcomes of the social movements in a non-democratic political regime. While the majority of literature is focused on the political outcomes of the social movements, particularly in non-democratic regimes, this paper explores the importance of the discursive outcomes and their potential to influence the political outcomes of the movements in the long-term perspective.

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RN25_T02_01 | Online protest activism

Connected Crowds: Repertoires of Contention and Cognitive Frames for Action in the Digital Era

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Contentious collective action has been transformed by the extended use of internet and digital networks. Connected crowds are emerging collective actors that spread through the world since the Arab Spring in 2011 characterized by its digital communicative essence, their ability to cooperate without co-presence and their unexpected malleability for action. Through self organization within networks, connected crowds have a widespread and unexpected political impact. "Connective action" occurs when personal action frameworks or "easily personalized ideas" are linked together via digital networks.

Since 2015, a growing transnational wave of feminist crowds arose as consequence of the systematic dynamics of violence and expulsion but also thereby from doing, saying and organizing online, close to the amateur and not to the expert/professional/militant style. The network paradigm, characterized by the autonomy of its nodes, opens the code of the struggles, hacks and destabilizes the organizational culture of social movements and their programmatic tendencies. Thus, the network paradigm pluralizes, distributes, and overflows voices, and hereby feministizes collective action.

In this paper, an theoretical approach to connected crowds, the changes in repertoires and freming for social movements will be proposed.

Digital Activism Masked. The Fridays For Future Movement and the Global Day of Climate Action: Claims, Media Ecology and Polarisation Behaviour on Twitter

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This paper aims to analyse the polarisation behaviour in online social media on climate change. Polarisation in online communication is receiving increasing attention for the specific negative dynamics that it could raise (e.g. Garimella et al., 2018). Contentious issues such as climate change appear to be prone to polarisation, with partisan divides affecting polarised believes on climate change (e.g. Hamilton, 2011; Dunlap et al., 2016). Twitter has been proven a useful source to analyse the discourse on climate change (e.g. Veltri and Astanasova, 2017) and the dynamics of online polarisation on climate change (Tyagi et al., 2020).

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We collected real-time tweets using the Twitter's API with keywords "Climate Change", "#climateStrike", "#FridaysForFuture" before and after the Global Day of Climate Action that took place on September 25th, 2020. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic this event is a unique opportunity to study digital activism as marchers were considered not appropriate. The dataset was collected between September 24th and 28th 2020. We collected 111,844 unique tweets and retweets from 47,892 unique users.

The dataset allows as to: (1) portray global discourses on climate change and the Covid-19 pandemic (i.e. How Covid-19 relates to climate change activism?); (2) describe the media ecology related to climate change (i.e. How climate change activists refer and use different media?); (3) explore the polarisation behaviour of climate change activists (believers) and deniers of climate change (disbelievers) in the context of a digital mobilisation action day. We expect to find a multidimensional discourse accounting for the complex relationship between climate change and the Covid-19 pandemic; a limited number of media sources types, and high levels of interactional and affective polarisation among disbelievers.

Communication and Organisation in Climate Action: The Cases of Italy and Belgium

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The explosion of youth climate protest in 2018 has sparked a renewed interest on the issue of climate-centred collective action. Research has shown the emergence of a new generation of climate activists and the possible development of a broader, grassroots movement. On the one hand, offline, the new climate movement represents an innovation in the field of environmental politics, with the massive participation of young people, not involved in traditional environmental organisations or in social movements milieus.On the other hand, online, it is undeniable that the mediatisation of Greta Thunberg's figure and the widespread use of social media have favoured a form of participation that escapes the traditional channels of activists' recruitment, establishing a direct identification between individual students, or peer groups, and the issue of the climate crisis, with Greta as its most recognisable icon. How do different components of the movement engage with social media, and how does this relate to their repertoire of action? What is the role of social media influencers in the movement? How do media practices shape the boundaries of the movement itself?

This paper aims at addressing these two different components and its interactions, through the lenses of social movement studies and social media analysis, in Italy and Belgium. Rather than considering organisation and communication as separate dimensions of climate action, we aim at understanding how the two interpenetrate and influence each other. This is done via a mixed method approach, relying on data collected via semi-structured interviews with organizers and a qualitative reading of social media posts.

Unpacking the Echo Chamber: How PEGIDA and Generation Identity Use Links for Ideological and Mobilizational Purposes

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The rise of social media has led to polarized publics and the formation of online counter publics: spaces in which participants' views are enforced and radicalized, often referred to as echo chambers. Research has shown that the process of radicalization and polarization occurs through various both affirmative and contesting processes. Particularly far-right online forums have gained notoriety for providing such spaces.

By using social network analysis on Facebook data obtained from PEGIDA and Generation Identity Facebook groups, this paper investigates how these organizations are connected with each other, as well as to other sites and sources. Both PEGIDA Germany and the French Génération Identitaire's organizational and ideological blueprint spread to numerous European countries in the mid-2010s, making it highly relevant to employ these groups and their offshoots as case studies, in order to unravel national differences and similarities in the dissemination of content expressing hostility towards Islam, immigration, and the establishment. Combining natural language processing and qualitative content analysis, we then investigate how content in these groups is framed and how different types of links are used, discussed and negotiated in affirmative and contesting ways. In this way, the paper attempts to provide further insights into how echo chamber dynamics may lead to radicalization, and how such processes are furthered through transnational networking and the sharing of links and information.

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RN25_T02_02 | Social movements and authoritarian regimes

Social Movement Agency In Subnational Authoritarian Enclave Democratization: The APPO In Oaxaca

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A growing body of literature in comparative politics focuses on pockets of authoritarianism that persist within democratic nations. Most scholars seek the locus for democratizing such enclaves with political elites. Despite fascinating insights, we still lack knowledge on the role of social movements in subnational authoritarian enclave democratization processes. I combine subnational democratization literature with social movement theory to fill this 'bottom-up gap'. I do so by employing causal process tracing, relying on archival research and original interviews. I take an interactionist stance and gathered data on political opportunity structure and strategic choice. The case study is on the 2006 civil society uprising in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico. The APPO movement made contentious claims for the ouster of their authoritarian governor, causing him to flee the province. After six months, federal police violently repressed the movement and the authoritarian governor returned to his seat. Yet, in 2010, Oaxaceños elected the first governor not belonging to the authoritarian party in more than 60 years. I trace the causal mechanism from the social movement actors to this democratizing event. Preliminary results indicate that an overt claim-making mechanism provided the antecedent cause for party-led subnational democratization. This study implies that civil society in subnational authoritarian enclaves have agency and should therefore be taken into account. I furthermore argue that organized claim making in subnational authoritarian regimes is inherently different from other regime types and therefore call for further research.

Generational Divides in Tactical Tastes: The Case of Hong Kong's Pro-Democracy Movement

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Structuralist approaches in social movement studies understand changes in movement repertories as an outcome of shifting configurations of political opportunities and threats. Cultural models, however, claim that structural factors are often filtered by activists' cognitive and moral visions. Although the cultural models promised to offer a more dynamic understanding to contentious politics, more work is still needed to discern how culture shapes tactical choice. This paper aims to address this gap by investigating the generational divides in tactical tastes in Hong Kong's pro-democracy. Over the past three decades, pro-democracy politicians and activists in Hong Kong have been employing primarily non-violent tactics such as mass demonstration and electoral politics to advance their claims. However, this dominant tactical repertoire has come under strong criticism from the newer and more radical cohorts of the movement in recent years. Based on the qualitative data collected from over 40 in-depth interviews, this paper argues that the emergence of radical tactics in the case of Hong Kong is not just a structurally determined response to opportunities and threats, but also the results of the generational shift in tastes for tactical repertories after a series of movement successes and failures over time. Overall, the analysis of shifting movement tactics in the case of Hong Kong underscores the inevitable cultural underpinnings of social movement and contentious politics.

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Universities vs Rectorate: Student Protests in the Age of Pandemic in Turkey

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As populism escalates and numbers of authoritarian right-wing regimes and antidemocratic practices rise, politics is becoming more restricted and oppression within daily life is increasing. In addition to this, the COVID-19 pandemic and the strengthening domination over the individual's body have had a transformative effect over tools of social pressure and legitimization of policies. Meanwhile, social fights taken to the streets have allowed for awareness of racist policies, but the global health crisis has been used to reorganize oppressive and racist discourse, and legitimize antidemocratic decision-making. Parallel to the world, the state of the pandemic in Turkey has set the stage for the increase and variation in tools of oppression over the individual's daily life. Anti-authoritarian movements intrinsic to university culture throughout Turkish history have been one of the main actors of Turkish politics, and important determiners of the structure, content, means and development of social movements.

The present study is a comparative historical analysis of how the effect of increasing authoritarian practices on individuality and collectivism have influenced social movements. This analysis is conducted on the student protests against the rector appointments at METU and Boğaziçi University, the two largest student protests of the last ten years in Turkey, occurring before and during the pandemic respectively. They are addressed in the light of information gathered from the students' personal and organized social media posts, mass media and participant observation.

This study claims that what underlies different political, discursive and legal contexts is the dynamics of the allegedly temporal use of authoritarian power during the pandemic. Drawing students' different actions, the future of social movements and alternative ways of popularisation are brought up for discussion.

The Dominance of Islamist Movements in Revolutionary Situations: A Comparative Analysis of Iran and Egypt

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Drawing on insights from the recent scholarly efforts to bring Islamic activism into the realm of contentious politics and social movement studies, this paper examines the conditions that affect the dominance of Islamist movements in revolutionary situations. The present research does so through a comparative analysis of the Iranian 1978-79 and Egyptian 2011-2013 revolutions, which includes a positive (dominance) and a negative (failure) case for the Islamist movements. In the Egyptian case, after decades of socio-political activities, the Islamist Muslim Brotherhood had succeeded in establishing "the largest Islamic movement of the twentieth century"; however, in spite of political achievements such as winning the 2012 Presidential Election, they lost political power and were outlawed at the end of the 2011-2013 Revolution. In contrast, in the case of Iran, the Islamist movement of the Combatant Clerics succeeded in achieving dominance in the 1978-79 Revolution and seizing power in the post-revolutionary political system. According to the findings of this study, the dominance of the Islamist movements in revolutionary situations is mostly a function of five factors: Structural position of the armed forces in politics (highly dependent to vs. semi-independent from the head of the state) and in the economy (non-active vs. highly active); the extent of historical conflict between the clergy and non-clergy politico-Islamic activists; the extent of political influence of the conservative Islam; the extent of the Islamist vs. secular polarization during the revolutionary situation; and the non-Islamists' perception of the Islamists (as opportunity vs. as threat) during the revolutionary situation.

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RN25_T03_01 | Survey research of protest

Counter-hegemony, mobilization potential and protest participation: the comparative study of Central Eastern and Western Europe

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In this paper, I analyze how differences in mobilization potential contribute to the explanation of the regional gap in protest participation between Central Eastern and Western Europe. Applying the apparatus of cultural hegemony theory (Gramsci 1971), I expect such factors as the level of unionization and the availability of left discourses in the public reality to enhance the counter-hegemony and, therefore, increase the mobilization potential of protest participation on the country level. Based on that, the lack of mobilization structures in post-socialist states contributes to the lower levels of protest participation comparing to Western Europe. In addition, the mobilization impact of available alternative discourses is stronger in Western Europe compared to CEE region due to the cultural dependency of Eastern European civil society on the ideas developed in the Western context. Transferring of those ideas could result in the situation when social movements formulate claims that do not directly correspond to the local contexts and, therefore, cannot induce mass mobilization (Gagyi 2015). I test these predictions based on ESS (2010-2018) data and macro-level indicators of the level of unionization and the share of left attitudes. The results of the analysis show that contextual factors such as the share of left attitudes contribute substantially to the explanation of the regional gap in protest participation. Considering the broader implications for protest participation theory, such results also suggest that bringing the peripheral perspective into protest participation analysis has a substantial contribution to the understanding of individual protest participation.

Determinants of culturally conservative activism in Eastern Europe

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Activism of populist and radical right in some of the Eastern European countries has been attributed to political mobilization by political elites and activists. Those actors compete on issues like protection of national values, anti-Europeanism, or anti-LGBT positions. In some countries, they built or politicized existing grassroots social groups that are used to recruit people to get politically involved around culturally conservative issues. This study uses original nationally representative survey data from Poland and the Czech Republic to examine mobilization around culturally right-wing issues at the individual level. Specifically, we expect that 1) Poland – a country with high grassroots mobilizing activity of political actors around culturally conservative issues – will have a relatively higher mobilization of cultural right-wingers than Czechia – a country where grassroots mobilization around culturally conservative has been lower and that 2) right-wing mobilization in Poland will be related to a higher recruitment activity of grass-roots social groups. We contrast the grass-roots mobilization explanation with an alternative demand-side argument that attributes mobilization around culturally right-wing issues to a larger mobilizing potential (i.e., support of these issues in the local population). The results show that despite having a slightly larger mobilizing potential, Czech cultural conservatives are less likely to be politically active relative to the rest of the population than Polish cultural conservatives and that the gap in their participation originates in membership in cultural, social and sports organizations. While membership in these groups increases political activism of conservatives in Poland, it does not mobilize conservatives in Czechia.

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Ten Years After. The Impact of the 15M movement on the Indignados political engagement.

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Academic works distinguish between the electoral, institutional and personal effects of social movements (della Porta and Diani, 2011), most of them rather in the short term. As a result, the biographical and personal effects of activism on the attitudes and behavior of the activists themselves have received less attention. The reason for this inattention lies fundamentally in methodological limitations (Helader 2016; Giugni and Grasso 2016), and, more particularly, in the difficulty to identify a control group of non-participants to draw generalizable conclusions about protest events' impact.

Previous studies suggest that having participated in demonstrations has a reinforcing effect on activists as compared to non-activists (Giugni & Grasso 2016; Vestergren et al. 2016). We test this theoretical expectation for a particularly relevant case: the Spanish Indignados movement (AKA 15M). Indeed, the tenth anniversary of the 15M represents a very opportune time frame to assess its long-term effects. Using a unique panel survey covering eleven years (from 2010 on), we assess the effects that taking part in the May 2011 massive demonstrations had in the political engagement attitudes of the Indignados, both in the short and in the long term. For this purpose, we rely on a series of quasi-experimental techniques, namely difference-in-difference analyses and propensity score matching. Our results suggest that participating in the 15M had indeed positive effects in most attitudes related to political engagement in the short term, although most of these effects fade in the long run.

Returning to Demonstrations: A Multilevel Analysis of Abeyant Protestors Across 84 Demonstrations In Eight European Countries

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While acknowledging that protest participants are not a homogeneous group, scholars in social movement studies tend to focus on new protestors who have never engaged in demonstrations before, or established protestors who engage in protest activities consistently. This study focuses on a third underexplored category – abeyant protestors – who are active in protests in the past and return to demonstrations after a temporary leave. Through a three-level multilevel analysis of 12,356 protestors in 84 demonstrations in eight European countries, this study compares abeyant protestors to new and established protestors. The results reveal that: 1) Abeyant protestors are a distinct group from established protestors, which suggests the problems grouping them together as "experienced" protestors; 2) Abeyant protestors are not mid-way on a continuum between new and established protestors for being unique in their sociodemographic characteristics, social networks affiliation, grievances, perceived efficacy and contentious politics participation; and 3) Abeyant protestors' unique pattern of participation is the result of individual motivations, protest features and macro social contexts. Seeing abeyant protestors as an independent category of protestors not only highlights the importance of examining the different motivational dynamics of social movement participation, but also brings insights into strategies to recruit different mobilization potentials, as well as cross-national differences in social movement composition.

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RN25_T03_02 |
Organizing structures of contentious politics

Diffusion Processes Within and Across Movements: the Spread of Protest in Networks Prior to Indignados', s Movement in Madrid and Its Influence on This Movement

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The 15M Movement crystallizes a change of social movement's model in Spain. This change is not sufficiently studied. With this paper, I research this gap and present part of my doctoral thesis that I am developing as a PhD. student. I focus on the main alternative networks that capitalize the protest in Madrid during this period (2001-2011) up to 15M.

I argue that the studies on social movements in Spain have not analysed in depth the importance of the networks of social movements prior to the 15M Movement to explain its broad overflow as a political phenomenon (with exceptions such as the researches of Romanos, Flesher or Díez).

A central idea that I propose is that, among these networks, the previous movements have a certain continuity of activists, resources and identity that imply processes of diffusion of an activist culture among these social movements. In these processes of diffusion of activist culture, some characteristics such as deliberation, assemblyism, autonomy and civil disobedience are key. These elements influence the form that the 15M Movement takes as a disobedient movement that occupies the public space debating central political issues.

Organizing Protest Outside Organizations: The Defense Of The Voting Stations During The 2017 Independence Referendum In Catalonia

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On October 1, 2017, more than two million Catalans cast their vote in a referendum on independence from Spain. Activists occupied voting stations throughout the region, using nonviolent resistance to prevent Spanish police from entering the voting stations and confiscate the ballot boxes. These actions have come to be known as the 'defense of the voting stations'. The defense of the voting stations represents a curious case of collective action, because it was organized almost exclusively outside of the boundaries of the established social movement organizations. Within a week, activists made the necessary preparations to occupy the voting stations and resist the police intervention. How was it possible to organize these actions within such a short time and without the involvement of the major social movement organizations?

In this paper, I analyze the preparatory process of the defense of the voting stations by drawing on 30 semi-structured interviews with key organizers. The analysis shows that organizational structures were hindering rather than enabling collective action as it became more disruptive. Instead, organizers employed communication and decision-making practices to prepare contention at the local level. They combined open neighborhood assemblies with diffusion through messenger applications, thereby establishing communication channels outside of those of the existing organizations. The leadership and experience of local organizers in these settings were instrumental in the organizing process. These findings underpin the role of practices in protest organizing, as well as the need to acknowledge the organizational dimension of secessionist movements to understand their action repertoire and strategy.

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How Organization of Social Movements Matters. A Study of Citizen Mobilizations during the Lockdown in the City of Wuhan in China

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In this paper, we study the role of the organizing process in the development and disappearance of a social movement. We wish to reintroduce organizational theories in the study of social movements and to combine resource mobilization models and collective identity models. To do so, we conducted a qualitative field survey, through interviews and the study of archives, on citizen mobilizations reacting to the shortages of medical materials and protective equipment during the lockdown in the city of Wuhan in China.

Our study shows that these Chinese citizen mobilizations comprise three phases:

-a birth phase that is motivated by a common target and collective identity. This phase relies on semi-institutional networks of inter-knowledge (networks of alumni from prestigious universities / high schools, family groups etc.).

-a second phase of restructuring and formalization, corresponding to a period of merging and recomposition of the groups. The new citizen groups after the merger adopt the "professional bureaucratic" organizational method of modern companies by developing a division of work and a high degree of horizontal specialization. This organizational rationality ensures the efficiency of resource mobilization and guarantees the success of the movements.

-a third phase of disappearance of the groups, marked by the intervention of professional companies supported by the Chinese State, such as Alibaba, to meet the need for medical materials and protective equipment. The common goal is gradually lost with the arrival of these specialized organizations.

This study shows that the organizational aspect of social movements plays a decisive role both in the level of trust in the movement by the participants (motivation), and in the effectiveness of resource mobilization.

Shifting Alliances Among Minority Nationalists: How Elites Choose to Participate in Secessionist Insurgency

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The factionalism within early nationalist movements is often hard to identify. Due to the lack of data and attention, the significance of the emergence and organization of the early secessionist movements in the early 20th century is left largely unclear to date. Our original data which compiles the interaction of 816 individuals consisting of local and nationalist elites as well as high-level administratives allows us to analyze the groupings and networks among early nationalists. To this aim, we compare the elites from three distinct minority groups around 1908, the Macedo/Bulgarian, the Albanian, and the Kurdish nationalists, and examine the variables that lead to the prevalence of the secessionist faction among these movements. Deploying network analysis to understand the elite decisions, we find that the organizational experiences, the ideology of the central government and the anticipation of foreign support shape the shifting to the secessionist faction among nationalist movements. Despite being in the camp of the federalist or autonomist factions, individual elites join the secessionist insurgencies over the course of events. With this study, we aim to contribute to the discussions on the within-group mechanisms of social movements and organizations as well as shedding light upon dynamics of interaction among different groups.

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RN25_T04_01 | Analyses of protest events

Picking the Fight: How Social Movements Select their Targets

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Contentious collective actions can have a variety of targets. Some may be directed at public incumbents, others may seek to influence private actors and yet others may aim at other challenging actors in a movement-countermovement dyadic relation. While extensive research has focused on these different targets separately, some scholars have highlighted that less attention has been paid to the strategic decision of selecting the targets of a contentious collective action (Armstrong & Bernstein, 2008; Earl & Kimport, 2008; Snow, 2004; Van Dyke et al., 2004). Yet, we know that most fields where social movements operate have incumbents of different sorts (Fligstein & McAdam, 2012). This paper aims at exploring which characteristics of contentious collective events increase the likelihood that these actions target private or public actors. Through the analysis of thousands of contentious collective events that took place in 7 EU countries between 2015 and 2020, extracted from the Global Database of Events, Language and Tone (GDELT), we explore how event characteristics such as who the organizers are, its location, the number of participants, and the level of violence of the action are correlated with the type of actor targeted by the activity. This study contributes to strategic-actor approaches to social movements by advancing our knowledge about the targeting tactics of contentious collective actors and their relation to the characteristics of their actions.

Protests and collective bargaining in Sweden

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As in the rest of Western Europe, the number of strikes has declined in Sweden since the 1980s, making industrial relations appear as peaceful. However, trade unions' contentious actions often take other forms than strikes or participation in the 1st of May manifestations. Although seldom examined, unions' protests are important to map and analyze since these actions constitute an important part in engaging members in unions' work, strengthening the construction of a common identity, and potentially increasing the public support for the labor movement and its power in collective bargaining processes. Protests mobilized by trade unions are often covered by news media and this contributes to increasing relevance of the unions even among the non-members.

In this manuscript, we use the contentious politics framework known from social movement research and examine the cycles of protests mobilized by the Swedish trade unions during the last thirty years. The analysis is based on data from the Swedish Protest Database, combined with data about collective bargaining and notices of industrial action. We particularly intend to answer questions about the typical targets of the unions (state or business), the typical protest repertoires and the most frequent claims and cooperating actors of protesting unions. By focusing on the timing of the protests, we will show the relationship between unions' protest cycles, the timing of collective bargaining, as well as ordinary political processes such as elections. The results of the paper make a contribution to current research on industrial conflict by moving beyond traditional work stoppages and demonstrating that also in the Nordic context trade unions have been rather active on the streets.

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The Evolution of Contention in Spain (2000-2020): An Analysis of Protest Cycles

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The aim of this paper is to analyse the evolution of contentious politics at the beginning of the 21st century in Spain through the protest event analysis (PEA) methodology. In order to achieve this objective, a new and large database (n>4000) coding two Spanish newspapers between 2000 and 2020 will be used. Therefore, empirical analysis is provided through this methodological approach, which allows us to identify the main changes and continuities in the protest cycles and thus to observe more precisely the variations and the influence of political and economic crises in social movements. By doing so, this paper will contribute to a better understanding of the spatial and temporal dynamics of collective action in the country. We also provide recent data on the most recent mobilizations, which include, for example, feminist movements, extreme right-wing movements and pro-independence movements. This allows us to compose a long-term sociological picture of protest at the historical level at the beginning of the 21st century in one of the countries that has suffered most from the Great Recession. The interest lies not only in describing this evolution but also in addressing the role of classic social movement organizations and other political actors, identifying the main protest issues, understanding the response of the authorities, etc. The case of Spain is paradigmatic of the recent waves of mobilization in southern Europe and provides an interesting model with which to compare other countries, both similar and different.

Against Dictatorship, Against Backsliding? Examining the effect of protests and boycotts on Serbian parliamentary elections

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The power of the Serbian Progressive Party (SNS) has been steadily growing ever since 2012. The party has successfully taken control over all levels of government in Serbia, and the country has suffered from gradual democratic backsliding as a result. In this article, we focus on two protest movements in Serbia triggered by the political situation. Crucially, a number of opposition parties involved in the more recent movement boycotted the 2020 parliamentary election. This article focuses on characteristics of the citizen-led response in local communities across Serbia and estimates its electoral impact. The case of Serbia not only elucidates modes of citizen response and their impact in post-socialist Europe, but also provides comparative insights for the potential for citizen-led resistance to arrest an 'illiberal turn' in other countries. The objectives of the article are two-fold. First, the article will use an original data set of Serbian protest events between 2017 and 2020 to ascertain how the two protest waves were conducted, particularly the framings and repertoires, and thus, how citizens respond to democratic backsliding. Using data on municipal-level turnout and SNS vote share in the 2020 parliamentary election, we examine the average electoral impact of protest and, related to that, evaluate the success of opposition parties in mobilizing the voters for the electoral boycott. Put together, the article investigates whether SNS-led democratic backsliding is resilient to sustained citizen-led mobilisation, or whether this bottom-up resistance challenges the notion that 'stabilocracies' such as Serbia are immune to fundamental political change.

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RN25_T04_02 | Emotions in protest

Emotions of protest: Emotional dynamics during the Black Lives Matter protest wave

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The death of George Floyd in May 2020 triggered the global diffusion of Black Lives Matter (BLM) protests, manifesting as a highly visible protest wave. In this wave, like in other social movement mobilizations, emotions played an important role. Our study explores emotional dynamics during the global BLM protest wave by looking at the motivations and experiences of young black people who took part in the protests in Norway during the summer of 2020.

The BLM protest wave erupted during the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, and the Norwegian authorities strongly discouraged any protest. Widespread BLM protests still took place. This paper seeks to answer this research question: What role did emotions play in relation to individual mobilization, protest participation and the negotiation of racism among the young people who engaged with BLM in Norway?

To answer the question, we conducted 40 in-depth interviews with young (between 16 and 30 years), mainly black, people who took part in the large demonstrations in Norway and who identified with the wider BLM movement that had its peak during the summer of 2020. We analyze three interrelated aspects of emotions and their dynamics in the BLM protest wave. First, the role of emotions in mobilizing people to identify with BLM and take part in its protests. Second, the emotional influence of taking part in, and being part of, these collective protest events. Third, the emotional influence of participation on the individual's mood towards (and negotiation of) racism and anti-racism.

'Love Is Over, This Is Going To Be Turkey!': Cathartic Resonance Between The June 2013 Protests In Turkey And Brazil

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Studies on the diffusion of protests and social movements stress the importance of geographical, historical, organizational or cultural proximity as facilitating factors for the spread of ideas, frames, identities and repertoires of collective action. Yet in the last two decades, the explosion of various protests across the globe and their mobilizing impact on each other challenged this established view. The interactions between the June 2013 protests in Turkey and Brazil were no exceptions: despite the absence of proximity factors, protests in Turkey were referred to as an inspirational benchmark by a considerable number of Brazilian protesters. Designed as a case study investigating the least-likely case of these protest interactions, this study explores why and how protests inspire other protests in distant and diverse places. To address these questions, I employed Grounded Theory by analyzing twenty-four in-depth interviews with protesters who participated in the June 2013 Protests in Brazil. Drawing on the constant comparison method, I introduced the mechanism of 'cathartic resonance' as an explanatory framework for the cross-national spread of protests even in the absence of proximity factors. Cathartic resonance refers to the stimulation of collective agency due to moral shocks that are triggered by the tragedy of a sympathetically identified foreign protester group. In its findings, this study reveals the role of cognitive and emotional processes in the spread of protests by applying an innovative methodology. It also aims to further refine the linear and causal theorization of protest diffusion from a more agentic, processual and cultural perspective.

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The Power of Stories: A Psychosocial Understanding of Protest Participation and Demobilisation

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Since 2008, waves of protest and/or social movements emerged all around the globe, such as the Indignados, the Occupy, and the Greek Aganaktismenoi. The mainstream media and some scholars characterised them as having strong emotional character, being apolitical and dispersed while lacking a specific political agenda. Besides an impressive amount of literature analysing the emergence and escalation of these protests, I argue that there is a lack of relevant empirical research in which the voices of the protesters have not adequately heard. A number of scholars, mostly following rationalist approaches, argue that these protests are unable to influence parliamentary politics and achieve solid social change. Following their analysis, emotions are perceived as means to mobilise people and emotions are dangerous for deliberative democracy. However, these mobilisations lasted in time; were passionate and popular; and attracted numerous and heterogenous multitude(s). These protests challenged the perception of emotions as merely instrumental and the role of emotions/affect(s), while they challenged theory on the question of demobilization.

This paper presents a critical reflection on the theoretical implications of the above two issues by providing empirical evidence derived from my empirical research with 35 participants of the Syntagma Square occupation (2011). The questions which drive the paper are: what are the impediments to continued political engagement and how can we trace them through participants' stories? The paper will argue that research of collective and individual action needs to go beyond the division between emotion and reason, and also re-consider the perception of emotions as negative or instrumental; will provide empirical evidence on the transformative and mobilising power of emotions/affect; and answer the question of political demobilisation.

The "S" Factor. Feminist Movements and the Production of Safer Spaces in Urban Context

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Despite the phases of more or less visibility and mobilization, feminist movements tend to produce structures of maintenance even in time of abeyance, according to Taylor's definition (1989). Feminist spaces are typical example of such structures (Spain 2016). Beyond protests and other type of repertoire of action, the opening and management of political space allows for testing prefigurative politics and everyday practice of social change. According to gender studies assumption about gender based violence as a structural organizing factor of contemporary society, feminist spaces develop counter-community of emotions, politics and relationships. How and why are these spaces safer? Why activists produce and preserve these spaces? Why the notion of safety politically matter?

In order to disentangle this puzzle, I will make reference to my PhD research project on the comparative analysis of feminist spaces between Rome and Madrid. Using participatory action research as a comprehensive approach I pursued three years of participant observation, interviews and focus group in three different type of spaces: quite institutionalized women's spaces; self-managed feminist services; radical transfeminist and queer squats. Retrieving from a constructivist grounded theory method of analysis, I focus on safer spaces as a working concept guiding different levels of understanding: actors; spaces; repertoire of action; in/out relations. Although these factors simultaneously occur, I am here disentangling them in order to shade light on all the facets of the emotional, political and relational density of safety. Safety, in contrast to neoliberal understanding of the concept, is not a stable configuration but an ongoing and relational process. While engaging with safer dimension of activism, feminist spaces are oriented to directly challenge and to re-shape democracy from below.

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RN25_T05 | Electoral and protest politics

Party in the Movement: The Role of Political Parties In the Portuguese Anti-Austerity Arena

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Even if political parties have been overlooked in social movements studies, in the last decade a new research has been repositioning it as an important player in protest arenas. In this paper, I analyze the role of left-wing political parties in the anti-austerity cycle of protest in Portugal between 2008 and 2015. As in other cases, a plurality of players contested austerity such as not only movements, but also trade unions and political parties. Relying on a protest event analysis, interviews, and observation of multiple protest events and party congresses, I find that political parties were an essential part of the anti-austerity protest arena. Parties did not only react and support social movement actions, as they molded the nature of mobilizations throughout the different phases of the cycle. The protest arena can be divided within different spheres of influence of political parties, shaping claims, frames and repertoires even if strategically alliances emerged in the most contentious phase of the cycle. In many ways being the movement in the backstage, parties' participation in anti-austerity mobilizations helped maintaining their own hegemony, resulting, rather than in the creation of new successful political parties, in a shift in alliances that kept their position within the party system undisputed. This case-study shows political parties are a constitutive part of protest arenas and a wider integration of this player in social movement studies is needed.

From Refusing Office to Seeking It: When Former Community Organizers Politicize Their Individual And Collective Identities

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The election of Barack Obama to the White House in 2008 was not just the election of the "first Black president": it was also the first time a former community organizer held the office. Until then, most people did not know what that the category "community organizer" and the job it referred to even existed; with Obama's election, the widely publicized category was woven into the very fabric of a mythified individual political career. But this phenomenon is bigger than Obama. Indeed, community organizing now constitutes one of the recruitment channels for US elected officials. This connection between a very rationalized—though understudied—form of contention and electoral politics, however, has fallen under the academic radar. What's more, this phenomenon is highly paradoxical. Not only has community organizing as a specific area of practice been built against the political field as a form of nonpartisan "citizen power," but, as experts in fashioning people's mobilization and representation, community organizers actually refuse to accomplish public political tasks, which are executed by the lay "leaders" they identify, train, and "develop." Contrary to what classical works by R. Michels, M. Weber or P. Bourdieu suggest, here the professionals are not the spokespeople. In order to address this paradox, the paper draws from research in the sociology of professions, political sociology and social movement studies. It builds on fieldwork conducted in Chicago between 2015 and 2018 during a PhD program in sociology. The data was constructed through ethnographic interviews, participant observation, and archival work.

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Mapping Pathways of New Left Movement Party Formation in Postsocialist Europe: Comparison of Slovenia and Serbia

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Over the last few years, the literature on left-wing movement parties has made many new insights about movement parties' organizational structure, action repertoire, and framing. However, research on processes of activists' shifting between non-electoral strategy, based on social movements and NGOs, and electoral strategy, based on political parties, remains relatively scarce. To further our understanding of these processes, this paper compares recent cases of new left movement party formation in Slovenia (The Left) and Serbia (Don't Let Belgrade D(r)own). Based on detailed case studies, including the analysis of thirty interviews with activists, as well as media material and organizational documents, the paper outlines two distinct pathways of new left movement party formation in post-socialist Southeast Europe. In the Slovenian case, characterized by a high level of institutional openness and adequate discursive opportunities, the electoral new left was predominantly articulated as democratic socialist, with a focus on national-level electoral competition. In the Serbian case, characterized by the institutional framework closed for new challengers, as well as widespread discreditation of left-wing politics, the electoral new left predominantly took the pathway of green-left municipalism, with a primary focus on local-level electoral competition. The observed variation in these two pathways is used to discuss how differences across post-socialist contexts influence left-wing movements' decision for electoral turn and the specific pathways of movement party formation.

RN25_T06_01 | Mobilization of far right

The Italian Extreme-right Network: Fragmentation, Issues and Frames.

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Previous studies have already highlight that in Italy extreme right wing is a political area particularly fragmented, in which does not exist a common identity among the political actors belonging to it. However, it is not very clear why such fragmentation occurs. The absence of social movement networks should not lead to think to the lack of any kind of consistent network. In fact, social movement studies have identified several modes of coordination of collective action, in addiction of social movement one.

In this contribution I consider Italian extreme-right network as an organizational mode of coordination, where nodes identities are well defined and distinct, and the density of the relation is very low. To explain such fragmentation, I analyse the issues faced by some Italian extreme-right actors in their political activity, focusing on how such issues are framed. I focus on three relevant extreme-right organizations (CasaPound Italia, Forza Nuova and LealtàAzione) for a ten-year time span (from 2010 to 2019), comparing how each organization framed some relevant issues. This is a mixed methods analysis, combining quantitative and qualitative data and methods, namely PEA, SNA and the analysis of documents produced by political actors.

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How Transnational or Transnational How? Far-Right Politics in Europe (2017 - 2021)

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Far-right politics today is often liberally branded as a transnational, or even a global, phenomenon. Defined broadly, the term covers all nativist mobilizations, such as social movements and political parties, including the extreme and radical right variants. However, most of the time, far-right actors' transnational branding could be unfounded or inflated. This paper investigates the transnationalization of the far right in Europe by questioning how much they have actually become transnational. Following an inductive approach, my analysis builds on the far-right Identitarian Movement. Although it is rare for the far-right to engage in street politics, since 2012, the Identitarians have established a dozen national chapters in Europe and beyond while frequently taking part in protest actions. Nevertheless, I argue that the degree of their transnationalization is not only a direct result of their organizational structure or claims. Their media resonance and interactions with other actors are also imperative. Therefore, I initially map the field by using articles from (inter)national newspapers (Süddeutsche Zeitung, Die Presse, The Guardian, The New York Times) that mention the Identitarians. I code challenger and supporter actors, first vis-a-vis the Identitarian Movement, then I expand to accommodate more (far-right) actors, including governments, political parties, and civil society. Following, I assess the media resonance around the Identitarian Movement and their claims, as well as other far-right actors in the field. Consequently, the paper aims at providing a new operationalization for assessing the rate of and the mechanisms involved in the transnationalization of the far right (movements).

Interactions Between Right-Wing Extremist Social Movements And Political Parties. The German Case Study Of Afd And PEGIDA

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Over the past few years, Germany has experienced a significant growth of support for right-wing extremist movements and parties. The anti-Islamic PEGIDA (Patriotische Europär gegen die Islamisierung des Abendlandes) and the Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) have hegemonized the recent spring of right-wing extremism. However, the renewed academic interest in this phenomenon has primarily focused on the electoral arena, while little attention has been paid to the social movement and, above all, to the movement-party interaction. Interactions between political organizations are a complex phenomenon, the outcome of which is oriented by multiple factors. In this paper I intend to privilege the relational variable, namely the behavior of Afd and PEGIDA as allies and opponents. In light of the hypothesis that interactions dialectically influence political and organizational choices of political actors, this paper aims to examine the centripetal process that steered the initial hostile relationship between the AfD and PEGIDA toward the current collaboration

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From Street to Parliament: Right-wing Party-Movement Relationship in Germany

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Research on right-wing party-movement relationship has long focused on mapping the influence of rightist movements on parties in terms of supply of activists, ideological resources, social base and networks. However, the impact of right-wing parties on movements has been largely neglected. My paper seeks to fill in this gap using insights from party organisation of 'Alternative für Deutschland' (AfD)- a right-wing party in Germany. Based on original extensive ethnographic fieldwork among party members in the eastern German state of Saxony, I present a textured and process-oriented narrative on the structural and normative influence of institutionalised politics on the interconnections between rightist party and protest movements. The paper argues that although unmistakable ideological affinities and personal overlap between right-wing electoral politics and protest politics (street movements) exist, the norms of conventional politics make their relationship less straight forward and often problematic. Right wing political activists cannot and do not remain immune to parliamentary forms of collective claim-making and see themselves compelled to soften their radical, protest-oriented stance to become more effective and successful in electoral arena. This process, however, is far from smooth and marks a slow, tedious and piecemeal cross-over from movement strategies to parliamentary mode of operation.

RN25_T06_02 | Discourse, framing and memory

The Political Economy of Activists

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Through the notion of "political economy", I want to question the relations of different groups of activists towards the legitimate principles that should guide the economic order. More than considering the economic thoughts of activists, I refer to "political economy" as considered by Foucault in his lecture on neoliberalism (2004), that is to say, the ways such activists deem the necessary and desirable political order and forms of public intervention.

Exploring the vision of political economy defended by social actors allows us to focus on the frames of collective action. First, I will come back to a typology built from the observation of different activist groups from different countries. The entry by "political economy" of the protesters makes it possible in particular to invalidate the false distinction of sociologists between traditional materialist social movements and new post-materialist social movements.

Furthermore, the second part of the proposal aims to analyze the "political economy" of particular activists : the "citizen debt audit" groups (in France, Spain and Belgium). Constituting the empirical material of my thesis in political science, these groups refer to activist actions that have emerged in several European countries since 2010's. They condemn the way in which the debt is used, not exclusively to improve the social conditions of the population (social investments, in public infrastructure, social redistribution of the wealth produced), but to justify what they call "transfers of resources from public to private actors' (bailouts, public borrowing conditions too favorable to private banks, etc.)

This second part thus extends the theoretical proposition of the first part, by giving a concrete view of the analysis of the political economy of a group of activists.

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The Mobilizing Memory of the 15-M: Remembrances and Sediments in the Spanish Protest Culture

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The 15-M movement, that emerged in 2011 amidst the Great Recession in Spain, seems well on the way of becoming as a transformative protest event. Research using this concept have put the focus on the meso-level legacies of these events: movement memories shape later organizational dynamics and collective identification of activists. Memory and its mobilizing effects can, however, transcend the activists' milieu. In the case of 15-M, the high levels of remembrance, even among those who did not experience it first-hand (Jiménez-Sánchez, et al., 2019), suggest the occurrence of transformative effects on the political culture of wider publics.

We inquire into the memory of the 15-M and its mobilizing effects among run-of-the-mills participants in two of the most significant mobilisations after the crisis protest cycle: the 8M (international women day) and the pensioners' protests. The analysis of 44 interviews conducted in 2018-19 confirms the presence of a memory of 15-M among "ordinary" protesters. Acting as a sediment in their political culture, this memory had several mobilizing effects: the perception of protest as a genuine citizen's right, the extension of the scope of protest forms considered legitimate to a more confrontational (but not violent) repertoire, and the advancement of a new political subjectivity that envisages a more active conception of the role of people. These effects are also discernible among those who experienced the 15-M as attentive public, and even among those who were too young to experience it then at all.

Separating the Future: Socialism, Valuation, and Conflict

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While social movement scholars have long recognized the importance of collective memory and shared pasts in the construction of collective identities, less attention has focused on the role of imagined futures. Based on a long-term ethnographic study of radical left-libertarian groups in Sweden, this paper explores the role of utopia in structuring, influencing, and evaluating actions and practices in the present. I argue here that the social world of these groups can be understood not only as rejection of the mainstream, but also as the creation of another reality. This reality, shared, maintained, and reproduced largely through face-to-face interactions between individuals in both the same and different movement groups, contains a different scheme of valuation, rewarding the ability to create protected and separated places, groups, and interactions. Within these separated spaces, individuals and groups attempt to live their utopias. However, as the social reality exists only in limited number of interactions, it remains inherently unstable. This paper argues that not only does this perspective enable us to develop a more thorough understanding of conflicts between and within social movements, but it also helps to explain individual life-courses of activists. The paper concludes in arguing that the projected future should not be thought of as ideology, but as practice, suggesting that future-oriented spaces play a role in both maintaining and limiting a radical movement.

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Acclaiming vs. Marginalizing Protest—Media Framing of Hong Kong Anti-Extradition Movement and French Yellow Vest Movement

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Regarding media framing of social movements, current studies have primarily focused on the negative side of framing tools, that is, how news media employ marginalization devices to belittle and demonize a protest. Yet little scholarship has scrutinized the positive side of framing tactics, i.e., how mass media adopt acclamation devices to show sympathy, approval, and applause toward a protest. Through comparing how an elite U.S. newspaper covers two different movements in contrasting ways, this paper illustrates a series of acclamation devices in comparison to marginalization devices. It then provides explanations for the employment of acclamation devices, through the lens of indexing theory and ideology affinity. A careful examination of acclamation devices, we argue, contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of media framing and the relations between media and social movements. The paper also challenges the popular conception that violence by protesters typically leads to negative media coverage.

RN25_T07_01 | Urban resistance

Multiple Scenarios of Local Urban Conflicts in Two Big Russian Cities: The Perceived Opportunities of Grassroots Activists

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This paper explores the scenarios of local conflicts caused by the elaboration, discussion and realization of controversial initiatives and projects of urban (re)development in two big Russian cities. Local urban conflicts are often analyzed in social science through the lenses of social movement studies that focus on the opposition of strong actors, majorly political and economic elites beaming down (re)development decisions, and weaker actors – protesting urban activists and local residents. However, we stray from this approach in favor of strategic interaction perspective (Jasper & Duyvendak 2015) that is more sensitive to the diversity of involved actors, and to the variability of interim and eventual outcomes of activists' efforts. To analyze the participants' subjective evaluations of conflict scenarios, we also apply the notion of 'perceived opportunities' (Giugni 2009).

Following the logic of comparative case study, we examine two (re)development conflicts in Nizhny Novgorod: prospective construction of a waterworld in Avtozavodsky park and road expansion in Molodezhny Avenue as part of preparations for FIFA World Cup-2018; and two conflicts in Moscow: expected commercial development on the premises of the public park 'Beryozovaya Roshcha' and the construction of the Northern service drive of Kutuzovsky Prospekt, a major radial avenue of the city. We reconstruct the dynamics of these conflicts and show what dilemmas involved city activists faced when choosing their interaction arenas; explore how their earlier experiences, informal bonds, interim wins and losses as well as the efforts of other players shaped these choices; and focus on the outcomes of their efforts.

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Contending Movements in Shared Urban Spaces: Practices of Territorialization in Verona

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Internationally known as the romantic setting of Romeo and Juliet, the city of Verona is recognized in the Italian peninsula as the 'laboratory of intolerance' where an alliance between nativist populism, far right movements, and ultra-Catholic groups rule city life and urban politics, marking clear boundaries of belonging based on a white northern identity and traditional Christian values. Against this backdrop, an informal network of grassroots actors undertakes the struggle to create inclusive and democratic spaces that promote an alternative representation of the city, fostering an outward-looking local identity and thereby challenging particularistic exclusionary belongings. It is at this setting that the study undertakes an investigation of contending movement dynamics operating in the proximity of shared spaces in a mid-sized Italian city and focuses on the practices of territorialization employed by these actors. The study is premised on a 14-months of ethnographic fieldwork and seeks to shed light on the intersection of urban everyday life on the one hand, mobilization around local identities on the other hand, tracing how movement-countermovement dynamics unfold in cityspace.

Beyond Protests. Antigentrification And Antituristification Social Movements, Prefigurative Politics and Direct Action In Lisbon And Seville

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In the last decade, several cities have witnessed the consolidation of social movements that contest the effects of gentrification and touristification. The most recognized and broadcasted of these movements are the actions of protests and demonstrations, however these are just a few possibilities within a much broader repertoire of action. Among these movements, a large number of initiatives belonging to what is called prefigurative politics and direct action stand out. Although not widely addressed in academic research, these initiatives are essential for collective action and for the constitution of networks that integrate them. Thus, this article proposes to carry out an analysis of the different actions carried out by the anti-gentrification and anti-touristification movements in the cities of Lisbon and Sevilla. Both cities have a similar context of increasing gentrification and an exponential increase in the number of tourists in the last decade, generating a series of social responses. To do this, first the debate on gentrification and touristification is contextualized; then is discussed the concepts of prefigurative politics and direct action; and finally the case study will be done. For this, is made a mapping of the collectives that work on this theme in two specific locations, the Anjos/Graça and Penha de França area in Lisbon and San Gil en Sevilla. Then, through information available on social networks, the different actions and event held by each of these collectives will be counted and analyzed.

Reclaiming The City Through Street Art: An Exploration of Activism in Opposition to Gentrification in Birmingham and Barcelona

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Graffiti has been utilised globally as a mechanism of resistance and self-expression. Despite this, much existing work fails to analyse the specific implications of both the act and the result of graffiti in regards to political process and mobilisation theory.

In a time where activism and urban struggle against different forms of gentrification is abundant, graffiti becomes an interesting area of study. The very nature of it allows for an aesthetic change, leading to direct 're-claiming' through altered visuals, and as the act of resistance is very much public, analysis of how far graffiti acts as an agent of social change is needed.

Focusing on different forms of gentrification in Birmingham, UK and Barcelona, Spain, this research aims to discover how activists work, and how impactful their work is. Through qualitative interviews with artists and social movement groups in the two cities utilising a communicative methodology this project thus aims to comparatively explore street art. Focus will be given to analysing how street art is used as an act of resistance on two levels. Firstly, how artists and movements use it to reclaim identity on a personal and collective level, and secondly, how it is used to mobilise greater support for perceived injustices and broader acts of resistance. Attention will be given to its ability to achieve social change in both these respects and additionally on a broader long-lasting societal level.

RN25_T07_02 | Novel approaches to the study of social movements
Student Activism and Engagement Across Difference: Ethical Dilemmas of Inclusion and Exclusion

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In recent years, there has been a marked upsurge in student mobilization against the systematic marginalisation or discrimination of certain bodies and voices at university and in wider society. Quests for safe spaces work to enact new ideals of good and desirable conduct. This paper focuses on student activism as a site of experimentation with profound moral and ethical dilemmas around how to conceive of and engage with others across difference. By drawing on ethnographic fieldwork material generated with left-wing student activists in New Zealand in 2012 and 2015, it investigates how student activists, in their various struggles for justice, constantly navigate ethical dilemmas, comprising questions of inclusion and exclusion and the balancing of universal moral claims with a sensitivity to situated ethical complexities and locally embedded experiences and values. The paper draws upon two interconnected strands of theories, namely, debates about Habermasian deliberative democracy, including questions of universal accessibility and inclusion/exclusion, and theories around ethics as a question of living up to universal moral imperatives (deontology) or as embedded in everyday negotiations and cultivations of virtues (virtue ethics). Inspired by Mansbridge (1996), the paper proposes that central to radical student activism as an ethical practice is the ability to act as a (subaltern) counter public that not only 'nag' or haunt dominant moralities from the margins, but also allow for the cultivation of spaces and identities within the activist networks to 'nag' their own moral frames and virtues, and goad them into action and new democratic experiments.

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If Twins Were a Minority: Minorities as Social Movements

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Every human society is inevitably characterised by unending diversity. With respect to at least some quality, every single one of us belongs to a numerical minority. However, not all numerical minorities can be called 'minorities' in any political or legal sense. A seminal book by Armand L. Mauss (1975) was titled, 'Social Problems as Social Movements'. It became a starting shot for what later became known as the Constructionist School in the research on social problems. Within this approach, social problems are analysed as discursive constructs that emerge as the result of claims-making activities by individuals and groups. Similarly, the creation of group solidarity and gaining acknowledgement of a group by others as a minority results from mobilization and claims-making, within an existing or emerging political possibility structure. When successful, the processes behind this can be called minority building. For purposes of policy development, the constructionist analysis might however not always be the best methodological choice. Those writing on minorities, even from a basically constructionist angle, tend in practice to end up in an insecure balance between essentialist and constructionist definitions. In my presentation, I will develop these ideas with references to numerical minorities that presently do not act as 'minorities', or do not have a corresponding legal or political status.

Constructing Movements through Communication: On the Applicability of Communicative Constructivism to the Study of Social Movements

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The literature on online dimensions of social movements has grown exponentially over the past decade. Despite this exponential growth in the number of studies, there is an apparent lack of theoretical and methodological advancement in the field. Given the widespread use and continuing popularity of classical paradigms, it can be said that this underdevelopment is especially observable in the area of social movement theories.

By introducing a recently developed sociological theory, namely communicative constructivism, and discussing its applicability to the study of social movements, this paper aims to make a contribution towards theoretical and methodological discussions in social movement studies in general and on the online dimensions of social movements in particular. Building on the inheritance of social constructivism, communicative constructivism places a strong emphasis on communication and views it as the main determinant of the dialectical process of the construction of social reality. Thus, communicative constructivism has the potential to illuminate the ways in which contemporary social movements occur through the use of diverse media (digital and non-digital) within different communicative processes of social interaction. Moreover, since it was developed from the findings of various empirical studies, communicative constructivism is an empirically-oriented theory and equipped with well-established methodological approaches such as genre analysis, focused ethnography, videography, to name but a few. Therefore, communicative constructivism offers not only an overarching theoretical framework for the study of social movements, but it also provides a sophisticated methodological apparatus that might help pave the way for further advancements in the field.

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A Structural Field of Contention Approach to Social Struggles

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This paper introduces a novel analytical approach to social contention and struggles, conceptualized as a "structural field of contention" approach. Earlier field approaches to social movements have noted the need to address the multiplicity of actors involved in a certain type of contention, and the fact that not all field relations can be described as intentional forms of alliances and conflict. The structural field of contention approach adds a further dimension, by including structural and political factors as part of the field of contentious relations. Additionally, in contrast to most field approaches, it incorporates silences – meaning the lack of mobilization in face of structural tensions, on behalf of social groups whose structural positions do not get to be represented through a collective voice. We illustrate the gains of this approach by bringing examples from a comparative study of housing contention in Bucharest and Budapest.

RN25_T08_01 | Contentious politics during COVID-19 pandemic

The Pandemic Is A Battlefield. Social Movements In The Covid -19 Confinement

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This contribution will propose an overview of ways social movements have responded to the COVID-19 pandemic, emphasizing the evolutions of the movements after the summer of 2020. Social movements have adapted to unexpected circumstances and been particularly active during this challenging period. The first section complements an article written in the previous period, insisting on the importance of unions and on the production of knowledge by social movements. The second section points to the increasing role played by women in social movements and to some recent evolutions in contemporaneous movements that have been deepened by the pandemic. Finally, I will discuss projects that aim at gathering initiatives and experience at regional or global scales as contribution to a limited but global wave of movements, embodied in countless decentralized reactions to a global event that has shaken billions of human lives.

This paper draws on online interviews, on local, national and international media consulted during the lockdown period and on social movements websites and social media.

Environmental Justice, Tactical Innovations, and the Digital Divide in Mexico During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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The COVID-19 pandemic has erected numerous challenges for environmental justice activists in the Global South. Mexico has declared the metal mining industry as an "essential activity" and has been emblematic of how neoliberal deregulation policies facilitate the exploitation of natural resources by transnational mining corporations. At the same time, various movement organizations in Mexico have networked with local communities and international supporters to oppose the State's collaboration with the mining industry. How has the COVID-19 pandemic influenced anti-mining organizing in Mexico? We examine this problem by interviewing anti-mine activists working in the states of Oaxaca and Guerrero and compare their digital communications. A multi-method analysis of movement tactics and framing during the year 2020 reveals how COVID-19 has acted as a constraining "focusing event" for anti-mine activists. We consider the responses of two indigenous environmental organizations (REMA and EDUCA) to two Canadian mining companies (Goldcorp and Minaurum Gold). Both groups utilized the Mexican government's response to the pandemic in order to shift their frames. Both expanded their presence onto digital platforms, though to different degrees. Activists seized upon COVID-19 outbreaks in mines to accuse the mining industry of further endangering public health, while companies utilized social media to portray themselves as socially responsible. Additionally, some tactics have risen in importance during the pandemic, such as radio

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broadcasts to rural municipalities resisting the mines. Our findings expand the understanding of how focusing events can constrain social movement tactics; the limitations of social media for mobilizing indigenous people in rural isolation; and the staying power of more traditional face-to-face organizing in anti-mine activism.

Strategic and Tactical Impact of the Corona Crisis on Climate Activists in Finland and Sweden

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While the climate movement has clearly been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, the actual character of this impact appears somewhat ambiguous. Among climate movement intellectuals and organizers, the sometimes drastic actions by governments across the world have been used as a proof that joint political action against planetary crises is possible. Simultaneously, the global wave of climate protests during 2019 appears to have been impeded by public measures against the spread of the coronavirus introduced during 2020, including lockdowns and restrictions on protest activities in public spaces. Moreover, Covid-19 has pushed climate down the political agenda. Hence, the Corona crisis may be seen as much as an opportunity as a threat.

In order to disentangle these effects on the climate movement, this paper investigates climate activists' perspectives on strategic and tactical impacts of the Corona crisis: (1) how the corona crisis has affected the prospects for a carbon-free society and the climate movement's opportunities for mobilization; and (2) the effect on individual choices of protest tactics. Using a panel survey conducted in the fall of 2020 among Finnish and Swedish participants in a previous survey round of climate strike demonstrators in September 2019, we analyze activists' attitudes to the pandemic's effects on the movement's strategies and tactics. The two rather similar Nordic countries used quite different measures for suppressing and/or mitigating the spread of the virus, which allows us to investigate whether this aspect of the political context led to different experiences, attitudes and future outlooks among climate activists.

Disrupting business-as-usual? The Swedish climate movement and COVID-19

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COVID-19 disrupted business-as-usual through the complete re-organisation of society it necessitated. For the Swedish climate movement, it did so in two ways: it disrupted the movement's momentum, making most of their usual activities impossible. On the other hand, movement actors saw the pandemic as an opportunity to insist that 'we cannot go back to normal'. Especially the response to the crisis from states was seen as proof that the kind of drastic measures necessary to slow down global warming were indeed possible, contrary to what governments had previously argued. However, the transformative potentials of the crisis are still yet to be realized. Business-as-usual in regards to the climate have been allowed to continue: in Sweden, two-thirds of the economic support packages have been invested in the fossil fuel industry and goals of reduced emissions continue to not be met.

In this paper, I engage with this tension in exploring the role of the pandemic in how the Swedish climate movement (re)negotiate visions and strategies for a fossil-free future. I examine the pandemic's consequences for movement activities, focusing on their use of digital media. I draw on semi-structured interviews with activists, online movement activities and statements from different organizations to explore differences between how institutionalized and non-institutionalized movement actors have engaged and engage with COVID-19. I inquire into the strategic dilemmas the groups face based on their different resources and established repertoires of action to assess how they view the transformative potentials of the situation one year on.

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RN25_T08_02 | Contemporary movement trajectories

Right To The City Movements And The New Authoritarianism. Analysis Of The Democratic Potential Of Urban Activism In The Context Of Right-wing Populism: The Polish Experience

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The rise of the right-wing populism and the danger of the new and/or electoral authoritarianism, partly as a result of several decades of progressing nonlinearization, have also very clearly exposed the deficiencies of representative democracies. At the same time, they have once again reinforced the historical need to re-examine and seek for the democratic foundations in grass-roots structures and processes, inter alia among social movements. This leads to further tensions: between the demands of populist, centralized and vertically oriented power actors and all the counterpower actors operating horizontally.

The main objective of the paper is to address/assess the political potential of the Polish right to the city activists in defending democracy and human rights, and resisting state authoritarianism in the wake of right-wing populists taking power. In the paper I will provide the analysis of the local politics of urban movements activists as well as the main conflicting areas with the right-wing populist authorities and narratives. In this regard I will address the following problems: 1. The challenge of 'democratization of democracy' in terms of urban democracy; 2. egalitarian and sustainable city versus exclusion; 3. minority rights; 4. defense of the pluralist public sphere against the nationalist regressive narratives.

The paper will be based on the author's long-term empirical research conducted between 2015 and 2020: in-depth interviews conducted in 6 Polish cities, participant observation and elements of content analysis.

Syncretism In Ecological Movements And Hubs: The Problems Of Unreflect Dual Political Subjects

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Spectres of fascism (Gandesha, 2020), or in more general terms of the populist far-right reason, are back to upper concerns on political sciences and social movements theory in particular. Bottom mobilizations, protests and political activity on seems to be suffering a turn towards more right-winged positions and, in certain cases, to far-right ones. More important than ever it is important to understand how lay people begin to accept and to endorse far-right wing positions. But also, right-wing imaginaries begin to be normalized amongst previous or new social movements, both through leftist co-option or through syncretism in movements perceived as a third-way (not from the left neither from the right) (Reid Ross, 2017). This presentation delves into the problematic of syncretism within ecological-based social movements and corresponding hubs (e.g., eco-communities, eco-villages, among others). Ecological-based movements are of paramount importance on this matter because they seem to present an apparent political benignity and neutrality wherein far right-wing political imaginaries may nestle without a profound debate about the historicity of their political matrix. Based on a long-term research design on social movements and hubs in the Iberian Peninsula – the project 'Imagining and crafting for world ahead' (financed by the Portuguese Foundation of Science) - I intend to problematize the main shared critics, claims and diagnoses (e.g., critic of modernity, primacy of plural ecological practice) that may benefit syncretic discourses and practices between dissimilar political subjects who thoughtlessly converge to ecological-based movements and projects.

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"Mobilizations Against Enforced Disappearances In Mexico: Collective Identity Construction Of Victims' Relatives' Organizations. The Case Of Fuerzas Unidas Por Nuestros Desaparecidos En Coahuila y En México"

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The Mexican "War on Drugs" has caused a serious humanitarian crisis, that has seen over 80.000 disappearances from 2006 to 2020. In response to this tragedy, a human rights movement against enforced disappearances has arisen, composed mainly by victims' relatives that have grouped into Social Movements Organizations (SMOs), claiming truth and justice for their beloved ones. The aim of this contribution is to understand the process of collective identity formation of these organizations through the analysis of a case study: Fuerzas Unidas por Nuestros Desaparecidos en Coahuila y en México (FUUNDEC-M).

Drawing on in-depth interviews with victims' relatives and participant observation carried out in 2018 in Mexico City and Coahuila, this contribution investigates the boundary work developed by the group, which involves creating a reciprocal identification between members. Despite having no previous experience in activism, shared networks, or political affinities, the group's members have managed to build a strong collective identity based on similar experiences and life circumstances; a shared action project; a similar collective action frame and diagnosis of the problem; as well as shared emotional experiences. As their collective identity has contributed to boosting different forms of mobilization in the high-risk context of Mexico, this contribution also highlights some differences in the process of boundary construction between FUUNDEC-M's members and other SMOs' victims' relatives. This helps shed light on the way in which activists mark boundaries within movements in an attempt to distinguish their particular SMO from other SMOs within the same movement.

Law, Medicine And Shame. Activist Strategies Towards Three Technologies of Power

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Social movements mobilizing around criminalized issues encounter particular set of challenges and have in recent years generated interesting new strategies. Our research projects on movements fighting for abortion access and sex workers' rights in Poland can be an example of a new approach to theorizing social movements' strategies. Author one proposes to focus an analysis around three key "technologies of power": law, medicine and shame. In operational terms that requires analyzing activist strategies towards (de)criminalization, (de)medicalization and (de)stigmatization of a given issue. We argue that this framework can be a useful theoretical tool for mapping out strategies of many different social movements, dealing with various marginalized groups and experiences, such as race, sexual orientation, drug use, or migration status.

We demonstrate the use of the new method with two case studies of feminist movements in Poland: a network of activists helping women in accessing pharmaceutical abortion under a de facto abortion ban in Poland; and an organization advocating for sex workers' rights Sex Work Polska. Both groups set themselves apart from older branches of the feminist movement by insisting on destigmatization of abortion and sex work, and both encounter backlash and resistance to their innovative strategies. An analysis of the organizations' materials (publications and interviews, grey literature) allows us to map out their strategies towards criminalization, medicalization and stigmatization in their respective fields.

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RN25_T09_01 | Activists' trajectories

Past Storylines and Present Moves: Migrant Agency in Collective Action

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This contribution investigates the trajectories towards collective forms of emancipatory migrant agency, focusing in particular on their temporal dimension. Moving from Social Movements and Critical Migration studies, the analysis engages with political biographies of migrants and people with a migration background involved in collective action, drawing on life histories conducted during my fieldwork in Rome and Naples.

Scholarship on migrant forms of collective action has lingered on highly visible instances, displayed in times of intense mobilizations. The lack of a deeper understanding of migrants' trajectories towards collective action is coupled with the risk of objectifying both the experience of migration and that of activism. Conversely, the analysis of political biographies engages with an internal perspective on migration and fosters the idea that migration experience encompasses the before and after of migration and interlaces with a number of other spheres of people's lives – family, friendships, community of origin – which play a crucial role in understanding the trajectories towards collective action. The work of narration and signification of past experiences from the point of view of the present entails that subjects temporalize their storylines in horizontal ways, by establishing watersheds and pathbreaking moments, and in vertical ways, by finding correspondences between the plies of their singular experiences and those of collective and political levels and occurrences. In turn, the focus on temporalities enhances our understanding of the constitutive processes of migrants' collective action by clarifying some peculiarities of migrant agency, such as the forms of political invisibility and political translation, and informing concepts such as transnational activism and diffusion in less mechanistic ways.

Professional Identity And Organizational Strategy Among Policy Professionals in Civil Society

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This article investigates identities, strategies and commitment among policy professionals in civil society organizations (CSOs). Policy professionals are a growing group of actors who populate many CSOs. They comprise various types of policy professionals with different backgrounds, feelings and identities, working with the organizations' policies. By asking policy professionals about their identity and motivation to work in civil society and then following their work through ethnographical observations, this article contributes to the understanding of policy professionals' strategies connected to their identities and commitment to the organizations they work for. To understand the dynamics of civil society, this article proposes a categorization of policy professionals in civil society as policy scholars, policy lobbyists, policy communicators and policy activists. The conceptualization of these actors is important, because the balance between these groups affects the organization. If one or the other group dominates, it will have consequences for the organization's policy strategies.

Keywords: role orientation, civil society, policy professionals, strategy

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Streets, Ballots, and Bullets: Engagement and Activism in the Kurdish Space

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What are the factors that explain the choice of activists to join the Kurdish Movement? What are the different modalities of engagement in the Kurdish space? Why did the activists engage in one mode of action and not in the others? The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the profile, the trajectories, the motivations, and the subjectivity of those individuals who, at a given moment in their lives, decided to join pro-Kurdish organizations, associations, or political parties. An analytical approach that juxtaposes the theories of social movements and nationalism, is proposed to grasp the dynamics of Kurdish protest activities and pro-Kurdish activism.

The methodology used to conduct this study consisted of seventy-seven semi-directive interviews, supplemented by numerous informal discussions with members of associations and the pro-Kurdish political party in Turkey as well as guerrillas and former PKK (The Kurdistan Workers' Party) militants, all carried out during the fieldwork at multiple observation sites in Turkey, Iraq, and France.

The main results will be communicated in three parts. First, the paper focuses on the profiles of those involved in the Kurdish cause in organizational forms of collective action. Then, the different modalities of engagement in the Kurdish space and the characteristics of each militant category will be discussed. Finally, through an examination of the biographical accounts of Kurdish activists, the article examines the process of engagement in its objective and subjective dimensions. The aim is to explain how individual actors understand and interact with the distinct experiences they have had both before and during the engagement process, leading up to their decision to join an association, political party, or armed group.

New Conceptualization of Civic Participation

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We live in a time when the trust of citizens in traditional democratic institutions has decreased, the participation in elections has been falling and general skepticism has increased. On the other hand, mainly thanks to digital media and technologies, new forms of civic participation have emerged that help introduce new topics, and democracy is reviving. Social movements that have mobilized around the fight for climate justice, gender equality or minority rights have rightly attracted the attention of social science.

Existing concepts of civic participation build on typologies that can be continually updated and that can include new forms of participation but that do not provide the analytical framework for its more complex research. What is missing is universal conceptualization that allows us to examine the participation in all its forms and to compare various topics and social movements. The purpose of the work is to map the existing approaches by J. Ekman, E. Amna and J. Van Deth and to reformulate on their basis the conceptualization of participation. The primary starting point is viewing the political and civic participation as a process in which an individual goes through various participation phases – such as getting familiar with a topic, identification with it and action. Primarily, it should be used for the digital environment where most new forms of participation belong and which is an important arena for new mobilization topics. Author aim is to to examine possibilities of adoption of Customer Journey approach from marketing studies.

New conceptualization of participation is meant to be used as an analytical tool for following research of climate change mobilisation of young people in Slovakia.

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RN25_T09_02 | Movements in political process

Countering Neoliberalisation In, Against, And Beyond The Local State? The Role Of Social Movements In Re/municipalisation In Argentina, Germany And The United States.

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A 'new municipalist' movement is emerging across different towns, cities, and communities worldwide, contesting the effects of neoliberalisation (Peck and Theodore 2019). Through local activism and citizens' initiatives, the movements critically engage with the local commons, economic democracy, state transformation and democratic ownership (Cumbers and Traill 2021; Russel 2019; Cumbers 2015). Simultaneously, (re)municipalisation has been on the rise, a process of localities and communities bringing formerly privatised assets and services back into public ownership, with more than 1,450 cases since 2000 (Transnational Institute 2021). In the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic and a looming climate catastrophe, the causes of these movements crystallise. Universal access to services such as energy, water or health care, has become both a pressing socioeconomic and environmental issue.

Building on the argument that the form and potential of (new) municipalism is locally situated, (Cumbers & Paul, 2020), this article conducts a comparative case study to analyse and compare the spatial dynamics that shape (re)municipalisation in Argentina, Germany and the United States. Drawing on local press reports, websites, official documents, social media posts and radio interviews, the analysis focuses on how social movements, civil society and state actors promote municipalist local politics, specifically analysing how municipalism unfolds in, against and beyond neoliberal local state structures, institutions, and agencies.

The findings suggest that municipalist campaigns predominantly unfold 'in' the state, both through local state actors, as well as activists and initiatives who engage with and work to transform existing state structures. They furthermore underline the importance of understanding municipalism as a variegated global phenomenon in different institutional and geographical settings.

Contentious Action And The Politics of Implmentation In Chile's Sistema De Evaluación De Impacto Ambiental

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This paper analyzes the impact of contentious action by social movement organizations on the politics of policy implementation in the environmental issue area in Chile. Building on new approaches, the paper proposes that the politics of policy implementation is what follows after a policy has been formulated and put into action. At that point, contending actors use new institutions, rules, and procedures to pursue their objectives. This effects how well policy accomplishes its objectives and then feeds into the politics of policy adaptation and reform. I examine this proposition in conflicts over the implementation of the System of Environmental Impact Evaluation (SEIA) and how they affected reform efforts from 2014 to present. In the 1990s and 2000s, the new SEIA became the fulcrum for socio-environmental conflict over mega-project development. The paper shows how the SEIA "in action" shaped demands for its reform from large-scale business, social movement organizations, and citizen groups. It analyzes how shifting power balances between movements, business, and the state affected subsequent reform processes. Thus, a second contribution of the paper is a more precise specification of how context at a systemic, intermediate, and immediate level shape the relative power of contending actors. Third, the paper shows differences in the politics of implementation vs. formulation or reform. In the former courts and regulatory agencies feature prominently, in the latter the action is in legislatures, the presidency and cabinet. Thus, actor, strategies and tactics vary too.

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Social Movements and a Policy Shift Towards a Diversified Energy Matrix

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Costa Rica shifted its official electricity policy stance away from mega-hydro sources towards a diversified matrix, and from centralized to distributed generation. This paper examines the role that social movements played in this transformation. It argues that the new policy vision resulted from the interaction of exogenous factors like technological change and slower energy demand, with endogenous factors such as the high costs and impact of the dominant mega-hydro model. These forces altered the relative power of ICE and other actors creating opportunities for social movements. The paper argues that social movement actions contributed to a frame shift in the public debate about electricity generation. This shift was centered around policy goals the movements had articulated a decade earlier. Because the emergent Citizen Action Party (PAC) benefitted from the new frame, as did important pressure groups like industrialists and private generators, the new policy vision gained substantial backing, forcing ICE to move towards its implementation.

RN25_T10_01 | Alternative forms of resistance

Transformative Strategies Of Mutual Aid In The Covid- 19 Pandemic

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Almost one year after the outbreak of the pandemic, a yet limited, but nevertheless growing, body of research and literature is paying increasing attention to impact of the pandemic context on action repertoires of social movements. This paper aims to contribute in this respect to a still open task, by analysing how activists perceived the emergency caused by the pandemic and how it correlates with the activist's choices on mutualistic repertoires. The paper combines the literature on solidarity structures, direct social action and mutualism in the social movement studies with the literature on strategy and tactics and connects it to an ongoing empirical case study.

This paper explores the particular case of the Voluntary Brigades of Milan/Italy. The Voluntary Brigades are a heterogeneous solidarity network, created in the epicentre of the pandemic outbreak in Europe. It is still active to date, working in different neighbourhoods, in charge of a range of topics including food distribution, mental health and free testing / vaccination.

The analysis is based on semi-structured Interviews with different groups of activists within the network and the analysis of social media content (sources: Telegram, Facebook). The paper compares two different time frames, partly following a reconstructive design for grasping contrasting pandemic contexts: The outbreak of the pandemic and first lockdown in spring 2020; and one year later, facing expected initial effects of a broader vaccination coverage in spring and early summer 2021. The analysis scrutinises that the critical and dynamic context matters significantly for the Voluntary Brigades and their action repertoires but is far from being an automatic reaction to it but, importantly, influenced by strategic interpretations.

Examining necro-resistance in India-controlled Kashmir

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During the past decade or so, while the armed insurgency in India-controlled Kashmir rages on with renewed vigour and an overwhelming popular support, the extent of its military success remains debatable.In the absence of regular military gains, the notion and objective of Shahadat or martyrdom has become central to the recruitment and functioning of the insurgency in Kashmir. In this paper, I will first set out to explore the modalities of Shahadat or martyrdom within the discourse of Islam and other Abrahamic religions, in addition to explaining how Kashmiri rebels within the mostly indigenous armed rebellion and the Kashmiri population in general have adopted this as a primary paradigm of anti-India resistance. I do this in order to elucidate the continuity of insurgent praxis and position Kashmiri reliance on martyrdom within a historical continuum, rather than upholding it as an instance of exceptional, 'terroristic' expression, as it is often presented within the, dominant, discourse of the states. Expanding on Achille Mbembe's necropolitics (2019), I will set out to explain how his thesis does not take into account the agency of subjects upon whom this 'biopolitical sovereignty of death' is enacted. Through this exposition based on ethnographic fieldwork in India-controlled Kashmir, I will demonstrate how Kashmiris have appropriated necropolitics, and imbued it with religious characteristics, to resist the necropolitics of Indian state- a strategic protest tactic. In the paper, the aim is to establish how, by wresting away the sovereign right of the allocation of death from the structures of India's military occupation, 'necro-resistance'- the term that I borrow from Banu Bargu (2014)- has become a dominant mode of popular political resistance/expression in India-controlled Kashmir.

"Feminist Direct Social Action. Insights From The Case Of Italy"

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Social movements scholars have recently drawn attention to the re-emergence of practices of what has been called "direct social action". These studies underline how direct social action tends to spread during moments of crisis both because of the urgency to respond to immediate needs and because traditional forms of political participation are contracted. Hence, direct social action as "welfare from below" presents itself as a way to re-politicize society, starting from basic needs, in moments of low mobilization.

Drawing on data collected during our fieldworks on feminist groups in Italy, and focusing on health and anti-violence practices, we contribute to this literature with the aim to shed light on some peculiar features of what we define as feminist direct social action.

While the first forms of FDSA emerged during the 1970s in the field of health, they have been typical both of phases of strong, massive and visible mobilization and of phases of "latency". Furthermore, we show how FDSA, far from being a simple response to immediate needs represents a) the enactment of a political response to gender-based violence as a structural dimension of contemporary society b) a way to let new, previously not recognized, needs to be articulated and addressed c) a feminist approach to subvert the relation between user and experts, based on the idea of self-determination.

Hence, this contribution also helps us to blur the boundaries between moments of massive mobilization and phases of latency, and between the social and the political dimension of welfare from below.

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Making-With-And-For-Others in Times of Pandemic. Espacio Open and The Spanish Maker Movement amidst the Ongoing Coronavirus Crisis

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The objective of this paper is threefold. First, it sets out to offer an in-depth account of Espacio Open (Bilbao, Spain) as a case study of the broader Maker Movement. I analyze Open and the Maker Movement as examples of what I define as "sharing society" in the realms of grassroots social innovation, creativity, craftsmanship, leisure and entrepreneurship. I examine them, as well, as privileged settings for the study of "sharing practices" of three main kinds: learning-, creating- and playing-with-others.

Relatedly, my second objective is theoretical. This paper develops the notion of "sharing society" as a field composed of grassroots, small and mesoscale initiatives addressing large-scale social issues through "sharing practices" in which material resources and immaterial "riches" of the sort of visions, knowledge, and fun are crafted, activated, shared and exchanged collaboratively. These practices are rooted in a commitment to action that puts people and the planet at the center and pursues the common good.

Finally, I test these theoretical ideas in a context of social emergency in which sharing practices have contributed to saving lives: the current coronavirus crisis. Born under the slogans "protect those who protect us" and "open source to live," the Spanish platform CoronavirusMakers is now the largest global network of free and open-source technology specialists manufacturing personal protective equipment to protect essential workers. Espacio Open, our case study, was one of its founding members.

Data comes from a multi-methods approach based on netnography, in-depth interviews, participant observation, and the analysis of secondary data.

RN25_T10_02 | Repertoires of contention

European Citizens´Initiative to Start Unconditional Basic Incomes (UBI) throughout the EU: Cybercampaing Analysis on Twitter.

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This contribution aims to analyze the new campaign to collect signatures for a Universal Basic Income through a European Citizens' Initiative from the perspective of social media (URL: https://eci-ubi.eu/). Its objective is to establish the introduction of unconditional basic incomes throughout the EU which ensure every person's material existence and opportunity to participate in society as part of its economic policy. Since the start of the campaign on September 25, 2020, tweets with the hashtags #universalbasicincome, #ECIUBI and its Twitter account (@eciubi) associated with this cybercampaign have been collected. The results show a disparate success by country depending on the debate promoted on social networks. The evolution of the results in the collection of signatures shows certain peaks related to specific moments of the cybercampaign. The debates on Twitter have generated clusters and structures among the users themselves according to mentions of other users, other hashtags, etc. These clusters and structures make it possible to detect threads of argument and fringe or polarized discourse. In short, the aim is to evaluate the success of the initiative from the cybercampaign strategies and to study the impact on the debates and positions of the users of the social media.

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Gendering Protests. Transfeminist Movements Re-Inventing Repertoires of Contention and Public Protests

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This contibution aims to explore, with a transdisciplinary approach, how the performative protest practices (Ramírez Blanco, 2018; Serafini, 2018) adopted by transfeminist movements (Borghi, 2019; Butler, 2004) are changing the public protest scenario (Della Porta 2013 and 2017). It is based on the mapping of transfeminist performative collective actions carried out over the last three years by transfeminist movements in Italy (Rocheleau, 1995). In addition, ethnographic research was carried out through interviews with privileged witnesses (feminist activists).

While it is widely acknowledged that instances of bodies in protests can give voice to powerful emotions and feelings of collective empowerment (Serafini, 2018), the central role played by the production of performative protests on the road to radical social and political change and the involvement of the body in contesting actions to subvert the normative nature of public space (Kraidy, 2018) is an unresearched but pivotal issue and is therefore at the heart of this contribution.

Within this framework, urban space, permeable to structural violence and social hierarchies, can be seen both as a product and a generator of power relations. The new feminist wave traces a genealogy with previous cycles of feminist protests and at the same time imposes a break against them. Investigating repertoires of action and the created practices can provide an in-depth understanding of the new processes of democratization of these new social actors and offers an important debate opportunity both at national and international level.

Vigilantism as a Political Phenomenon in Finland

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In an article dissertation written for the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Lapland, I study vigilantism in Finland in the 2010s. People who take the law into their own hands are called vigilantes. The etymology comes from ancient Rome and the Latin word "vigil" which means "watchful" or "alert". The aim of my study is to create a comprehensive picture of what kind of vigilantism happens in Finland and to whom it is directed. Dissertation takes part in the latest theoretical discussion on vigilantism and uncivil disobedience. A term that has been discussed for example by Jennet Kirkpatrick and Candice Delmas. I also examine what opportunities social media creates for vigilantes, and how politicians, authorities, and the press have responded to the phenomenon.

The dissertation focuses on street patrols but also cyber vigilantism. I will focus on groups who wanted to operate on the streets as the "eyes and ears" of the police, people who consider themselves as "pedophile hunters" and the desire of some Finnish municipalities to establish their own serif system. I'm especially interested in the activities of anti-immigrant street patrol Soldiers of Odin, clown dressed counter patrol Loldiers of Odin, a group of frustrated entrepreneurs called Yöpyövelit and an internet group called Finnish Pedohunters. Some of the groups use masks and in my dissertation, I will focus on two kinds of masks; one to wear and one to hide their actions' real purposes.

Keywords: Vigilantism, Uncivil disobedience, Masks, Security

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RN25_T11 | Social movements' coalitions and alliances

"Together We Stand? An Analysis Of The Digital Relations Developed By LGBTQIA* Organisations"

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Cooperation between civil society organisations has been extensively analysed in social movement literature. Both organisational characteristics and external socio-political conditions are shown to shape the emergence and duration of inter-organisational cooperation. However, these findings mainly concern within-movement cooperation. It is not yet clear whether such factors similarly contribute to the emergence of within- and cross-movement cooperation and, if not, why they may be more influential in one case or another. Within this framework, the LGBTQIA* (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersexual, asexual, and others) collective action field has often been described as both internally fragmented and isolated from other fields. However, recent studies have observed the emergence of local cooperative events between LGBTQIA* organisations and other collective actors. This paper aims to address these concerns by considering how LGBTQIA* organisations interact and communicate on digital platforms. In particular, it proposes a preliminary analysis of how contextual features and collective action frames may enhance the creation of within- and cross-movement relations across contexts and their evolution over time. To do so, this paper compares different networks resulting from public interactions on Facebook between LGBTQIA* organisations located in two European metropolises (Milan and Madrid) at three different points in time (2011, 2015, 2019). After mapping within- and cross-movement relations, the analysis examines whether specific collective action frames are associated to the observed ties. By doing so, this paper aims to contribute to literature on collective actions in two ways: it explores the emergence of the digital relations developed by LGBTQIA* organisations, which have not been systematically studied yet; and it provides initial evidence on how the similar factors may differently shape within- and cross-movement cooperative dynamics.

Protesting civil society in Poland. Towards a pillarized structure?

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Grzegorz Ekiert (2020) argues that the organizational trajectory of civil society in Poland has fundamental features directing it towards cultural and political polarization, which in effect facilitates the current turn of the country towards authoritarianism. According to the author since the country's transition to democracy in 1989, Polish civil society has evolved into an organizational form that can be described as the "pillarized civil society". This phenomenon concerns the vertical segmentation of civil society into sectors that have their own organizational resources, normative orientations and, consequently, their own patterns of building protest coalitions. The support of the Law and Justice for the extreme right-wing organizations further consolidated the cultural polarization of Polish civil society. Despite the formulation of a strong thesis about "pillarized civil society," it has not yet been empirically verified. Assuming that the variable number of actors behind the organization of protest events reflect the nature of collective identities in the civil society I ask the question whether and to what extent coalitions of protest in Polish civil society are being formed under the impact of specific political opportunities that have arisen in Poland in the year 2020. Using a collection of protest events drawn from Polish newspapers, clustering methods and betweenness centrality measures algorithm of network analysis are employed to map the civil society protest actors coalitions and specify what it implies that Polish civil society may be perceived as a pillarized vertical structure.

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Negotiating Contention During The Great Recession: A study Of Inter-Union Interactions Prior To Contentious Collective Actions In Madrid Underground (2008-2016)

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Much attention has been paid to interactions between unions, company managements and governments in the course of labor disputes. Less attention has been given to the precise processes through which different unions come to rally behind joint calls for action. With the present paper, I provide a closer look at inter-union processes prior to open industrial conflicts. The analysis is based on an extensive examination of union circular letters produced by eight Madrid Underground unions between 2008 and 2016. Starting the analysis at the outset of the Great Recession, I examine when and how periods of inter-union conflict merged into inter-union unity and joint contentious collective actions against the deterioration of working conditions. The findings show that the dynamics of inter-union competition are key to understanding how contentious collective actions come about – or not.

Vigilantism and security production in rural Burkina Faso

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The analysis of vigilantism, especially the contemporary one, mainly focuses on the extra-legal character of vigilante groups, their use of violence and their impact on state authority and social cohesion. However, in Burkina Faso, vigilante groups commonly known as Koglwéogo, participate in the production of security and the fight against terrorism especially in areas where state security structures are absent or seem ineffective. To legitimise their existence as local actors in the production of security, they collaborate with traditional chiefs and religious leaders. The relationship between vigilante groups and traditional and religious power is one of the neglected aspects in the analysis of contemporary vigilantism. In this article I analyse vigilantism as a collective action of strategic actors in the provision of security in rural Burkina Faso. I show the relationship of tacit collaborations and strategic negotiations between Koglwéogo actors and traditional and religious authorities to analyse the way the Koglwéogo negotiate their role as security actors in rural Burkina Faso. In this context I elaborate on the forms of collaborations they established with other groups of actors in the field of security production.

My article is based on an ethnographic survey conducted in 2019 and 2020 among Koglwéogo groups in the south-central region of Burkina Faso and on an ongoing process of digital ethnography.

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RN26 | Sociology of Social Policy and Social Welfare

RN26_T01 | Session 1: Welfare states and change

The Silent Reform. Transforming the Norwegian welfare state from within

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Norway is considered to be among the most resilient to the ongoing changes in European social policy, changes which according to Jenson (2017) are about to form an "emerging policy paradigm" combining social investment and social entrepreneurship. Despite high scores on parameters for 'social investment' in European comparison, the concept is hardly discussed in Norway, and no reforms have seriously challenged the role of public sector either in the funding or in the provision and delivery of welfare services. However, it is argued that such macro-level parameters are insufficient to capture possible changes affecting people's welfare and citizenship. It should also include an assessment of how reforms and policies affect the logic and configuration of welfare (Evers and Guillemard, 2013). Drawing on a large study of the state and resent developments in the Norwegian welfare state as perceived by local service providers in a number of service areas, this paper discuss the more silent and subtle changes taking place in the Norwegian welfare state. We show how political trends similar to those in the EU have led to more implosive changes, creating tensions that risk undermining traditional features of the Norwegian welfare state from within.

The Trajectory of Brazilian Social Protection System

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What is known about the Brazilian social protection system? How it has changed in the last 50 years? To answer these questions is inevitably comes back to the accounts of the Brazilian social protection system and examine them from the perspective of welfare regimes. Titmuss (1974), Esping-Andersen and others had identified different models of welfare and hence provided important approaches to analyze the conception, implementation and management of social protection. The Esping-Andersen's typology define a set of principles and values and political, economic and social objectives, and can be associated with a prevailing institutional configuration determining the rights and benefits, the financing and the management of the social protection arrangements. It also helps to identify the role and position given to social protection institutions in relation to other factors of social protection (the market, the family and the voluntary sector), as well as the objectives pursued in terms of individual welfare, quality of social rights, social stratification and the structure of the labor market. Such analytical categories can help to situate the core features of any welfare system, despite the complexities that inevitably characterize any empirical reality.

The Brazilian system is one of the most complex in the world and its recent trajectory seems quite different from other systems in Latin America. So the proposal is a comprehensive literature review on Brazilian social protection system, framed by welfare regimes approach. The aim is understanding the features of Brazilian welfare, its trajectory and then suggest some hypotheses for a further research project.

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The Welfare State As A Lifecycle Redistribution Machine

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Social scientists identify two core functions of modern welfare states as redistribution (a) from higher to lower socio-economic status groups (Robin Hood) and (b) 'across the lifecycle' (piggy bank). But what is the relative importance of these functions? There has been no conclusive answer to this question, as the piggy bank is metaphorical: the intra-personal time-travel of resources its 'lifecycle redistribution' implies is based on non-quid-pro-quo transfers. In practice, piggy banks operate instead through inter-age-group resource reallocation in cross-section. At any time, different birth cohorts live together as different age groups, so 'resource-productive' working-aged people can finance 'resource-dependent' people in earlier and later life stages. We reconceptualize the piggy bank accordingly in cross-section and separate it from the Robin Hood function on a sample of over 400,000 Europeans from 22 countries in 2010. Analyzing their joint distribution, we decompose the effects of socio-economic status and age on (a) all cash and in-kind transfers ('benefits'), (b) financing contributions ('taxes'), and (c) the resulting 'net benefits.' What may appear to be badly targeted Robin Hood states riddled with Matthew effects turn out, in joint bivariate models, to be better characterized as inter-age reallocation states performing a more important second task rather well: lifecycle consumption smoothing. European welfare states, first and foremost, are neither redeemers of markets or families nor inequality-reduction or poverty-relief vehicles. They are primarily lifecycle redistribution machines: an institutionalized way of letting the working-aged finance the young and the elderly.

Unveiling the EU Policy Framing of the Social Economy: an Analysis of Recent Policies and Strategies

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Over the last decades, the social economy has been called upon as a provider of social and employment policies, both at the European and national levels. Social economy organizations have proven to respond to the main social challenges in an innovative way (Borzaga et al., 2017). In the Green Paper on Equality and non-discrimination in an enlarged European Union (2004), the Commission recognizes the instrumental role of civil society organizations, in advancing EU priorities in combating discrimination. At the turn of a new decade of European strategic and funding framework, our research aims to unveil the main themes that emerge from EU strategic orientation documents and to analyse the place of the social economy in such documents. The paper analyses the main EU official strategies and policy documents using automated text analyses to allow the extraction of relevant terms and the possible relationships among them within a large textual corpus. Text mining and topic modelling techniques have been applied based on a comprehensive lexicon of nonprofit terms related to social economy organizations, which have been reviewed and validated by experts. The automated techniques allow to identify the main guidelines, recurring themes, and emerging concepts, and the critical analysis of the results allows to explain the ways in which the social economy is framed (as provider of social services, as social innovator and entrepreneur, as an advocacy actor). The challenges and opportunities of applying text mining technologies in qualitative research and social policy analysis are also discussed.

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RN26_T02 | Session 2: Attitudes to and perceptions of welfare

Subjective Wellbeing in Central Europe – A Longitudinal Comparison Between Rural and Urban Regions of Seven Central European Countries

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This paper relies on European Social Survey (ESS) data to measure, analyze and compare subjective wellbeing in urban and rural areas of seven Central European countries. The chosen countries are Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia. Based on available items we have chosen to construct a more concise version of the VanderWeele et al.'s theoretically and conceptually more complete Flourishing Index (FI). 'Subjective Wellbeing Index' (SWI) is based on three selected domains (out of 6) that constitute the VanderWeele et al.'s Flourishing Index. The chosen domains of flourishing that we will focus on are (1) happiness and life satisfaction, (2) mental and physical health and (3) financial and material stability. The 'Subjective Wellbeing Index' is constructed using 4 items featured in all rounds of ESS research: (1) current happiness, (2) current satisfaction with life, (3) general physical and mental health assessment and (4) feeling about current household's income. The paper concludes that 'Subjective Wellbeing Index' is a measuring instrument of satisfactory reliability which measures a single phenomenon. In order to make this longitudinal cross-national comparison we will be using 2008 (Round 4) and 2018 (Round 9) data for the chosen countries' rural and urban areas. Furthermore, using multivariate regression analysis we will analyze whether the chosen conceptual predictors, such as sociodemographic characteristics, human values scale, interpersonal and institutional trust, satisfaction with welfare of the state and other potential predictors are related to the 'Subjective Wellbeing Index'. This research was conducted as part of the project SECRURAL funded by Croatian National Science Foundation (UIP-2019-04-5257)".

Do Strong and Weak Regions Agree on Which Regions Deserve Support? A Survey Experiment on Public Attitudes Towards Reducing Regional Inequalities

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Although regional inequality is increasingly seen as an economically, socially, and politically extraordinarily relevant problem, only few studies examine public attitudes towards policy measures aiming to reduce these inequalities. This study investigates experimentally those characteristics of a recipient region that explain public acceptance of financial transfers to eligible regions. Here, I focus on how residents from economically strong and weak West German regions use different criteria for their judgements. I conducted a factorial survey experiment in August 2018 via Norstat online access panel with two subsamples of n=780 respondents from strong regions and n=777 from weak region (total n =1557). I designed a hypothetical regional policy program and varied the characteristics of eligible recipient regions by tax revenue per resident, conditions of the public infrastructure, economic growth potential, impacts of past global trends and political dissatisfaction of the inhabitants. The results indicate that respondents from weak and strong regions agree on the fundamental deservingness aspects need and responsibility for this need. However, only respondents from strong regions use political dissatisfaction for their judgements and only those from weak regions prefer greater economic growth potential. Furthermore, the results show that only in strong regions, risk-aversion moderates the greater acceptance of recipients who suffered from global economic trends. I indicate from the results that residents from strong regions accept regional transfers out of a motive to insure against economic decline and political dissatisfaction, while residents from weak regions want to unleash their perceived potential.

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The Polish Middle Class in Relation to Social Services: Disappointed, Humiliated, and Abandoned

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The middle class, one of the pillars of the social order of Western democracies, is particularly vulnerable to crises, cyclical economic slumps, and unexpected emergencies, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. How does the state respond to problems affecting the middle class? What are the experiences of the middle-class in contact with welfare institutions?

My contribution is based on an analysis of 800 diaries from two nationwide competitions announced by the Warsaw School of Economics and the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń. In the first (2016), the authors described their experiences of unemployment; in the second (2020), they presented everyday life in the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The autobiographical method gives a unique picture of everyday experience for reflecting structural problems. It also takes into account that cultural components play an increasingly important role in the differentiation of social structures. Therefore, I define the middle class as a category based on socio-cultural similarity, as expressed by higher education and occupation.

The research findings show (1) the fragility of the status of the middle class, (2) disappointment and humiliation accompanying contact with social welfare institutions, (3) a lack of social policy that addresses the needs of the middle class, and (4) an imbalance of rights and obligations assigned to the middle class. These findings indicate the necessity of creating a social policy that responds to the needs of the middle class.

Deservingness And Direct Solidarity: Choosing Who Should Get Alms Among People Who Beg

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A strand of the social policy literature investigates who the general public deems deserving of benefits or other types of assistance. This is argued to be based on a deservingness heuristic – the 'judgmental shortcuts' people use to make choices. We apply this to direct solidarity towards people who beg through a discrete choice experiment (DCE). This method allows revealing preferences and the relative relationship between them which are otherwise difficult to estimate reliably in non-experimental designs of questionnaire research. We apply the methodology to assess the criteria passersby apply when deciding whether or not to give alms to beggars. We show subjects digital illustrations of individual passive beggars, depicting a combination of four attributes (gender, ethnicity, disability, and the presence of an infant). These illustrations are combined into pairs and respondents selected in the streets of Brussels choose to give alms to one of the depicted beggars or opt-out and not give at all. The originality of this research lies in the design and the type of solidarity. To the best of the authors' knowledge, this is the first study to apply the DCE-approach to assess choices in direct solidarity towards people begging. We expect the results to inform policymakers and stakeholders about the general public's (lack of) empathy toward people begging.

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RN26_T03_01 | Session 3: Work and Unemployment (I)

Does The Unemployment Rate Moderate The Well-being Disadvantage Of The Unemployed? Within-region Estimates From The European Social Survey

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Using eight waves of the European Social Survey, we analysed how the local unemployment rate influences the well-being disadvantages of the unemployed. We estimate region fixed effects and slopes models that, unlike the standard region fixed effects approach, provide an unbiased estimate of the cross-level interaction term (the term between being unemployed and the unemployment rate). We find that the satisfaction of unemployed people (relative to employed people) is lower when the unemployment rate is higher. The results are similar for the depression scores, but the differences are smaller and insignificant regarding the happiness scores. Our results do not support the "social norm of unemployment" hypothesis that states that the negative impacts of unemployment are smaller if the unemployment rate is higher. In contrast, these results are in line with the argument that worse re-employment perspectives in high-unemployment regions may be particularly harmful to unemployed people. We note that these results do not contradict the claim that, in regions with a weaker social norm to work, unemployed people may be more satisfied. Instead, the results suggest that the unemployment rate is not a good proxy for the social norm to work. Our analysis also provides evidence that the empirical method is an important determinant of the findings. The results show that models without a systematic specification of macro-level effect heterogeneity (e.g., as a standard region FE model) do not fully eliminate the effects of correlated unobserved macro-level moderators from the cross-level interaction estimates.

The Articulation Between Employment and Social Protection Policies. A Portuguese Overview from the 1974 Revolution to the Ongoing Pandemic Crisis

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This communication is a result from the ongoing Employall research project, funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (PTDC/SOC-SOC/30543/2017). From a critical perspective, it discusses the main guidelines of employment and protection policies in Portugal, as well as their articulation over the last five decades (from the democratic Revolution in April 1974 to the ongoing pandemic crisis caused by COVID-19). The aim is to understand the ways and misplacements of employment and protection policies, and to detect in them signs underlying Karl Polanyi's double movement process. From a methodological point of view, the various macroeconomic and political frameworks are considered, being developed a diachronic qualitative analysis of changes in employment and protection policies considering how do they approach, intersect or differ from eachother. Regarding sources, legal diplomas which regulate policies, government programmes defining policy proposals and statistical data are used to mirror the main trends. Three major phases are distinguished, composed of different political and economic cycles and the results point in a double direction. There are three main stages, consisting of different political and economic cycles, and the results point in a double direction. The long-analyzed period is crossed by moments of tension and alternation between policies, and is punctuated by two movements that, being able to coexist in time, have different meanings: a movement of social progress, which incorporates progressive values into policies; and another social backsliding movement, which carries a dominant neoliberal political matrix and has been deepening.

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RN26_T03_02 | Session 4: Children

The Right To Family Life In Post-National Citizenships. How Are Child Protection Policies Dealing With It?

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The Norwegian Child Protection Services has been on the dockets of the European Court of Human Rights 39 times from 2015 till present. It is unprecedented that one specific public service has been trialled in this magnitude before. Almost all cases are concerned with the democratic implementation of the right to family life of the European Convention on Human Rights (Art.8).
The main objective of the article is to unravel the variation of conceptions of the right to family life within policies on Child Protection Services, and answer what conceptions are aligned with a democratically imposed human rights standard and post-national citizenships. In order to achieve this objective, this article first asks what different conceptions of family-life can be identified across policies in the Norwegian and Romanian systems respectively. Through these two countries we will be able to identify a broad variety of conceptions. Second, we go on to discuss to what degree some conceptions of the right to family-life are contrary to a human rights standard most countries formally ascribe to through democratic law-making. Third, and final, we discuss different democratic obstacles to enforcing a right to family life corresponding to a human rights standard and post-national citizenship, and which can secure coherent future policy development.
We will draw on multiple interviews with stakeholders and policy-developers in both Romania and Norway. We will also draw on comprehensive document-data on policies and legal developments that provide a broad and detailed picture of the two countries child protection systems.

Deinstitutionalization of Foster Care in Poland – Financial Problems and Challenges

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Children brought up in institutions develop significantly worse in terms of emotional and intellectual growth than children brought up in a family environment - biological or foster. In Poland 16.7 thousand of children in foster care out of 72.1 thousand. were in institutional care, of which approximately 44% of children were under 10 years of age (PL Statistical Office, 2019). At the same time, work has been underway on deinstitutionalization of foster care in Poland, which has not brought satisfactory results so far. The aim of this paper is to discuss the problems and challenges related to the financing of foster care. For this purpose e.g. public statistics, reports of public institutions on the implementation of foster care, reports of public institutions on the control of foster care and qualitative data from internet blogs about foster care were analysed. Particular attention was paid to the policy of local governments.

Perspectives Of The Deinstitutionalization Process Of Alternative Care In Poland In The Context Of Street-Level-Bureaucracy Theory And The Concept Of Apparent Actions

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The aim of the paper is to present the perspectives of the deinstitutionalization of alternative care for children and youth in Poland. Deinstitutionalisation is both one of the key objectives and mechanisms of European Union social policies. In the case of alternative care, deinstitutionalization means the prevention of social problems through the development of local high-quality social services and the development of professional

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forms of foster care. The Polish authorities undertook to develop deinstitutionalization process in social welfare system, but despite legislative changes, its progress is not satisfactory. A national deinstitutionalisation strategy has not been published till February 2021, although there are some deinstitutionalizing efforts performed at the local level. In 2019-2020, we conducted an analysis, (based on the desk research of strategic international, national, local social policy documents as well as existing statistical data on accessible social services), depicting the progress of the deinstitutionalization process in the Łódzkie Voivodeship in central Poland. In the presentation, we interpret the results of this analysis in relation to Michael Lipsky's street-level-bureaucracy theory and Jan Lutyński's concept of apparent actions. The analysis, based on a comprehensive approach, goes beyond the classical "silo approach" to the issue of alternative care. It showed among others that the actual number of children in institutions is almost twice as high as indicated in ministerial statistics. It also enabled to identify the main barriers to the deinstitutionalisation process in terms of barriers related to social awareness, as well as organisational and economic barriers.

RN26_T04_01 | Session 5: Work and Unemployment (II)

Persistent or Temporary? Effects of Welfare Benefit Sanctions on Employment Quality in the Short and Long Run

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The shift towards activating labour market policy within OECD countries during the last decades has been subject to critical discussion: should activation focus on taking up work as fast as possible ("work first") or support a more long run, sustainable labour market integration? This paper aims to contribute to this discussion by studying effects of benefit sanctions on the re-employment quality of welfare recipients.

Previous research has demonstrated that sanctions increase transitions to employment, but also negatively impact employment quality. Most of these studies have focused on short-run consequences on employment quality. Particularly for welfare recipients, who tend to take up instable employment, it is important to take into account repercussions in the longer run. Therefore, I analyse sanction effects over a period of five years after the sanction. Furthermore, I analyse a broader range of employment quality dimensions than previous contributions, e.g. earnings, type of employment and qualification (mis)match.

For the analysis, I make use of administrative data on welfare recipients in Germany. I use propensity score matching to study the effect of sanction implementation for the treated with respect to a control group who does not receive a sanction.

Results show that sanctions increase employment probabilities of sanctioned welfare recipients in the short run. In the longer run, sanctioned welfare recipients have lower earnings and a higher probability to be in qualification mismatched employment compared to the control group. In summary, results indicate that benefit sanctions have a long-run detrimental effect on employment quality of the sanctioned.

Worse-Off but not Chanceless? Young Adults' Employment Situation after Participating in Active Labor Market Programs

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Disadvantaged young adults in Germany face serious barriers to finding a job of quality or an apprenticeship. In particular, young adults who are dependent on welfare benefits are among those worst off, as unemployment together with welfare collection might leave scars in their life-course. From the perspective of social investment, active labor market programs (ALMPs) potentially alleviate unsuccessful school-to-work transitions providing classroom or on-the-job training. Following a cost-effectiveness principle, however, policymakers have established that public employment services should preferably target some programs, in particular those located in firms, at people with better employment chances. The main reason for this lies on the routine-based belief that only those with better employment chances will succeed in in-firm training. Against this backdrop, this paper addresses the question on whether only young adults with such characteristics benefit from participating in these ALMPs. Does social investment not represent a chance for those most disadvantaged among

the disadvantaged? We evaluate whether the effects of program participation systematically vary due to possible dissimilarities embedded in individuals' biographies, e.g. education and employment history, as well as in their parents' biographies, e.g. welfare collection history and education. Moreover, although some studies have shown that workfare programs have detrimental effects on participants, young adults are still being assigned to this kind of programs. To contribute to clarifying this issue, this paper also analyzes the effects of these programs on young adults' employment opportunities. To this end, we use propensity score matching on a sample of young adults in their early twenties from register data.

Digitalized Activation : A Transformational New Approach For The Organization Of Public Employment Services?

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Polytechnic University of Turin

In recent years, technology has become crucial to support systems for matching vacancies and jobseekers and for providing public employment services (PES) with access to reliable labour market intelligence. During this time, many countries have expanded their reliance on digital tools for the administration of PES and to provide effective activation policies

The composition of digital interventions in PES differ markedly across Europe in terms of the tools mobilised, their scope and intended purpose, and rates of investment. However, it is possible to distinguish two levels at which different policy aims may develop. At the macro-level, the introduction of digital tools can be primarily motivated by an intention to reduce expenditure or by a desire to improve services. Meanwhile, at the micro-level, a key issue relates to whether caseworkers are bound by the decisions reached by digital tools, or whether there is room for discretion on the part of the caseworker and recourse on the part of the service user.

This contribution undertakes a comparative analysis of five European countries at the forefront of the digitalization of PES in the European context, namely: Austria, Belgium (with a focus on Flanders), Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. Original data was gathered through semi-structured interviews with PES officials at both the central and local levels in each of these cases. Previous studies have framed the adoption

of new technologies in PES by focusing on performance management, and particularly on the context of wider new public management (NPM) reforms that have been widely adopted over recent decades. Thus, this contribution considers whether there is convergence in the use of digital tools in PES or whether different approaches persist.

A Relational Approach To The Social Composition Of The Injured At Work In Portugal

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Most recent official data published by Portuguese and European sources demonstrate that work accidents maintain its permanent and substantial character, despite increasing improvements on prevention and reduction of fatal accidents. Moreover, risk exposure is unevenly distributed among professional groups, and the most affected tend to be those who belong to socio-professional categories and social groups, most often economically, culturally and socially less equipped and more unprotected. A reality that seems to present itself as a double penalty, later deals with facing the Portuguese legal repair system: the expected compensation does not go beyond the conception of the individual merely as a worker, which is based on an evaluation of the incapacity resulting from the injuries (subject to a considerable degree of subjectivity) and on the "official" salary earned. In light of the assessment of the social contradictions underlying these processes, this paper seeks to enhance the available sociological knowledge on the social composition of those who experience work-related injuries in Portugal. To this end, it explores the results of the most recent Portuguese official survey on the subject - the "ad hoc" module of the 2013 labour force survey. Examining the micro-data from the survey, the research seeks to enhance the available sociological knowledge and uses a relational statistical methodology to define the detailed social profiles of the agents who experience such striking processes.

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RN26_T04_02 | Session 6: Youth

Debtfare State for the Youth: Framework Analysis for the Student Loans in Turkey

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Working with the case of the student assistance program in Turkey, this proposed paper demonstrates how the state-led student debt policy actively contributes to the development of the neoliberal debtfare state. The uniqueness of the Turkish case comes from the fact that the student loan, unlike its counterparts in the Global North, is not fully commodified and it is not connected to secondary international markets. With a major legal change in 2004, the Higher Education Student Loans and Dormitory Institution became the only institution allowed to provide student loans for undergraduates. As a result of the centralization of state power, between 2003 and 2019, the number of indebted students increased by 24 times and exceeded 11 million. In addition to the remarkable expansion of student debt, the unemployment rate among university graduates exceeds 20% and almost half of them are not covered with basic income security. Taking this into account, this paper answers the following question: why does the Turkish state actively include university students in perpetual debt without employment opportunities? Methodologically, this paper analyzes official youth statistics, university statistics provided by the presidential office, and changing policy frameworks for the youth. This paper intends to offer political economy insights about how student assistance programs without basic income security contribute to the perpetual financial inclusion of undergraduates as a new feature of the neoliberal debtfare state.

Managing the Active Society in an Industrial Community: Observations From a Youth Activation Centre

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In the 'active' welfare states, the notion of social in/equality is increasingly reconceptualised in terms of individual ex/inclusion (cf. Boltanski & Chiapello, 2005), hence dislocating conflicts previously belonging on a structural level to the level of the individual (Crespo Suárez & Serrano Pascual, 2007). Here, the supranational 'active inclusion' strategy (European Commission, 2008) aims at turning the passive and socially excluded into self-reliant and employable selves who are able and willing to seize opportunity and navigate life responsibly. In line with neoliberal rationales of abandoning welfare systems encouraging, as it were, passive dependence on solidarity, the discourse on activation thus marks a shift from 'secular' to 'moral' perspectives on social welfare (Møller & Stone, 2013). Notably, the emphasis on activation policies have coincided with vast structural transformations of the western labour markets. That is, in Sweden as elsewhere, technological innovations and relocation of production into low-wage countries have spurred vast rationalisations whereby the industrial sector is increasingly outmanoeuvred by an ever-expanding text-and-talk ditto, requiring in turn an ever so educated work force able to move swiftly between employments on labour markets demanding not only formal qualifications and skills, but increasingly, skills in communication, socialising and self-presentation. In a time when a substantial part of the labour force is however still adapted to economies dependent on raw materials and production, this study explores ethnographically how the active society is managed and resisted locally in a pronounced industrial community that for generations have nurtured working-class, and thus presumably active bodies and subjectivities.

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RN26_T05 | Session 7: Welfare recipients and workers

Between Stigmatiser and Stigmatised: Mutual Stigmatisation Among Welfare Recipients and Ideas of Social Justice

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University of Humanistic Studies, Netherlands, The

In sociology there is a long-standing tradition of research into stigmatization of vulnerable groups, known for its focus on micro-level experiences of the stigmatized. Recently, scholars have pointed out the importance of moving beyond the micro-level by focusing on stigma production on the macro-level. While this literature has made a very important contribution to the sociology of stigma, it tends to create a stark division between stigmatisers and stigmatised. This article attempts to complicate and nuance this division by showing how, on the micro-level, the stigmatised take up the role of stigmatisers. This 'mutual stigmatisation', for instance amongst people on welfare, is often interpreted as a result (or a way) of maintaining self-esteem. To protect their fragile self-image, the stigmatised talk down people who are more dependent or less deserving than they are. However, our findings show that mutual stigmatisation among welfare recipients is not only a result of maintaining a positive sense of self, but can also be explained by their strong ideas about social justice. We base these findings on interviews with 53 welfare recipients. The theoretical implication of our research is the urgently needed connection between micro-level instances of mutual stigmatization and philosophically inspired theories of social justice.

Only in Case of Emergency? The Non-Take-Up of Means-Tested Social Benefits in Germany

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Empirical research of the last two decades has shown a surprisingly stable pattern of non-take-up in different institutional contexts and across a wide range of welfare systems. Recent studies on social assistance in Germany reveal that approximately four out of ten eligible households do not take up social assistance for the long-term unemployed. Non-take-up rates for the old-age basic income support are even higher, with six out of ten eligible pensioners not taking up benefits. To assess non-take-up, most studies rely on complex microsimulation models that need a comprehensive set of indicators to approximate eligibility. Data sources that allow for a microsimulation, however, lack indicators explicitly dealing with reasons for non-take-up. Therefore theoretical explanations for non-take-up often lack a proper empirical foundation.

My presentation will contribute to this problem of non-take-up research by using a novel data set – the innovations sample of the GSOEP. The sample of the panel consist of approximately 5.000 respondents with extensive longitudinal information about the living situation (income, social security benefits, household structure, household expenses…). Together with other researchers a special questionnaire was implemented in wave 2020. All low-income respondents had to answer questions on three topics: a)Questions regarding the perception of and attitudes towards means-tested benefits and beneficiaries. b) Questions regarding the overall motivation to take up benefits in case of eligibility. c) Potential reasons that could prevent people from taking up means-tested benefits.

By using descriptive and multivariate statistics, I will deal with different reasons that prevent people from claiming benefits. Special focus is given to the general motivation to take up benefits in case of need.

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Broadening The Access And Use Of Electronic Administration To Elderly People: A Wicked Solution

Salvador Manzanera-Román[1], Francisco Eduardo Haz Gómez[2]

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Currently, one of the fastest processes being carried out in the different countries of the European Union is the implementation of Electronic Administration. This implies a series of limitations for those people who are not digital natives. Especially the group of older people, who are increasingly vulnerable and dependent on help to carry out different telematic procedures with the advance of digitization. What at first could be a solution, by making administrative procedures more flexible, becomes a wicked solution that can lead to a loss of citizen rights for this group of people.

The goal of this research is twofold. On the one hand, to know the causes that prevent the access and use of public services by people over 65 years of age due to the process of implementation of Electronic Administration. And, on the other hand, to determine the possible improvements of public administrations so that said group is not seen in a situation of vulnerability and digital (and social) exclusion that limits their citizen rights.

This research has used a mixed technique that combines interviews with experts with the Delphi technique.

Among the recommendations to alleviate the problem is to advance in universal accessibility, improve the usability of devices and applications, increase the proactivity of public administrations, promote the training of civil servants and the elderly in digital skills, and enable the acquisition of digital devices and Internet access.

Anti-violence Interventions: Welfare Or Gender Social Policy? Some Reflections.

Angela Maria Toffanin, Marta Pietrobelli, Maura Misiti

CNR, Italy

The paper analyses the transformations of welfare institutions, organizations and policies in Italy, focusing namely on the field of gender-based violence services.

Well before the covid-19 pandemic, the social work system is characterized by several transformations, due to social, demographic, political and governance transformations, closely linked to the consequences of economic and financial crises (Payne and Askeland 2008; Bruni 2013, Beck, 2011; Bertin et al., 2015). These changes have consequences on the conditions of work and life of workers well before the services' quality provided, since this kind of job is highly characterized by interpersonal everyday relations (Giullari et al. 2019).

In this context, the Italian system of gender-based violence services is an interesting case study: initially stemmed from feminists' and women movements' activities and practices, in the last decade it has been crossed by bureaucratization and standardization processes.

Therefore, the paper intends to investigate the impact of these transformations focusing on professionals' subjective practices, the professional relations within specialized and general services, the gender approach adopted by the staff in different services, and the co-construction of personalised interventions between workers and the women supported.

The analysis is based on interviews conducted with 41 selected women's anti-violence centres and shelters in Italy, as well as on a critical review of the more recent literature on the topic.

Results show that anti-violence interventions can be considered as an example of a gender social policy.

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RN26_T06 | Session 8: Healthcare

Rare Disease Patients' Experiences in Access to Healthcare Services during the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Example of Turkey

Puren Aktas[1], Volkan Yilmaz[2]

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The COVID-19 pandemic has introduced challenges for all dimensions of healthcare systems, forcing countries to restructure the provision of healthcare services to meet urgent demand. The shifts in resources among healthcare systems have affected the delivery of clinical services to patients without COVID-19, especially to patients with chronic diseases. Among the chronically ill, patients with rare diseases experience these challenges most profoundly. In need of regular, multidisciplinary consultations and complex treatment services, the shift towards the pandemic-oriented provision of healthcare services aggravated the limited access that patients with rare diseases already experienced. In Turkey, the transformation of all hospitals with ICUs into pandemic hospitals hindered the access of those with rare diseases to multidisciplinary services. This research explores the experiences of patients with rare diseases during the COVID-19 pandemic by drawing upon interviews with representatives from groups of people with rare diseases in Istanbul, Turkey. In doing so, this study discusses Turkey's healthcare system capacity to meet citizens' needs as a country that provides universal health coverage.

Approaches Of Civic Activism In The Restructuring Of Healthcare Services: On The Example Of The Closure Of Obstetric Units In Estonia

Silja Mets-Oja[1], Anu Toots[2], Kadi Lubi[1]

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In the context of urbanisation and population ageing, some restructuring processes are needed in provision of healthcare services to manage different challenges. However, it is necessary to ensure the population access to healthcare services geographically, to promote regional development and to reduce regional disparities. This is a major challenge for policy-makers and citizens, as neo-liberal and economic reform in medicine refers to the "alleged conflict of socio-demographic ethos". One of the main changes is regionalisation: specialised care is centralised in higher-level hospitals, uniting high-level expertise with best technical capacity, being economically more cost- and resource-efficient. According of this aspects, six birth units in four county hospitals have been closed in Estonia since 2002 and further three units will close down in the future. Mentioned changes are not targeted at complex solutions, the actual situation is not analysed, it is incomprehensive for the citizens, local community activated in 2018 to oppose the decisions taken. Continuously, the role of local civic activists has increased worldwide for various reasons, increasing social capital gives citizens the opportunity to oppose or contribute to political decisions. Hence, it is important to understand the nature, development and influence of active citizenship in health policy making. This will be done by analysing documents and theoretical approaches in healthcare, how theory supports citizens' inclusion in different policy decisions, and which influences the development of active citizenship. The analysis concludes that, while there is a theoretical value in involving citizens at the local level to make changes to healthcare restructuring, policy makers are still not ready for real-life events. In this context, more active state intervention is needed to empower local activists.

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Policy Formation In Palliative Care – Backstage Processes And Ambiguous Governance

Simon Daniel Erik Boethius, Ann-Charlotte Nedlund, Barbro Krevers

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Healthcare professionals are situated in a position as mediators between structural, institutional logics, and everyday practice. At this intermediate position, professionals interpret, negotiate, and make sense of equivocal situations, ultimately constructing how welfare services are carried out and distributed. Hence, institutions are "inhabited" (Hallett & Ventresca 2006) and subject to ongoing renegotiation from within. This paper discusses how a palliative care team balances social and institutional logics to construe policy practice and how knowledge is understood in relation to dominant trends, such as evidence-based medicine. We focus on collegial interaction in situ, where practitioners with different professional backgrounds reason and weigh up various types of knowledge, values, and experiences. Drawing upon direct observation and a critical policy ethnography approach, we aim to show how the tension between maintaining good and equal care with limited resources is managed "backstage", and how different rationales that constitute palliative care practice are constructed through collegial interaction. Critical policy ethnography is thus a feasible way to discern how the often instrumental, linear model of health care governance is ambiguous when applied in day-to-day practice and how palliative care professionals rather inch forward to create standards of care. The paper aims to broaden the debate on the use of evidence in knowledge-intensive institutions, by critically analysing how evidence and power are conflated in practice. Moreover, we show how critical policy ethnography can help us imagine alternative ways of governing healthcare institutions, which considers the complex world of everyday work and contribute to fair and equal care, even in swift changing environments.

Disability In Older People And Socioeconomic Deprivation: Relationship And Indicators. Lessons From An Italian Case

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Activities of Daily Living (ADL) disability, ageing and poverty are central themes in the European social policy debate. Nowadays, an increasing of the family burden for LTC can be easily forecast. The high fragmentation of the Italian care system underlines many differences at regional level, increasing the relevance of Italy as case study.

The study aims to define the correlation between ADL disability and increasing poverty of the families in Italy, evaluating the effects on families, describing the main factors, to provide some useful information for an improvement of the policies.

Indicators, available in Italian Health for All database, were used. A combination of linear regression and factor analysis allowed to compose two indicators to classify the Italian regions in terms of role of the public offer and of the familial resources used to reduce the increasing effect of disabilities on poverty. The first index shows how the reduction of familial poverty was helped by the rate of residential structures and the presence of ADL public services. The second index shows how the familial poverty increased at the growth of ADL disability, unemployment and presence of large families. The presence of two kinds of Italy was evident. The public strategies seemed particularly relevant in protecting individuals and families, with the help of the informal network of support for the family care. This study could be replicated at European level to improve the common strategies for reduction of poverty due to ADL disability.ùR

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RN26_T07 | Session 9: Local welfare policies (I)

Public Policies with the Roma Community: Towards a Better Evidence-based Service

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The Roma community, the largest ethnic minority in the European Union, has suffered various forms of discrimination throughout history and current policies have failed to remedy the inequalities they face in areas such as employment or education. In fact, the 2016 FRA survey (EU-MIDIS II) indicates that 80% of respondents live below the risk of poverty threshold in their country; one in four Roma has suffered discrimination in the last 12 months for their ethnic origin; one in three Roma is unemployed (with shares above 50 % in Croatia, Spain and Bulgaria); and half of the Roma between 6 and 24 years of age do not attend school and, of those who do 18 % attend at an educational level lower than the one corresponding to their age. In sum, Roma continues to suffer discrimination and unequal access to vital services. Consequently, serving the Roman community adequately and reducing these differences is a challenge that European society faces and for which it requires new tools and to base interventions on scientific evidence. One of those evidences is to count on the Roma community and make policies with them and not just for them. This communication analyzes some policies that have been successful in the Spanish context when the Roma community itself is involved. Based on the discussion of this evidence, elements are proposed that can serve as a basis for developing effective policies for Roma inclusion.

"Local Social Policies For The Roma People In Terms Of Social Inclusion"

Maria Dogia

Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece

The concept of the social and economic inclusion of the Roma is of particular concern, since the discrimination and the marginalization which they face in their majority, contradicts the aims and values underlying the EU. According to the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), many Roma in the EU face similar living conditions compared to those of the populations of the world's poorest countries. The existence of multiple inequalities function as a vicious circle, making it extremely difficult to include them into the social frame. The aim of this paper is to investigate how such policies regarding the social inclusion of Roma people are implemented locally, as well as the basic guidelines governing these policies in the wider social context, and whether the Roma community itself is involved in the decision-making process. The inclusion of Roma people is a subject of considerable interest for both social scientists and policy makers, since Roma are on the receiving end of a "formalized" social protection system addressed to a country's general population. What is of particular interest in the case of Roma people is the discrimination frequently experienced by the latter as a result of the antigypsyism. and of its tendency to transfer responsibility for inclusion failure to the Roma themselves. The main point of research of this paper argues that local social policy implementation involves factors that affect both the attitudes and perceptions of the local authorities involved in its implementation such as particular conditions, dynamics, hierarchies based on power and dependence that generally shape the conditions of the coexistence of the Roma community within the wider local community.

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Trust reforms in Norwegian municipalities

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Recently, the role of trust in the public institutions of the Nordic welfare states has been politicised and entered the public debate in a previously unprecedented form. At both national and local levels, and across different governmental sectors, political reforms explicitly emphasizing trust as an alternative approach to public management have emerged as a trend. While the implementation of so called "trust reforms" has been most visible in Sweden and Denmark, the demand for such reforms has gained increased leverage also in the Norwegian context where unions and political parties have made similar reforms part of their political agendas. While attempts to launch national trust reforms have so-far failed in Norway, several small-scale trust reforms are currently being implemented at the local level. The content of such reform initiatives varies, but they are typically framed as means towards replacing excessive control regimes with trust-based leadership promoting professional autonomy, co-determination and accountability. The present paper presentation reports from an ongoing study of trust reforms in Norwegian municipalities and, specifically, a mapping aimed at identifying the variety of such reforms currently being implemented and the motives informing them. In the paper, the wide sociological literature on trust is applied to unpack the meaning of trust in the different types of reforms identified. The main question asked is: What are the perceived problems and understandings of trust that inform the new emphasis on trust as a principle of public management in Norwegian municipalities?

The Application of Participatory Appraisals and Collaborative Causal Attribution Maps to Local Development Planing and the Improvement of Social Welfare: the Case of Rolândia (Paraná, Brazil).

Iker Jimeno, Jose Javier Mañas-Navarro, Antonio Aledo, Guadalupe Ortiz-Noguera

University of Alicante, Spain

The case of the city of Rolândia (Paraná, Brazil) is a good example of how the public management model and the policies developed by administrations shape the socio-economic structure of a city. In this case, political instability and short-term management have led to institutional vulnerability that has resulted in the stagnation of economic development, an increase in inequality and a loss of social welfare. Faced with this problem, a constructivist diagnosis of the local development model has been carried out in Rolândia with the aim of identifying the city's deficits and opportunities . Based on the identification of the main local problems and their causes, this diagnosis has allowed the design of strategic lines of local development appropriate to its socio-economic context.

The diagnosis was built upon a participatory methodology grounded in endogenous knowledge and of an iterative nature. The contributions of 92 participants representing the main economic, social and institutional areas were analysed. Semi-structured interviews and participatory workshops were the two main sources for data collection. The participants indicated the most relevant problems of the city and established cause-effect relationships that linked the different problems. These causal relationships have been articulated into Collaborative Causal Attribution Maps and exploited by means of a Multicausal Network Analysis, supported by Atlas.ti and Gephi software. The reflective process of participants and their multi-faceted vision made it possible to identify the main problems of Rolândia, to point out windows of action and to design strategic lines for local development.

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RN26_T08 | Session 10: Local welfare policies (II)

Covid19 Outbreak and its Governance at the Neighborhood Level: The Sociological Dynamics Behind the Effective Role of Local Administrators (mukhtars)

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[1]TED University; [2]Middle East Technical University

This presentation examines how the Covid-19 outbreak is experienced at the neighborhood level in the case of İstanbul and the significant role of crisis governance by the mukhtars as local administrators. The data of the study is based on semi-structured interviews with 20 mukhtars working in different districts of 4 different districts of Istanbul via Zoom and Whatsapp applications. Governance of the social, economic and health impacts of the crisis during Covid -19 pandemy has been a major problem for central as well as local authorities all over the world. However handling the crisis needed a transparent and trust based collaboration especially between the local authorities and the communities. On the other hand, the socio-economic differences of different districts and neighbourhoods were a major challenge for an effective governance. To handle the crisis in such different contexts and conditions of different neighbourhoods, the local authorities were forced to develop creative and different strategies of governance rather than continuing with their usual know how. Hence the study first focused on understanding the community's social, economic and health based experiences due to pandemy in relation to the socio-economic characteristics of different neighborhoods. Then the second stage of the study has concentrated on understanding the efforts and strategies of the mukhtars as local administrators in order to fulfill effective governance of the pandemy crisis. At the end of the study, it was concluded that mukhtars' effective governance have depended on their capacities of associating with the sociology of the neighborhood.

Contradictions Of Ordered Trust. Trust-based Work And Conflicting Logics Within Municipal Care.

Helena Hakansson

University of Gothenburg, Sweden

In the aftermath of NPM, a more trust-based governance is being enhanced in many countries. The path from controlled employees to trusted employees is however often not stated. Despite the increased interest in trust as a governing technique, there is a lack of research on trust and control in public sector organizations. Furthermore, it is inexplicit how trust is defined, or should be practiced, in hierarchical organizations governed by control. The public sector is an arena for several institutional demands, and hence multiple conflicting institutional logics. Institutional logics is here used as an analytic tool to analyze how interrelationships and interactions between different levels in the organization affects the possibilities for intra-organizational trust.

The empirical data presented is a case-study on a developmental project within social care in a municipal district in Sweden. The data consists of interviews and observations with care workers, first-line managers and persons with strategic functions. The results demonstrate how institutional logics can create different worlds within the organization, and that the governing logic of bureaucracy is not only in conflict with, but also seems to overrule attempts to establish a more trust-based logic. Contributing to the literature on institutional logics, this paper shows how primary and secondary logics manifest in various ways depending on level within the organization. It further adds insights about how notions of trust may differ depending on position within the organization, creating difficulties for trust-based developmental work.

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Between Taking Local Control And Exacerbating Inequalities. A Case Of Local Welfare Systems Responses To Migrant Poverty.

Karolina Łukasiewicz, Ewa Cichocka, Kamil Matuszczyk

Centre For Migration Research, University of Warsaw, Poland

While central governments have been curbing social citizenship of immigrants, local actors have been at the forefront of welcoming new residents. Much academic attention has been paid to the benefits of the city-level responses to immigrants' needs, appreciating local social innovations and efficiency in service provision. However, less attention has been paid to the difficulties and risks of shifting policies to the local levels. Using a case of four local welfare systems in London, Berlin, Stockholm and New York this presentation aims to analyse the response of governmental and non-governmental organizations to immigration. We will focus on the response to the needs of the most vulnerable low-income foreign-born residents. Drawing from interviews with Polish migrants who experienced poverty, with direct service providers, and with local experts, we captured recent changes and differences between local welfare systems. We argue that the tendency to shift the responsibility for social welfare and immigrant integration policies from national to the city level and non-governmental organizations brings local authorities more autonomy, local control and stimulates social innovations. However, it also generates risks overlooked in migration scholarship. While anti-migrant sentiments and cuts on welfare spending are emerging at the national level, local governmental and non-governmental organizations are struggling with underfunding, unequal quality of provided services or coordination challenge. As a result, immigrant clients are granted unequal opportunities to settle in their hosting societies. The negative outcomes of policy decentralization can be mitigated by larger social expenditure or absorbent labour market and inclusive migrant policies.

"B-MINCOME: an Innovative Minimum Income Scheme in Barcelona"

Sebastià Riutort Isern[1,2], Bru Laín Escandell[2], Albert Julià Cano[1,2]

[1]IERMB; [2]University of Barcelona

The need to combat inequalities and poverty in Barcelona gave rise the B-MINCOME pilot, an innovative minim income scheme led by the Barcelona City Council between 2016 and 2019. This project aimed to test the efficacy and the efficiency of combining a monetary transfer (that was called Municipal Inclusion Support, which would be a kind of GMI) with various active policies (on training and employment, social entrepreneurship, housing and community participation). The project focused on improving the living conditions of vulnerable households of the Eix Besòs, which is one of the most deprived areas of the city. A random and stratified draw selected 950 households participating as treatment group divided in 10 modalities combining: conditioned/non-conditioned, limited/non-limited income, GMI combined or not with active policies. The draw also selected a control group composed by 383 households. Altogether, it represented an integrated strategy to fight poverty and exclusion by reducing participants' dependence on public and private subsidies and promoting their wellbeing, empowerment and autonomy. Also, it attempted to go beyond the silos existing in public administration, establish integrated links between sectorial departments and with social-community organisations. The project was at the same time a public policy intervention and a social experiment. Considering the latter, B-MINCOME evaluation was based on a mixed-methods approach to data collection and analysis and involved various stakeholders. Evaluation revealed positive impacts on certain change dimensions (at individual, community and institutional level) and important lessons to improve local welfare policies and services.

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RN26_T09 | Session 11: Volunteering and citizen involvement

Main Aspects of Professional Cooperation And Volunteering in the Process of Poverty Eradication

Éva Perpék, Márta Kiss

Centre for Social Sciences, Hungary

A complex, interdisciplinary and interprofessional approach to the handling problems of vulnerable groups is a more and more accepted approach in the social and educational sectors. Moreover, services of NGOs and volunteering of non-expert ordinary citizens may also have a significant contribution in delivering social and educational services to children and families in need. Those principles were incorporated in planning and implementation of complex local development programs delivered in the most disadvantaged subregions of Hungary to combat poverty. An active and target group-oriented professional cooperation and a strong volunteer basis may contribute not only to effective implementation but sustainability of development programs as well. The aim of this paper is to present how local professional project managers perceive different aspects of professional cooperation and volunteering within their program. Based on the data of a 2020 survey, we examine their perception on the acceptance of the programs among the main relevant actors, such as professionals of the social welfare, educational and health care systems, NGOs, political and economic players, and local residents. We analyze how professional managers think about the operation of the child protection signaling system and the cooperation that takes place within this framework. We also explore their cooperation with similar human development programs, as well as the extent to which local actors have been involved in the implementation of project activities as volunteers. Finally, we cover how volunteering can contribute to the long-term sustainability of the programs.

Citizen Involvement In Social Welfare Services

Karen Christensen

Roskilde University, Denmark

The idea of involving people in public discussions and decisions has a long history. Within the welfare sector, one of the first recognitions of user/patient participation started in the UK during the 1970s, aiming at facilitating patient interests in the NHS (National Health Services). In the 1990s, the concept of user participation entered the social welfare sectors of many European countries. It has since developed into one of the most central concepts of social welfare today. An increasing body of literature is currently discussing new roles of social welfare recipients in terms of for example 'users', 'consumers', and 'co-producers', and relating these new roles to a range of very different social changes and processes regarding public services, particularly within the last decades. While social scientists within the area of welfare policy and sociology have pointed at welfare recipient roles as part of democratization processes, these processes are today increasingly about individualization, consumerism, and other implications of NPM (New Public Management) reforms, as well as NPG (New Public Governance) reforms in many European countries. Theoretically, social scientists have discussed these changes in relation to ideas about empowerment of individuals, marketization, governance, governmentality, new citizenship types, and new types of welfare partnerships. This paper will provide an overall discussion of the different social and sociological theories inspiring the different approaches to user participation, and critically discuss implications for users of welfare services within the different user participation approaches.

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RN27 | Regional Network Southern European Societies

RN27_T01 | The values of culture in Iberian cultural policies

Portugal And Its Ministry Of Culture: A Case Study On values And Controversies In The National Cultural Sphere

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[1]CIES-Iscte, Portugal; [2]FLUP-ISUP, Portugal

This case study was developed in 2020-2021 in the frame of an European research consortium. Within a broader vision of the value of culture, the Project intends to capture the emergence and configuration of cultural values, in its plurality and complex contexts in Europe. The object of analysis here is cultural administrations. A comparative exercise is conducted with case studies either in Portugal and in Spain – although a broader comparative perspective crosses the Project's case studies, regarding other southern countries (Italy, France) and northern and eastern geographies (UK, Norway, Hungary), in territorial, institutional and sectorial levels. Also, the Covid-19 pandemic is addressed as a research dimension, in order to identify the administrations' responses to cultural sectors affected by this current sanitary and economic crisis.

The diversity of cultural administrations in European countries derives mainly from historic configurations and public policy models, and concerning Portugal, the fundamental distinctive characteristic is the cultural policy model of an Architect State in a country with some territorial asymmetries. The case study of the Ministry of Culture allows the analysis of the foundational cultural policy to the country.

The values are to be analysed regarding tensions, conflicts and public controversies, in two research levels: institutional documentation review and field research with interviews and focus groups. The actors consulted (reflecting multiple ideological perspectives and operative positions) are politicians, and technical and expert personnel both internal and external to the administration, which play a part in policies design and grant-making processes.

Bragança, City In The Portuguese Inland: A Case Study On Values And Controversies In The Municipal Cultural Sphere

Natália Azevedo[1], João Teixeira Lopes[2], Lígia Ferro3, Sónia Apolinário[4]

[1]FLUP-ISUP, Portugal; [2]FLUP-ISUP, Portugal; [3]FLUP-ISUP, Portugal; [4]CIES-Iscte, Portugal

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The diversity of cultural administrations in European countries derives mainly from historic configurations and public policy models, and concerning Portugal, the fundamental distinctive characteristic is the cultural policy model of an Architect State in a country with some territorial asymmetries. The case study of Bragança municipality allows the analysis of an inland city playing a particularly rich cultural life, regardless its low-density territory.

The values are to be analysed regarding tensions, conflicts and public controversies, in two research levels: institutional documentation review and field research with interviews and focus groups. The actors consulted (reflecting multiple ideological perspectives and

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operative positions) are local politicians, and technical and expert personnel both internal and external to the administration, which play a part in policies design and grant-making processes.

The Values of Culture in Contemporary Barcelona Cultural Policies

Mariano Martín Zamorano, Victoria Sánchez Belando, Arturo Rodríguez Morató

University of Barcelona, Spain

Under the Socialist Party of Catalonia (PSC, 1982-1997), Barcelona's cultural policies were characterized by its objectives of social inclusion and by using culture as a resource for urban development. This development, inscribed in the so-called "Barcelona Model", included an urban regeneration project with its landmark in the 1992 Olympics. However, since the beginning of the 20th century, cultural policies were gradually aligned with the creative city approach and oriented towards the internationalization of the already established urban brand. Since 2015, the government of Barcelona en Comú -a left-wing and electoral coalition born as a citizen platform- manifested a desire to resume more representative and communitarian cultural policies. The commons' narrative rejected cultural policies' entrepreneurial turn and aimed to deconstruct this conception of cultural property and circulation of cultural assets.

Against this historical background, what values are revealed in current policy and administrative practices within this administration? In what framework of tensions do these values appear? In the context of the European research project UNCHARTED, which aims to identify the plurality of values that emerge in cultural practices in all the different cultural sphere areas, we studied Barcelona City Council cultural policy. Through focused documentary research and extensive fieldwork involving interviews with politicians, technical staff, experts and advisors linked to this local administration, we have examined both values explicitly stated in electoral programmes and debates related to it and those implicitly inscribed in cultural planning, grant-making activities and budget allocations. In this way, going beyond the surface of political discourse, our analysis sheds light on the hidden value configurations behind both the creative city model and "commons' policies".

Identifying Values That Basing Cultural Public Policies: The Case Of Galicia's Regional Administration

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Since the foundation of regional Xunta de Galicia government in the 80s, the region implemented two well-differentiated cultural policies associated with its two dominant political options: The conservative cultural policy and the one dominated by left-Galician nationalism. In this framework, this policy and its ecosystem have faced a lack of coordination between the multilevel cultural governance agents. Moreover, Galician cultural policies have reduced their institutional importance; initially managed by a Ministry has been later merged with Education and Tourism areas.

In this framework, this policy has also had an orientation towards promoting cultural products of massive consumption and focused on building big cultural infrastructures and celebrating international-focused events as exampled the 93'Jacobus Year. Linking Culture to Tourism, centralized on Santiago de Compostela Capital city as end of UNESCO World Heritage Santiago's Way and concentrating all their cultural diplomacy on Galicia as a touristic territorial brand abroad.

This case study aims to identify the plurality of Galician cultural policy's values and understand its ethnic dimension within an expanded and diversified cultural heritage. With this purpose, we have implemented a descriptive methodology on two complementary levels: On one hand, identifying and registering the actual configuration of this plurality of values inside through a descriptive analysis based on a systematic documental review. On the other hand, addressing these values from policy agents' viewpoint through qualitative interviews and focus groups. This methodology has allowed us to capture culture values within cultural administration activities and synergies, addressing its political conflicts and public debate.

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RN27_T02_01 | Social Mobility and Social Policy

Pensions Reforms and New Trends

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Globalisation and international competition have a spillover effect on
the reforms of pension systems that imposes a similar pattern of dismantling, hardening access to pensions, reducing expenditure and retrenchment in said reforms. The comparative analysis of four countries with different pension systems: two liberal (United Kingdom and Chile) and another two with contributory-proportional systems (Spain and Argentina) serves to determine the details of the reform processes, which discursively seem to have a shared pattern recommended by the international financial and economic institutions.
But the reality of the four case studies shows considerable differences in the implementation of the pension reform policies. The reforms depend on the societal context, institutions, history, the role of unions, the government in power, demographic factors and economic perspectives, among other matters. Many countries need to sustain pension systems because they are associated with many pensioners' political vote. Therefore, the spillover effect of globalisation and the convergence in certain uniform patterns of reforms is far from reality in the four countries, and as such, the measures adopted are specific for each country.
Keywords: Pensions, Occupational Pensions, Reform Policies, Globalisation, Social Dialogue, Neoliberalism, Corporatism.

Comparing Inequalities in the Labour Market from a Segmentation Perspective between Italy and Spain

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Comparing Inequalities in the Labour Market from a Segmentation Perspective between Italy and Spain
The purpose of this paper is to carry out a comparative analysis of labour markets between Italy and Spain from the perspective of segmentation in order to explain the processes of social inequality that arise in the workplace. We ask ourselves to what extent labour market segmentation processes generate dynamics of structuring similar labour inequalities in both countries and what aspects are specific to a labour reality that is situated in different socioeconomic contexts but with diverse elements in common such as Mediterranean countries. We seek to corroborate the general hypothesis that there is no single labor market that adjusts supply and demand, on the contrary, we can differentiate various segments that structure hierarchical positions in the labor market in correspondence with certain specific profiles of the job supply. This process generates as result a high correspondence in the configuration of the employment segments between Spain and Italy. It is conceptualized from a multidimensional perspective of factors that affect the configuration of various segments of work and employment. We present results of a research of an international project (INCASI: International Network for Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities between Europe and Latin America, http://incasi.uab.es) constructing a model of analysis combining both demand and supply variables. The results allow us to state that Italy and Spain share the same general logic of structuring the labour market in terms of segmentation expressed in terms of primary and secondary sectors, and also in terms of inside divisions.

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Social Mobility From A Comparative Perspective Among Some Southern European Countries

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The paper presents a review of the analysis of social mobility in the Southern European countries, in particular Spain, Italy and France.

As is usual in the specialized literature, the relationship between social origin and class destination is addressed. This is done by noting the comparisons made across the geographical areas. We review the analyses that have been made of the evolution of social fluidity as well as the distance between social classes within each country and the comparisons made between them.

We compare the main theories that have inspired the study of social mobility to date: modernization theory, which predicts an increase in relative mobility rates, and invariance theory, which postulates the constancy of social fluidity.

We study the difficulties for social change, i.e., upward mobility from one class to another, as well as the likelihood of reproduction in comparative terms. To do so, we use RCII model that serves as an empirical test of the ranking of classes, based on log-multiplicative models that measure the association between class of origin and class of destination, empirically estimating a ranking for the two (according to the association between them), thus generating a single parameter to measure the association of the classes intra countries. According to Torche and Wormald (2004) this procedure "reorders" the classes by estimating the distance between the classes and presenting a coefficient that measures the association between them.

As a result, we have a sociological measure of inequality among classes that we can compare inside each country as well as among them.

This presentation is part of the result of the INCASI european Project and of the the objective of internationalization of DINAMOS Project.

RN27_T02_02 | Education, Integration and Social Mobility

Is Overeducation Politically Relevant? Evidence from a High Overeducation Context

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In most developed societies the secular expansion of the education system has led to the rise of a high proportion of overeducated workers, i.e., workers whose education level exceeds what is required for their job. This has been for decades a source of concern for social scientists, who have warned about adverse effects at the individual and societal levels. Though attention has focussed mainly on the psychological and economic consequences of overeducation, it has been also suggested that this could have consequences in the political domain that could be detrimental for the civic and political integration of the overeducated workers. In this paper, using data from post-electoral surveys, we test a series of hypotheses on potential political effects of overeducation in Spain. More specifically, we study the possible influence of overeducation, understood as a form of status inconsistency, on four dimensions of political attitudes and behaviours: political support, political efficacy, ideological orientations, and social and political participation.

We use an objective measure of overeducation (job analysis method), attributing to each occupation the level of education considered normative for doing that job and comparing it with the educational level of each subject. We model the effects of overeducation using Diagonal Reference Models, a procedure that has become standard in research on status inconsistency and allows to determine whether the mismatch between achieved and required education has a net effect that is analytically distinguishable from the effects of either education variable.

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Graduates' Insertion in the Labour Market in Italy. The Role of Overeducation and Internships

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Educational mismatch has long been shown to be associated with wage penalties or job dissatisfaction at the individual level, with higher turnout at organizational level as well as being considered a misuse of public investments in education. In Italy the estimated rates of graduates in situation of educational mismatch ranges from 23% to 36% (Romanò, Ghiselli e Girotti, 2019, Luciano e Romanò 2017; Cattani Guidetti e Pedrini 2017) depending on the measurement method adopted. During the last 15 years, the Minister of Education made recommendations and implemented reforms to address this phenomenon: each degree course must take into account the professional demands in designing the curricula (and clearly list the professional profiles it may lead to), curricular internships are recommended and there are incentives for firms to provide post-graduate internships. The rationale is that internship experiences would allow recent graduates to develop professional skills to be rewarded at the time of job-search.

We explore whether internships contribute to contrast overeducation (gauged through an objective measure), and provide an evaluation of recent reforms. We utilize AlmaLaurea unbalanced panel survey-data on Graduates' Employment Status involving overall M.A. graduates from 76 Universities interviewed at the time of graduation, and subsequently at one, three and five years from completion of their degree, respectively. Preliminary results suggest that curricular internships do not affect overeducation, but post-graduate internships are positively associated to overeducation. The number of jobs held interacted with job area (as a proxy of availability of job opportunities), is negatively associated to overeducation. We suggest that overeducation is mostly linked to macro and institutional factors: i.e., the quality of job-demand.

Comparing Intergenerational Social Mobility Over Birth Cohorts And Across Age Between Spain And France

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This paper presents the results of a comparative analysis of intergenerational social mobility between Spain and France taking into account the role of education in social fluidity over cohorts and across age. We follow the work of Breen (2010) and Vallet (2017) addressed to determine the contribution of the different mechanisms to the increase in social fluidity over cohorts, adding age effect. Drawing data from pooled cross-sectional data from Spain and France (Vallet, 2020), both men and women are analyzed. In both countries we analyze change in the fundamental statistical associations: origin-destination, origin-education and education-destination, and the interaction OED, over cohorts and age (as an indicator of labour experience). As well as we apply a simulation or counterfactual analysis to test the relative role of education in shaping social fluidity. For both countries, as in all the countries studied with this methodology, we conclude that social fluidity is explained by educational expansion, with a slight additional effect of the age, but they differ in relation to the other mechanisms: in Spain it is also important a reduction of the direct effect, but in France, with different results for men and women, equalization plays a prominent role alongside the other effects considered.

This analysis is part of a research developed in the context of DINAMOS Project (Dynamics of Social Mobility in Spain, a coordinated project that is funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation, "Generation of Knowledge and Scientific and Technological Strengthening of the R&D&I", 2019, https://pagines.uab.cat/dinamos/).

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Who Loses? Nowcasting the Covid-19 Socioeconomic Impacts in Spain

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Economic recessions affect the social and political equilibriums of societies, but the consequences of economic crisis on people's wellbeing are neither universal nor determined. The net effects of crisis depend on which economic sectors and occupational groups are most affected, and how welfare institutions act and favour different sociodemographic groups. The aim of this presentation is twofold. First, we compare the initial effects of the two crises in the 21st century (financial in 2008 and COVID19 now) on income inequality and the risk of poverty in Spain. Our hypothesis is that, as far as unemployment has harmed different sectors and occupational groups, and that the welfare institutions' response has been different in 2020 than in 2009, the consequences for the losers and the winners should also be different. The second aim of this presentation is to debate the efficacy of our method for estimating households' income. Drawing from households' earnings in 2019 (EU-SILC), we estimate households' 2020 total income by imputing un/employment status of individuals (2020 LFS). Then we recalculate individuals' labour income by subtracting lost wages and by adding the new public transfers implemented to combat the pandemic's economic effects. This method overcomes the inconvenience of the two-year delay in the publication of EU-SILC data, thus facilitating faster access to relevant information about the effects of the crisis on income distribution. First results suggest that while the 2008 crisis had a wide-reaching effect across social strata, the current one is impacting more narrowly those on the bottom tier.

RN27_T03_01 | Structural Social Dynamics

Intergenerational occupational class mobility in 1970 and 2005 in Spain, France, Poland and Hungary

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The question I address is how the mobility patterns of the different social classes changed during the last economic cycles. 'Mobility' means access to the various social classes. 'Pattern of mobility' means the distribution of people who come from a certain class (origin) between different classes (destination). 'Economic cycles' means periods limited by two recessions or by two boom or peak moments. The method consists on using two different sources of data to estimate the effect of the time period, keeping the age constant. I first did it for Spain between 1991, with data from the ESD, a survey carried out by the Spanish Office for Stastistics (INE), and 2005-2011, with EUSILC data (Carabaña, 2020). The results are that all classes of origin, except Professionals, improved their occupational destinations. I extend the study to the three countries for which CASMIN and EUSILC data are available, France, Poland and Hungary, comparing people 31-45 years old in 1970 and in 2005-11. France and Hungary result quite similar to Spain, but in Poland middle classes improved their mobility much more than workers and peasants. I will try to overcome problems to add more countries in order to compare southern and northern non-socialist countries.

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Structural And Net Changes In Educational Inequalities In Spain

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Throughout the 20th century, advanced societies have experienced a process of educational expansion. Such a process is driven by two mechanisms: on the one hand, the economic upswing experienced during the last century allowed families to deal with high opportunity costs; and on the other hand, educational reforms themselves can make access to higher education more equal. In spite of that, for many studies, educational inequality trends did not improve over time (Calero and Bonald, 1999; Martínez García, 2002). These conclusions have been gathered from methodologies based on compositional invariance. In this paper, we stress the need of taking into account measures reporting us information about the size of societal changes. To do that, we analyze the educational inequalities in Spain in cohorts between 1931 and 1981, using the mutual information index. Likewise, Thanks to the method proposed by Benn and Sieler (2019), we decompose the variations due either to structural or internal change. Our results paint a different picture: educational inequalities have experienced a decrease over time due to compositional changes that are not included in the more traditional methodologies.

How to measure the Second Demographic Transition evolution in Spain? Building-up an index at a regional scale. 1991 - 2016.

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The dynamics of nuptiality, fertility and household's formation of Spanish population have changed over the last 30 years, following a typical pattern according to the Second Demographic Transition (SDT). The aim of the article is to explore the conjoint evolution of these dynamics, at the regional level, through the elaboration of an index that allows, in a 1-10 scale, to figure out the state of implementation of the SDT among 1991 and 2016, in a 5-year period. Employing births and marriages data from the vital statistics, as well as statistics from the 1991, 2001 and 2011 population censuses, it is found out that most of the Spanish regions are already close to complete the SDT.

RN27_T03_02 | Asylum Seekers in Southern Europe

The Struggle of the Asylum Seekers Autonomy in Spain: Between the Rigidity of the Asylum Regime and the Constraints of Covid-19

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Spain has not been a majority destination regarding forced migrations until 2019, when it has become the third country in the number of registered asylum applications, behind Germany and France. According to Eurostat, Spain has registered asylum seekers from Venezuela (40,305), Colombia (28,880), Honduras (6,730), Nicaragua (5,840) and El Salvador (4,715), which explains this third position in the ranking in of "traditional" European destinations for asylum seekers. Spanish scholars had highlighted that the rigidity of this system has led to serious deficiencies in the integration of refugees in Spain, (Urrutia et al. 2018; Garcés-Mascareñas & Pasetti, 2019) manifested in the failure to achieve one fundamental objective: the autonomy of asylum seekers.

In this paper, we analyse from 18 in-depth interviews conducted with key informants from Fundación Cepaim and the Red Cross in the province of Almería, two housing models in order to identify to some extent they facilitate the integration of the asylum seekers and the acquisition of autonomy. Furthermore, due to the pandemic provoked by the COVID-19, we analyse how both housing programs coped with the intrinsic rigidity of the asylum regime constrained now by the difficulties derived from the pandemic. The results point out that the rigidity of the program, together with the high denial rates of

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asylum applications, has an opposite effect that intended, increasing the insecurity and vulnerability of the asylum seekers. In this sense, autonomy has been pushed into the background by the urgency to solve the needs of the pandemic.

Colonial memories, mobilities and immobilities: ties between the Sahrawi Refugee Camps and Spain

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The different dynamics of mobility to and from the South of Europe are undoubtedly grounded on its colonial past, with established migration routes connecting former Global South colonies and Southern European metropoles. In this scenario, the most flagrant case of uncompleted decolonization, occupied Western Sahara, has developed its own particular migration culture, with over 170,000 Sahrawis having the status of refugees and living under the legal supervision of the MINURSO, being forced to use Algerian passports in order to travel –even when some still have their Spanish IDs pre-1976.
In the Sahrawi Refugee camps, different logics of mobility and immobility have been developed to cope with the different constraints that hold them prisoners in the most inhospitable desert of the world (the hamada). Those logics reflect individual, familial and communal strategies deployed to resist the occupation but also to develop livable lives in the camps. With the current pandemic, Sahrawi Refugees are undergoing another confinement inside their own protracted confinement as refugees.
In this paper, we'll discuss the migrating flows and colonial ties that connect Spain and the Sahrawi Refugee Camps, focusing on and comparing the mobility and immobility tactics of Sahrawis in the camps and in the diaspora in Spain. We'll approach this investigation from a gender-conscious lens, and will also address how some new challenges that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought have affected and modified those strategies.

RN27_T04 | Migration and Welfare

The impact of the non EU-migrant arrival to the Welcoming Spaces in Southern European Societies. The case of Spain

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The Welcoming Spaces research program (project funded by the Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme, call H2020-SC6-Migration-2019, under grant agreement 870952), aims to answer the question about how to achieve inclusive and sustainable development in shrinking regions, contributing to revitalisation while providing opportunities for the successful integration of non-EU migrants.
We present in this paper the preliminary results derived from this project in Spain, one of the selected countries. In the first step, we did a selection of localities (all of them are located in shrinking regions while are developing welcoming strategies to attract foreign people). Once selected, we´ve applied a battery of quantitative and qualitative variables, as well as we´ve analysed the initiatives carried out by the municipalities to face depopulation and decline. We will analyse data on population, economic viability, social wellbeing and private and public policies: the population trends, the main labour market figures, the migratory tendencies, or investments flows. Such an analysis will allow us to establish typologies of localities in a double perspective: in terms of quantitative variables and in a typology of politics implemented in the localities.
Although it is still early days, where possible we will be able to tentatively analyse the impact of COVID-19 on the localities.

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A typology of Italian migrants in Athens

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Migration flows from a southern European country to another one have received scarce attention so far. This is especially true for Italians migrating to Greece or, more specifically, the Athens area. Thus, there are limited insights as to the reasons why Italians are leaving and why they have been choosing Greece as their destination. This paper looks at their motives for migrating and their destination choice to understand the diversity of migratory trajectories through a typology. In order to do this, we carried out in-depth interviews to Italians living, both permanently and temporarily, in the Athens area, employing snowball sampling. As a result, we have identified 5 types of Italian immigrants in Athens. Mediterranean migrants are driven by the typically Mediterranean character of climate, landscape, food, and culture in their deliberate choice of Athens. Nomadic migrants have casually chosen Athens to satisfy their need of continuous physical mobility and multiple moorings as a defining aspect of their identity. Work migrants are motivated by the search of a job regardless of the place and work content. Entrepreneurial migrants are motivated by a vocation for a professional career in Athens. Finally, for marriage migrants the choice of Athens is a consequence of a couple choice and shared life projects.

Care Work, Migration and the Crossroads of Welfare in Pandemic Times in Spain

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The purpose of this paper is twofold. First, to analyze the conditions of social inequality of migrant domestic care workers in Spain during the COVID-19 health crisis. Second, to explore the foundations of the welfare model that relegates these workers to a marginal position which is now exacerbated by the impact of the pandemic (layoffs, social isolation and illness have now been added to the precarious employment situation of the past). This landscape highlights the contradictions prevailing in the long-term care system in Spain and the dilemmas it is faced with. On the one hand, these workers have not been integrated into the public social protection system,

so their access to social benefits is limited - a situation which, in turn, prevents them from being recognized as citizens with rights and does not allow this activity to be considered essential to sustainability of life. Domestic work, by contrast, -especially live-in domestic service- has been revitalized to address the lack of an adequate network of social services and the growing mistrust of nursing homes. Drawing on 20 semi-structured in-depth interviews conducted from September 2020 to January 2021 with domestic workers, political representatives and other actors in the sector, this paper provides insights on crossroads which the Spanish care system is and the dimensions from which its transformation be carried out. The Spanish government has initiated proposals for changes in the funding, coverage and magnitude of social services aimed at dependency, but we argue that a more profound change in the model is necessary to overcome the deprofessionalization of care and job insecurity, as mentioned above.

Migration as Generative Local Welfare: Insights from Italian Shrinking Regions

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The aim of this contribution is to present some preliminary insights about the presence of non-EU migrants in Italian shrinking areas and their role in the sustainable development of these territories, sustaining that what is represented and socially constructed as "problem" can turn out to be an added value. On the one side, if the media distortions represents migration as a crisis to be solved, different studies have shown how it can sustain economic, social and cultural development for hosting territories. On the other side, although shrinking areas feature a set of critical issues (e.g., depopulation, lack of services and infrastructures), they can transform into privileged spaces for more equitable modes of territorial regeneration. Moreover, in Italy these areas cover more than a half of the national territory.

On this basis, the contribution argues that the revitalisation of shrinking areas should invest in processes capable of creating sustainable and inclusive development, able to enhance the well-being of the community. First, we will show how in the case of Italy the reception system is strictly linked with the presence of asylum seekers and refugees in shrinking regions.

Although related to dispersal policies, through the collaboration with local/bottom-up organisations gave birth to innovative welcoming initiatives. Secondly, a preliminary mapping of the initiatives has revealed a wide range of activities characterised by multidimensional sustainability, conceived in terms of social justice, environmental sustainability and fair access to local resources. Finally, the contribution analyses the possibility of such initiatives to represent an innovative form of local welfare for shrinking regions, capable to support sustainable development processes while recognizing aspirations and human rights.

RN27_T05 | Actors of Social Policies in Southern Europe

Innovating Regional Governance of Social Protection. A New Model of Local Welfare in Mediterranean Europe

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This communication aims to describe the regulatory framework of regional governance and the effects on policy-making and management performance of Social Districts (Ambiti Territoriali). Campania is located in the heart of the Mediterranean area and, like the other regional areas of Southern Europe, suffers from the socio-economic "double gap" (Bianchi et al. 2020) compared to its national and European context. The Covid-19 pandemic will most likely increase the range of such gaps, more so than the 2008 crisis. Southern Europe, as a welfare area with different context characteristics but several converging processes (Saraceno 2006; Consoli, Papadopoulos 2019) should plan a response to the social crisis as shared as possible. Starting from the experience in Campania, this response could involve the strengthening of decentralized welfare systems for integrated planning of territorial social services, creating strong and lasting legal bodies, and no longer associative conventions with roles and functions limited in time. As some studies suggested, local governance model may

have implications more significant on performance welfare system (Agodi et al. 2006). Furthermore, government effectiveness could be one of the problems of low performance in Social Southern European (Rontos et al. 2019). The contribution therefore highlights on the possible effects of experimenting with stronger unions, according to a mixed perspective, combining quantitative and qualitative approaches. The first, by constructing management performance indexes, analyzing the indicators of the last programming of social services; the second, by investigating the experiences of policy makers and local coordinators. This dual perspective has made it possible to construct an interpretative model to understand and compare other local systems in Mediterranean Europe.

The Effect Of Job Search Assistance In Spain

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Job-search policies are one of the five types of interventions related with the well-known active labour market policies. Inside this group, we can distinguish assistance from sanctioning or brokering. Specifically, job-search assistance programs are widely implemented in Spanish public employment services, but their effects on the probability to get an employment of the participants remain unclear. The literature is scarce and deeply disconnected, so it is difficult for policy-makers and practitioners to know which actions will cause higher or lower effects on participants' employability. Our paper tries to fill this gap by performing a narrative systematic review of Spanish public program evaluations on this topic. We analysed 20 studies and 249 impact estimates at four time horizons. Although the overall results indicate positive effects on employment, the findings are highly heterogeneous by group. We also discussed some methodological issues that could improve the evaluation of job search assistance programs. Our work is useful to guide the public policy design by attending the specific institutional context in Spain and tailoring certain measures for certain groups.

Political and Social Role of Veterans' Associations in Portugal: a Long-term Perspective

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The end of wartime confronts governments and citizens with the urgent need of responses to take care of those who have been damaged in their physical and psychological capabilities during the conflicts and, more generally, the need of rewarding, from a moral and material point of view, the soldiers who fought serving the State. The First World War (1914-18) and the Portuguese Colonial War (1961-1974) are the wars of the 20th century in which Portugal participated with overwhelming consequences. In both contexts, common interest was established in order to organize associative movements of Veterans, claiming for welfare measures, social and political acknowledgment. In these nearly 100 years, political regime changed from the 1st democratic republic, to a dictatorship to, finally, a democratic regime as result of a revolution led by the armed forces (April 1974) that ended the Colonial War. Social policies devoted to Veterans have been developed along this period, especially in the second half of the 1970's and by the end of the 1990's. However, the Veteran Statute, which holds important political commitments for those who served in war contexts, was only approved in August 2020. This communication reviews the associative movement of Veterans in Portugal, adopting a diachronic perspective to elucidate the role these movements have undertaken to place the situation of Veterans on the public agenda and influence the evolution of social policies.

Digital Inclusion Of Vulnerable People In The Community Development Process. An Action Research In Southern Italy

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This paper aims to present an action-research in the Pellaro district of Reggio Calabria (Southern Italy). Using a theoretical approach that refers to urban and media practices and the mediated construction of social reality (Blockland, 2017; Couldry,2004; Couldry and Hepp, 2017; Stephansen and Trerè, 2020) the objective of this research-action was to activate a process of community development within a city district characterised by the presence of a large vulnerable population and a high density of organised crime ('Ndrangheta) In particular, actions were developed that enabled the growth of social and digital/social skills among the most vulnerable people. In an edu-communication perspective (Barbas, 2020), these people were facilitated to become protagonists in the process of territorial and digital relational development also thanks to the use of participation and community platforms.

There are three aspects that will be examined: a) the ability to develop dual relationships (social and digital) within a peripheral, marginal and vulnerable community context such as that of Southern Italy; b) the deep interweaving between traditional and mediated communities even if these mostly consist of vulnerable people; c) the potential of the digital media to meet specific needs of vulnerable population.

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RN27_T06 | Social Action in urban context

Volunteering in the Time of Covid-19 Pandemic as a Catalyst for Transformation and a Leading Social Development Solution: Models, Best Practices, Lessons and Prospects about Volunteer Sector in Cyprus

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The multiple challenges posed by the coronavirus pandemic highlight the fact that organised civil society and more specifically volunteer movement is a crucial social factor at the heart of the Covid-19 global response nowadays. In the face of these consequences and as the world finds itself at a crossroad, volunteer sector has responded to the crisis, using different and at some times creative methods, in order to meet specific needs of communities most affected by the crisis (curb corruption, campaign for policies, create remote services etc) at these hard times. In this context, the aim of this paper is to outline volunteer sector during the current crisis and present best examples of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in response to COVID-19 pandemic examining the case of Cyprus. Furthermore, it also seeks to discuss, from a sociological perspective, current trends, actions and further policies concerning volunteerism and NGOs organizations and in general civil society regarding the Cypriot society during the pandemic era. It draws from a range of sources based mainly on secondary research concerning a variety of examples provided of volunteer sector initiatives and/or activities and at the same time including a series of interviews with volunteerism main actors at a local and national level. As the pandemic spreads, it is high importance to illustrate some of the few positive effects and best practices of the recent crisis, pointing to the volunteer movement as an integral part of the civil society and at the same time as a step to promote social change, enhance social cohesion and global democracy, demonstrate more solidarity and bring about more equal and cohesive societies in the post-Covid world.

Residents of the neighborhood ('island') of Bela Vista in Oporto-Portugal: Ways of Life and Living and Succes's Reasons for an Exceptional Case of Urban Rehabilitation

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In this paper abstract the authors report on the results of a research located on the 'island' of Bela Vista in Porto. Based on quantitative and qualitative methods, data were obtained through the application of a survey, direct and participant observation, as well as the use of the collected life narratives. Historically the authors frame the origins of 'island' of Bela Vista in Porto in the 19th century, proceed to a typology of the dwellings, analyze the conditions of objective living, habits and ways of life, evaluate the their relationships, as well as their relations with the surrounding society and public institutions and powers, as well as its worldviews on certain issues of symbolic, political and ethical order. Having been one of the islands that, after 25 April, experienced the beginning of a process of rehabilitation, the non-implementation of this process of the 'island' in 1974-75 gave rise to enormous frustration. If in general the State and the municipal entities have not invested in public housing over 40 years, the rehabilitation of the 'island' of Bela Vista, despite its setbacks and difficulties, was due to the fulfillment of the necessary conditions to be successful: the determination of the Residents Association and the participation of the residents themselves, the commitment of architects and other technicians in LHB and researchers and the fulfillment of electoral promise by the municipal power. The data collected not only reflect the evaluations of residents over decades of abandonment by public entities, but also bring to knowledge and reflection their stories of resistance and

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struggle before, being also pointed out the (semi)hidden records at the family and community level.

Living Conditions, Social Representations And Residents Resistance: The Case Of Dismantling Of The Neighborhood of S. João de Deus in Oporto

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In this article the authors report the results of a research located in the neighborhood of S. João de Deus in Oporto. Based on quantitative and qualitative methods, data were obtained through the application of a survey, direct and participant observation, as well as the use of the collected life narratives. The authors undertake a historical and socio-demographic characterization of the residents, proceed to a typology of the dwellings, analyze the objective living conditions, habits and ways of life, evaluate the relationships of the residents with each other, as well as their relations with the surrounding society and the institutions and public authorities, as well as their worldviews on certain symbolic, political and ethical issues.

If in general the State and municipal authorities have not invested in public housing for 40 years, the neighborhood S. João de Deus, known by the presence of roma residents, despite various forms of resistance, would be dismantled under the pretext of drug trafficking. The collected data not only reflect the assessments of residents over decades of abandonment by public entities, but also bring knowledge of their stories of resistance and struggle against the various attacks of the authorities, namely police, been these registered before the process of rehousing and the (semi)hidden records of resistance and criticism to national and municipal authorities.

RN27_T07 | Territorial cohesion and governance

Territorial Governance in Southern Europe: the Role of Social Entrepreneurship

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University of the Aegean

Rural decline -unemployment, loss of income, outmigration- has become a deepening problem across southern European regions (EU). Enhancing territorial governance is a significant step towards breaking through these downward spirals. While more associational and participatory conceptions of rural governance gain momentum, the rural governance arenas still remain "invited spaces" that are conceptualised by the state. Still, examples across EU have showed that social enterprises -among other locally-embedded organizations- manage to penetrate the institutional, governance structure and by thus contribute to the development of new public schemes and legal frameworks. In this way, they alter the governance agenda, enhance territorial governance and revitalize their rural communities. This is something uncommon for the southern European regions, where social enterprises remain mostly institutionally unanchored. Empirical researches indicate that one of the basic reasons for that, is that the public sectors remain sclerotic, hierarchical and bureaucratic. Against this background, the current study explores: the dynamics that impede the institutionalization of social enterprises in the Southern Europe. A comparative case study was conducted in two social enterprises and their respective governance frameworks: ADC MOURA in Baixo Alentejo, Portugal, and STEVIA HELLAS in Pthiotis, Greece. The comparative results indicated the most important parameters for the non-institutionalization:a) an institutional fragmentation that generates a high intensity governance arena and limits the room to maneuver, b) a wide public paternalism that commonly suppresses bottom-up initiatives and c) the absence of strong interregional networks that would allow the social enterprises to disseminate their agendas.

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Taking Care Of Social Issues Starting From New Business And New Governance

Carmela Guarascio, Maria Mirabelli

Università della Calabria, Italy

Business enterprises are increasingly interested in having social impact and, thus, they need to think beyond pure economics. This is particularly true in the framework of sustainable development goals (SGDs) in which this new conception of governance aims to build new networks among enterprises in dealing with social issues. The process of governance among enterprises and institutions indicates a greater degree of cooperation among public and private actors within mixed decision-making networks (Fortunato, Mirabelli, 2007).

For this reason, the article works on a case study of a network of about 200 enterprises involved in a process of corporate social responsibility, involving also institutions. The purpose of studying these organizations is to focus on the search for new institutional forms (Polany, 1957; ib. 1983; ib. 2000) of social and economic regulation (Magatti, 2006; La Rosa, Laville 2007, Singer, 2003). This specific study requires a prior acknowledgment that the economy is plural (Aznar at el, 1997), made up of different principles, that are embedded in social structure (Granovetter, 1985; Laville, 2000).

The case study presented is "Polo Lionello Bonfanti" in Italy that is a cluster of about 200 enterprises linked to corporate social responsibility. The methodology used is case study in depth, using interviews to privileged actors. Describing the regulatory logic means questioning the nature of the society to be regulated or at least some of its characters or significant processes, in order to draw a new regulatory framework. In this sense there is a growing interest in explicating the influences of non-economic factors on economic performance, on the labor market and on welfare regimes (Granovetter 1985, Trigilia, Burroni 2009, Ranci, Pavolini 2014).

Rurality, Environment and Support Policies: a brief approach of the Cohesion and Common Agriculture Policies in Portugal

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Framework: This presentation is part of an in-depth reflection on Portuguese agricultural and rural development, based on the legislative and financial support available. The "PolRura- Policies, Rurality, Diversity and Development" Project, financed by PDR2020 and coordinated by the F. Sciences of the U. Lisbon, made it possible to critically assess the main policy to support Portuguese agricultural and rural development as well as its compatibility with the Territorial Planning Plans and Development (on behalf EU frame).

Objective: To identify the themes that, on the part of businessmen, consultants and public authorities appear as most important in agriculture and rurality, confronting this view with more in-depth and contextualized analysis, on normative and regulatory support. Is intended to open lines for future reflection.

Methodology: Basically documentary reading and other available information, treated by content analysis, carried out to respond to the objective set.

Intended results: Promote a broader reflection and debate on the paths of agricultural and rural development, at the crossroads of the growing demands of an environmental nature and in the context of Regional Planning and Territorial Cohesion policies. A brief introduction about rural and agricultural development is followed by topics highlighted in the scope of the information collected, which are seen as essential to the productive and complementary activities, namely: the use of water, soil management and the accessibility of technical and financial support for the agriculture / environment interface.

Added value: Contribution to the enrichment of the sociological approach to current agro-environmental issues and respective institutional support.

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Moving (too) Fast? Addressing Temporality and Acceleration in Portuguese Business Ventures Scaling.

João Vasco Coelho

ISCTE-IUL, Portugal

Economic action is increasingly taking place in temporary settings and systems. Temporality regimes and acceleration, i.e., the performance of activities in ever-shorter periods of time, have distinctive importance as contemporary underlying sociocultural framework, primarily contributing to the socioeconomic base of a business venture.

Although prior research has highlighted that temporality and time regulation as key dimension to drive business ventures creation and scaling, little is known on speeding-up implications, namely on how actors experience speed as infrastructural base of employment relations.

Analytical work is based on a 12-month ethnographic study carried out in one of the most successful start-up ventures operating in Portugal, aimed to explore how actors experience their startupper employment relations. In Portugal, an evolving start-up hype has been promoted in recent years, presenting the country as a possible emergent European entrepreneurial hub, a rising start-up nation. In this context, less laudatory perspectives, focused on analyzing employment relations quality or job creation effects, are scarce or not particularly visible.

Analysis shows that speeding-up involve a plurality of partly conflicting implications, and such conflicts invoke tensions that actors live out in their daily activities. Three relational attributes are discussed as speeding-up implications, in an employment relations perspective: the prevalence of a short-termed task focus, emerging speed as a reassuring proxy for success and accomplishment; low levels of trust and institutionalized reciprocity; short-lived social relations and conflict deprioritisation.

The study has implications for understanding temporality and time uses in the expanding literature on contemporary economic action, namely in peripheral regions and economies such as Portugal.

RN27_T08 | Researching the effects of COVID 19 crisis

Double Invisibility: Effects of Hidden Unemployment on Vulnerable Collectives in European Southern Countries During COVID

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One of the most relevant effects of COVID-19 period in European Southern countries is the increase of fragility and insecurity in labour market. Nevertheless, official data from these countries don't show a relevant increase of unemployment (except Spain). These values might be misleading and interpreted as positive, since the measuring of unemployment rate —based on ILO criteria— don't reflect properly the real range of unemployment, because part of it is hidden in inactivity situations and other part in occupation.

Given this scenario, the main objective of this paper is to analyse the hidden unemployment rates and its impact on vulnerable collectives, defined according to analytical variables such as gender, nationality, age, economic status and occupational characteristics from a double comparative (time and geographical).

Our analysis takes into consideration three European Southern countries: Spain, Portugal and Italy. These countries share some similarities such as welfare state and economic situation, but also show relevant differences in the evolution of the pandemic and economic policies implemented by their national governments. Using secondary data from Labour Force Survey (Eurostat), we enlarge the operationalization of unemployment including discouraged workers who are assigned to inactivity situation because they don't look actively for a job and involuntary underemployment people.

Our findings demonstrate that the impact of unemployment is better-measured using alternative indicators to light up hidden unemployment caused by

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COVID-19 pandemic in order to make visible vulnerable collectives who are traditionally in the dark side.

Life Expectations Of Young Rural Students In The "South Of The South". Elements To Move Or Stay In A Pandemic Context

Carmen Botía-Morillas, Luis Navarro Ardoy, Carlos Lubián, Manuel Tomas Gonzalez Fernandez

Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain

This work studies the life expectations of young rural students in Southern Europe. The main objective is to analyse the representations they have in relation to cities and their own environment as places to live and develop professionally. We focus on exploring the images of the territory, the type of studies they pursue and the possibility of working for the family business as key elements that can facilitate or hinder the decision to emigrate. Our empirical study is based on a survey amongst young rural students from post-secondary non-tertiary education of different educational pathways – high school general education, Vocational Training and Dual Vocational Training in their final year – carried out in a strategic sample of schools in Andalusia (Spain), selected according to indicators of local development.

Since youth migration is a phenomenon in rural Southern European societies, the work can lay the foundations for potential comparative studies in similar rural contexts. For this reason, the paper reflects on the potential of the method used for the comparative study in Southern European societies, which is even more necessary than before as they share images of the rural living expectations in the current context of pandemic crisis. These regions share the widespread representation that "nothing works", and the discouragement and frustration that impregnates various social sectors.

The research is part of the project "Educational pathways, development and rural sustainability: the relationship between academic trajectories and the expectations of rootedness of rural youth", financed by the European Regional Development Fund (Ref. FEDER-UPO -1260928).

Assessing Covid-19 information distribution through Big Data analytics.

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The spread of the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 in the past year has dramatically changed people's everyday lives on a global scale. Its spread has left national economies counting the costs as governments struggle with new lockdown measures to tackle the virus's spread. Italy has been one of the first European countries to be brutally hit by the pandemic and implement a national lockdown starting on March 9th.

The best way to prevent and slow down the transmission of a pandemic such as COVID-19 is to be well informed about the virus, the disease it causes, and how it spreads. Unfortunately, we have witnessed what has been referred to as infodemic: an overabundance of information that makes it difficult for people to find trustworthy sources and reliable guidance when they need it. The COVID-19 case shows the critical role of information diffusion in a disintermediated news cycle (Quattrocchi, 2017).

In this work, we carry out an exploratory analysis focusing on online newspapers, which provide a valuable source of information diffusion on the recent COVID-19 pandemic. The aim is twofold. On one hand, we analyze the flow of contents published overtime on COVID-19 by a major Italian online newspaper. On the other hand, we analyze readers' consumption of that news through cookie-based logs activity. Our model is based on a combination of both semantic text analysis (Berna A., 2018) (i.e., concept-extraction methods and sentiment analysis) and more traditional quantitative Big Data methods. The proposed model can be easily adapted to other contexts and different newspapers.

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Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Third-Country National Students in Madrid and Barcelona

Silvia Carrasco, Marina Pibernat

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

The impact of the pandemic on the life of children and adolescents is raising concerns about the serious logn term effects it may have, particularly for students who are third country nationals. Paradoxically, since the beginning of the lockdown and when schools later reopened to intermittent in person instruction, the specific needs of this group of students and the effects of academic and social isolation as possible aggravating factors have been absent from the public debate on education in the pandemic beyond general mentions to family impoverishment and the digital divide. This paper draws on a prospective study funded by EU-AMIF and conducted through interviews with management teams and teaching staff specialised in the direct care of students who are third-country nationals in eight secondary schools in Madrid and Barcelona. We focus on the impact of the pandemic on these students from a comparative a gender approach, in the context of the transformations, readjustments and consequences experienced by all students from mainly disadvantaged socioeconomic backgrounds. Our findings reveal high disparity in schools' ICT and specific preparedness to meet he needs of their students, particularly of those lagging behind and still learning the tuition languages. Moreover, affecting students regardless of their migrant status, curricular setbacks and the loss of work habits have been aggravated by the recreational use of ICT, with clear differences by sex, which may lead to less predictable, but more persistent, processes of school disengagement. Finally, it is necessary to highlight that neither the digital tools nor the educational innovation that they may entail can solve structural social issues, such as socioeconomic inequalities intensified by the Covid19 crisis.

RN27_T09 | Gender inequalities

Recent Evolutions of Gender, State Feminism and Care Models in Southern Europe

Julie Jarty

Toulouse Jean Jaurès, France

This presentation partially retakes the title of a chapter I wrote with Pr. Karina Batthyány in the recent book edited by Pedro López-Roldán entitled Towards a Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities between Europe and Latin America, by Springer. This chapter presents and characterizes the way in which, in the twenty-first century, after years of feminist struggles inside and outside of institutions, gender relations are organized in the different countries of the INCASI project (on the European side, Spain, Italy, Finland, France and the United Kingdom, on the side of the South American Southern Cone, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay). Due to the objectives of the RN27, I will focus on Spain, Italy and France, but it will also be interesting to compare with a very positive standard in terms of gender equality such as Finland, as well as initiate a dialog between two continents. It pays special attention to the implementation of feminist issues on political agendas, and in particular the assignment of women to unpaid care work—an aspect of the power continuum that we look to relate to other aspects. Gradually and for almost a century all countries in both continents have granted women the status of subjects, citizens and employees. However, the conditions, challenges and timelines of this process differ considerably from one continent to another, so they need to be addressed separately. The neoliberal era did not have the same impact in Europe as it did in South America (nor was it exactly the same between particular European countries or among South American ones).

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The Pandemic Crisis And The Deepening Of Gender Inequalities In Academia:The Case Of Greece

Eleni Nina-Pazarzi

University of Piraeus, Greece

The recent pandemic crisis has exagerated gender inequalities in many spheres of life. The rapid spread of the COVID-19 and subsequent countermeasures, such as school closures, the shift to working from home, and social distancing are disrupting economic and social activities. This contribution aims to present data for the impact of covid-19 on women's work in Academia. Legislation and other administrative acts in order to encounter the new reality have widened gender inequalities in the academia inequalities that will be critically discussed. new threats and inequalities have been emerging in times of the pandemic crisis and the policy and institutional responses are inadequate for the effective exercise of Human rights. the implications[impact]of legislation and other administrative acts which were imposed after the covid-19 crisis have created a new reality in the everyday life of women, especially these who have children.The presentation will focus mainly on women in Academia in Greece and we will present data from our research but also from analysis of data collected by European and Greek research organizations.

New academic governance in Southern Europe: an intersectional analysis

Ilenia Picardi

University of Naplese Federico II, Italy

Recent studies focusing on academic institutions have highlighted the deep impact of normative and organizational change on research practices. The new academic orientation is mainly defined by New Public Management principles (Ferlie, Musselin and Andresani, 2008) and the need for greater accountability (Power 1999; Amaral, Bleiklie, and Musselin 2008). How are the new academic candidates contextualized in the different Southern European countries, and what impact do they have in terms of gender? The paper addresses the gender dimension in science in its intersection with other analytical categories, particularly with that of precariousness in academic careers and geographical differences. The study indicates as misleading the model that looks at the glass ceiling as a "frontier" to be conquered and shifts the level of analysis of gender inequalities (and not only) to the glass door and on the glass labyrinths (Picardi, 2019; 2020), or on the mechanisms that regulate the entry, permanence, and exit of women from the scientific and academic path. The research reconstructs, through the comparison of academic data from different Southern European countries, an exposition of differences and similarities that the gender dimension assumes within the academic institutions of the different countries, in the light of different institutional, cultural and organizational practices. The thesis supported is that the liberal neoliberalism framework, which inspired the interventions and policies in support of gender equality promoted by the European Union in recent years, is not sufficiently adequate to counter the effect of some of the mechanisms underlying the current assessment, recruitment, and career progression systems and to face with difference between social, cultural, and institutional foundations of Southern Europe.

Binational Marriages in Portugal and Spain: Comparing Heterosexual and Same-sex Couples

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Since the 2000s, Portugal and Spain have been established as immigration countries, receiving citizens from diverse national origins. These flows of migrants gave rise to binational marriages between native Portuguese or native Spanish with non-native partners, increasing the intercultural conviviality among the groups and reconfiguring the matrimonial market in these countries. With the further institutionalization of same-sex marriages in 2005 (Spain) and 2010 (Portugal), gay native Portuguese and gay native Spanish could also legalize their marriages with non-native partners. The aim of this paper is therefore twofold and innovative: first, it analyses the evolution and partners' national preferences of binational marriages in Portugal and Spain; and secondly, it compares these marriages both in

heterosexual and same-sex couples. Marriage statistical data has been retrieved from National Statistics (INE) from Portugal and Spain for the period 2010-2019, and it included some cross-national variables such as national origin, age, educational level and civil status. The results show that national origin preferences on binational couples are more pronounced between heterosexual and same-sex individuals. In contrast, gender differences between lesbian and heterosexual women and gay and heterosexual man did not reveal to be sharp, indicating that, contrary to previous studies, gender is not a determining variable to distinguish between heterosexual and same-sex marriages.

RN27_T10 | Values, welfare and economy

Valuation Of Fiscal Policy By Spaniards: Sociodemographic Profiles and Values

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Within the frameworks of sociological theories, conceptual schemes (e.g Mouritzen, 1987, Inglehart, 1990, Wlezien, 1995,.Svalfors, 2012) and studies such as Noya (1997, 2004), Cicuéndez Santamaría (2017, 2018) and Gutiérrez (2020), the work analyzes the opinion of the Spaniards on the public spending, also relating it to other sociodemographic and economic characteristics on the one hand, and those linked to cultural values on the other hand. New features include: 1) The update of the analysis, using the most updated data of the Spanish Sociological Research Center (CIS), reaching the years 2019 and 2020 in different aspects. 2) The econometric analysis (focused since the years 2000s) that extends the bivariate to the multivariate interpretation, explores different specifications and insights, which show the significance of the different explanatory variables (some standing out among those found as important in bivariate analyzes, and others losing strength, possibly due to the important correlation between them). 3) The association of spending valuation with the fiscal spending implemented, also placing special emphasis on health and the changes in 2020. The results are quite robust to understand public spending especially focused on

welfare policies. These findings point out important recent sociological changes in the assessment of this and some other public policy, which may end up affecting the assessment of fiscal policy. Evidence is also added on the recent trend of "cultural values" gaining more weight than "self-interest" when explaining public spending, although there are differences between categories, which refine the insights on best predictors of Public policies.

Values in Crisis (ViC): Morphological findings of the Greek and Italian version of the research

Sokratis Koniordos

University of the Peloponnese, Greece

The overall distribution of moral values in a population shapes the patterns of human behavior that prevail and affects the overall societal development. Thus, moral values are crucial to the prosperity of a society. The new situation brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic raises questions about the stability of the values we observe in "normal" times. Does it remain the same in extremely unusual moments, such as the massive crisis we are experiencing, which is affecting entire societies? As the available data do not allow this question to be answered, an attempt has been made to collect related and relevant to societal values data. The vehicle for this effort is the transnational survey titled "Values in Crisis", which has been conducted in 13 countries including Greece and Italy; I have participated in the first of these two. The objective has been how the citizens perceive the Covid-19 crisis, what they think about its consequences for themselves, their relatives and their specific society as a whole. In the proposed presentation of the first round of the Greek and Italian version of this research that has just been completed (the first out of three planned rounds), a morphological analysis of selected data will be undertaken based on the information collected from a sample of 1540 and 2000 respondents respectively in order to identify and gauge the emergence of value shifts.

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The Recovery Fund and the European Principle of Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion

Fiorella Vinci

eCampus University, Italy

The recovery fund, if inscribed in the history of European cohesion policy (Piattoni 2016), promotes the exploration of the cohesion principle and its specific political efficiency both at Community level and at national and regional level.

How have the Community principle of economic, social and territorial cohesion and the related cohesion policy shaped the European integration process and, in an interdependent way, national political processes?

Placing ourselves in an analytical perspective, which is widespread among sociologists of public action (Duran 1999, Moini 2013), we propose a reflection on the evolution of the community principle of cohesion and its consequences in national and regional capacities to implement European policies.

In addition to being a set of purposes consistent with a specific political-cultural modulation of the effects of liberalism, it appears to be a set of conditions of possibility of the process of European integration (Vinci 2013). It is as if cohesion from the goal became a political-institutional condition for the implementation of cohesion policies, revealing the importance of the oligarchic composition of community interests and, at a national and regional level, the importance of coordinating multi-level forms of governance.

The analysis of the European principle of cohesion places the primacy of politics but at the same time raises the following questions: could the redistribution of central resources continue to be the prevailing form of European integration? How does the Recovery Fund transform the European cohesion principle established with the European cohesion policy?

Attitudes Towards Risks and the Financialisation of Day-to-day Life in Southern Countries

Matilde Massó, Nazaret Abalde

University of A Coruña, Spain

The objective of this communication is to analyze the process of financialisation of everyday life (Martin, 2002). More specifically, attitudes towards risk, indebtedness and investment are analyzed with data from the "Household Finance and Consumption Survey" (HFCS), developed by the European Central Bank in the euro zone. The methodological plan consists of a conditional multiple correspondence analysis, the purpose of which is to examine the determinants of individual socioeconomic behavior, as well as the differentiation factors between Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal. The main contributions of research are grouped into two highly related processes: the financialisation of day-to-day life and the individualisation of vital risks. First, the data outlines a weakly financialized scenario of daily life, where protection strategies against vital risks focus on savings and move away from financial markets. Second, it is detected that the process of individualization of vital risks hardly crystallizes in financialized socioeconomic behaviors. Despite the significant cuts to the region's social protection regimes, the data suggest that financial markets are not seen as a source of protection in areas such as old age. This is not the case with housing, which, as a real asset or a liquid asset, continues to be the main channel linking households with global financial channels. The analyses, which have not detected significant differences between the four countries examined, question the financialization of individual economic action in the case of southern Europe, and point to the characterization of a homogeneous model of socioeconomic behavior in the region.

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RN27_T11 | Cultural challenges in Southern Europe

Re-visioning Cultural Policies in Southern European Countries During the Post/pandemic Times.

Valerie Visanich

University of Malta, Malta

In various countries, the COVID-19 crisis has highlighted the needed structural reforms in cultural policies to increase the sector's resilience and competitiveness to protect its employees. This paper examines shifts in cultural policies, specifically in southern European countries, in view of the recent immediate state interventions in the cultural sector through the implementation of a number of emergency governmental measures. Due to historical trajectories and geopolitical position of countries in the South, their adaptation modes may be different from other cultural policies typologies. What are the cultural convergences, if any, in the re-visioning of cultural policies in southern European countries? Are we now, more than ever, looking at policies as institutional mechanisms of the welfare state? How accessible and equitable are the aid programs themselves to artists and arts organizations that come from different backgrounds and represent diverse cultural sub-groups? Is there, an ever need for decentralisation of cultural policies? To answer these questions, the paper makes sense of cross-national comparisons of cultural policies in Southern Europe.

The Values of Culture in Iberian Cultural Policies from a European Comparative Perspective

Mariano Martín Zamorano[1], Arturo Rodríguez Morató[1], João Teixeira Lopes[2], Sónia Apolinário[2]

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Following the classic typology of Welfare States by Esping-Andersen, Zimmer and Toepler (1996, 1999) identified three cultural policy models in Europe: the liberal, the central European and the Nordic models. Other authors have also tried to characterize Southern European cultural policies and even define a Southern cultural policy model (Dubois and Negrier 1999; Rubio Arostegui and Rius-Ulldemolins 2020; Rius-Ulldemolins, Pizzi & Rubio Arostegui, 2019). However, these characterizations are still hesitant and encompass a rather limited range of traits, not always consistent. In this presentation we will develop a focused comparison between Spain and Portugal from a pan-European perspective, regarding the values of culture that that cultural administrations mobilize. In doing so we will add a crucial dimension to the empirical characterization of the cultural policy commonalities between these two countries but also contribute to testing the consistency of this Southern model at large.

In the context of the European research project UNCHARTED (https://uncharted-culture.eu/), which aims to identify the plurality of values that emerge in cultural practices in all the different cultural sphere areas, we have carried out a series of case studies about 12 EU local, regional and national cultural administrations. In Portuguese and Spanish cases, we have developed extensive fieldwork. In a complementary way, we have also carried out a comprehensive documentary analysis about 8 cases belonging to other four contrasted European countries (UK, France, Hungary and Norway). Relevant differences and similarities between the Portuguese and Spanish cases have been taken into account in our comparative analysis. On this basis, the presentation will identify the singularity of values behind current Iberian cultural policies within the EU context.

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Migrant Newcomers In Spanish Shrinking Areas: Challenges, Opportunities, And Not Just So.

Leticia Santaballa Santos

University of A Coruña, Spain

Southern European countries experienced since the 90s an increased arrival of migrants to rural areas, as a reaction to the transformations that occurred in the traditional occupational activities and the increased opportunities for human mobility.

After the settlement of non-EU newcomers, the Spanish shrinked rural areas, often perceived as stagnant and homogeneous, started an uneven process of reconfiguration, some even sprouting in form of "welcoming initiatives".

Their impact is yet scarcely acknowledged by the literature, mainly focused on migrant labour, international counterurbanization or migrant integration, emphasizing on the migrant dualistic "problem-advantage" view, rather than the communitarian spaces and imaginaries that have been created all along.

This paper, through the results of a qualitative fieldwork carried out in two shrinking Spanish regions, is based on the analysis of semi-structured in-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders (migrant and non-migrant). It offers a preliminary comparison on the impact of non-EU migrant newcomers that settled in those welcoming-shrinking areas, with a special reflection on the effect that the COVID-19 pandemic had on the selected initiatives, not always and not just resulting in challenges or opportunities.

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RN28 | Society and Sports

RN28_T01 | Bodies and sports

Integrating Science and Technology into the Sports Field: A Sociological Analysis of Flemish Sports Innovation

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This paper illustrates the growing entanglement of science, technology, and sports in Flanders (Belgium). Here, as in other contemporary knowledge-driven economies that invest in sports, the aim of integrating science and technology into sports is now a policy principle and innovation strategy. The article singles out sports innovations in the two leading Flemish sports-innovation clusters of Leuven and Ghent, where quadruple-helix formations between university, industry, government and sports-sector organizations enable the enrolment of sports sciences and technologies into sports-body monitoring and programs for sports talent detection and development. Building on these cases and using perspectives from the sociology of innovation, the article shows how sports innovations are shaped by the agendas, technologies, and organizational practices of participating stakeholders. Rendering these agendas and practices explicit can provide valuable insight into the development of contemporary sports and the ethical, legal and social implications (ELSI) inherent in sports-oriented research and development. This, in turn, can facilitate a more collective stewardship of sports innovation, in line with Flemish and European policy appeals to responsible research and innovation.

Intimancy Places In Sport Teams: From The Silence Wich Start The Vulnerability

Marta Eulalia Blanco García

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Sport context is an essential part in society, as a place of socialization and education throughout life (Elías y Dunning, 1992). Because it's tradition, it has been made as a special context for traditional femininity and masculinity exaltation (Diez Mintegui, 1996) which, in these days, leads us to talk about gender labs. According to this concept, characteristic codes are made in which we doing gender (West y Zimmerman, 1987) with performativities crossed by power (Butler, 2001). This performativities are supported in this sport team on a vertical hierarchy organization, but furthermore in a special closeness and sensibility with teammates and coaches (Elías, 1986; Messner, 1992).
Approaching three team-sport disciplines that involve body contact in their practice (soccer, basketball and rugby) normalized dynamics where vulnerability and sexual assault spaces are being silenced, have been observed.
The main objective of this paper is to offer an approach to these contexts, making peculiarities of the mentioned traits and these dynamics that are being normalized more explicit.
This research pursues the following hypothesis:
These sport teams, built on stable and close dynamics, favor the exposure of power of gender hierarchy. Their dynamics intensify intimacy and affection ideals, closely related to romantic love, creating vulnerable spaces for intimate relationships that could lead into a normalized sexual harassment.
The methodology is based in an approach from the situated body (Haraway, 1988) and the discursive analysis through in-depth interviews with coaches and athletes.
We will be demonstrate how gender performativities (Butler, 2001) are empowered in these forms of hierarchy organization. Furthermore, the context's interaction and approach dynamics, provoke intimacy idealizations that can transform these scenarios into vulnerable spaces, mainly for young athletes.

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"Half Man, Half Suit": The Ontological Separation Of Subject And Object

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This article explores the co-constitution of subjects and objects as separate ontological entities. Socio-material approaches convincingly argued that human and non-human actors associate within relational assemblages that create the social world. Despite their valuable contribution, these approaches build on the fundamental assumption of discreteness of being: networks are made of actors, which are made of networks, which are made of actors – ad infinitum. Drawing upon Barad's neo-materialism, we suggest conversely that all entities are originally part of the same ontological substance. In this light, the social ceases to be a problem of association and becomes one of separation: how are entities – such as subjects and objects – constituted as ontologically separate? To answer this question, we draw on a qualitative analysis of newspaper and magazine articles published between 2008 and 2020 about the case of polyurethane swimsuits. These suits were introduced in competitive swimming in 2008 and banned already in 2010 after a much-debated existence. The findings suggest that subjects and objects are progressively separated by three types of interruptions (i.e. events unsettling habitual subject-object arrangements): material, moral and institutional. The introduction of polyurethane swimsuits affected the embodied swimming experience (material interruption). This interruption was followed by a debate around the fairness of the new swimmer-suit configuration (moral interruption), which ended with the ultimate separation of the subject from the object through the enforcement of an institutional ban on the suit (institutional interruption). By articulating the process of subject-object separation, the article contributes to existing debates on the social production of embodied subjectivities.

The Social Construction Of The Gendered Body: The Case Of Women Practicing Sports In Russia

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The present investigation proposes an approach regarding socially prescribed gender scripts, menstruation, and women who practice "male" sports. Girls are given special instruction in femininity maintenance at the onset of puberty which stipulates female docility through bodily subordination. Since menstruation is not only an organic aspect of women, on the contrary, it is a multidimensional phenomenon that relates social, psychological, economic, biological, and cultural factors, it involves ideas, beliefs, attitudes, practices that women internalize in their day to day and which impact them positively or negatively. Additionally, it establishes a differentiating character between the feminine and the masculine, generating in some cultures segregation, discrimination, and rejection towards the menstruating woman and femininity. This study aims to examine the influence of the menstrual cycle in women´s sports performance while they are menstruating by conducting an analysis in Russia by inquiring about the actions and behaviors of the society regarding these phenomena through a questionnaire. Although being good at sports is inextricably linked to popular perceptions of masculinity, women are expected to perform in a specific way, being professionals but at the same time, keeping their "feminine" characteristics. That is why this research aims to conduct interviews with Russian women who practice "male" sports, in order to understand how do they balance the identities of themselves of being a sports-woman and a woman? And also how do they reflect on their bodies as part of this balancing of being a sports-woman?

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RN28_T02 | Professionals and amateurs

The Sporting Excellence Factory: Heritage, Transmission and Development of Sporting Capital

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This work addresses the question of the conditions of entering, maintaining and progressing in a high performance athletic "career" (Hughes, 1958) from the perspective of parental educational strategies and the management of dual careers in sport and school. It is based on both a quantitative (questionnaires) and qualitative (interviews and participant observations) survey to address the generic question of the role of family transmissions in intensive sports involvement as well as the limits of this explanatory model. Indeed, while the socialization contexts of " inheritors " (Bourdieu and Passeron, 1964) favor an early entry into practice and the acquisition of dispositions that foster the development of athletic expertise, the non-inheritors start their athletic career later, but are more likely to reach the last stages of the top-level sports career.

Precarity in Amateur Football League:The Turkish Case

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In general, amateurism in sport evokes sports activities based on purely sportive spirit with no pay. However, the situation in Turkey amateur football league, represents an exception of the general definition since 1950s. This "paid amateurism" practice became known to the public for the first time in 2020 following postponement of amateur football leagues due to Covid-19 pandemic by the Ministery of Youth and Sports of Turkey. Eight months after the decree, amateur football players held a protestation at the gate of Turkish Football Federation for the leagues to begin. The banner they carried at the protest which was an unprecedented event, first in the Turkish sport history were telling that 70 thousand amateur football players had been in starvation for 8 months.

The paper aims to discuss the "precarity" phenomenon among Turkish Amateur Football Leagues in terms of both amateur players' public manifestation and historical development of football in Turkey. The ampirical data of the study were compiled from local and national newspapers, comments of football players published in internet forums and social media sharings. As a result; study reveals that playing amateur football in Turkey is considered as waged work either in the form of fulltime or supplementary, rather than a purely leisure time activity. The most crucial problem for football players is the lack of secure job, public social security due to the lack of "written employment contracts", as is apparent during the Covid-19 epidemic process. Like the fractions of the working class working informal, a-typical and/or with temporary status amateur football players in Turkey too are highly vulnerable, invisible and deprived from an organized power.

How to become a CrossFitter

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In modern societies, Fitness is not just a goal for a few, it is a way of life, that targets everyone. Fit people are recognized as intelligent, productive, and disciplined. "Fat people" on the other hand are categorized as lazy and unproductive. Furthermore, being fit means being healthy, people who are not fit, are "risking their lives".

Within this dispositive CrossFit has its own discourse. It is a fitness sport with varying functional movements, that uses elements from Olympic weightlifting, gymnastics, rowing, running etc. The workouts are done together in small groups that are guided by a coach. The goal is to work out as fast and as hard as possible. It is a group activity, but everyone tries to improve within their own possibilities.

In my research the question is: How are CrossFit subjects constructed? How can the CrossFit subject be defined? Inspired by the theory of Judith Butler, I analyze data about CrossFit from social media, books and movies, but mainly through ethnographic work and interviews with athletes. The research is framed by subjectivation analysis which is deeply related to discourse analysis.

First results show that CrossFit has an unique way of bringing together the concept of self-optimization and of a community that helps each other. Even though the idea of fighting against one's own limits cannot be made

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visible by numbers it is the foundation of feeling connected to each other. So rituals and other practices are taking place to construct this specific idea of a community and the CrossFit subject within.

Judo As Social Practice

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A long term ethnogapich reasearch to Judo practice in a peripheral neighobrood, powered and strengthened with indeed interviews, is curiously able to reveal as the practice of practice of sport is able 1) to allows participants, beyond deep social and cultural differences, to build quite solid ties and 2) lead them to some kind of informal educational path to non-zero-games collaborative attitude 3) to make them more opened to accept race, status, income differences.

Surely these processes are indirectly fabricated through the ritualisation of every detail of this social practice and feeded with some kind of exoticism to ancient oriental wisdom, but the result of this ongoing research are oriented to check out if the institutionalisation of judo intended as a liminoid practice, can steer practitioners towards political and moral values.

RN28_T06 | Sport and contemporary societies

Weightless Weigh-ins: White-collar Boxing, Rationalisation, and Late modernity.

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This paper relays findings and theorisations from a six-month ethnography of white-collar boxing club undertaken in the Midlands of England. Here, white-collar boxing can be understood as a form of short-term engagement in the sport of boxing. Complete beginners to the sport of boxing undertake eight week training camps, culminating in a public fight night. As per most forms of boxing, these matches are preceded by weigh-ins. However, unlike most forms of boxing, white-collar boxing matches are not made according to weight. This brings to the fore the question: why do weigh-ins happen at all in white-collar boxing? Through engaging with

weigh-ins ethnographically (via participant observation and interviews) it becomes apparent that weigh-ins retain ritual purposes, whilst being shorn of their nominal meaning. Weigh-ins re-cast training as the past and allow for transition to fight night as present. They also serve the purpose of revelation: it is at the weigh-ins that white-collar fighters learn who their opponent is. That these are 'weightless weigh-ins' is also of broader significance, in that boxing became codified as a sport in and through modernity, with rationalisation of weight being a key facet of this codification. White-collar boxing weigh-ins, which do not operate according to such rationality, therefore allow for engagement with debates over whether we have surpassed modernity. To this extent, throughout this paper, I will argue that white-collar boxing is a subjunctive performance of modern rationality.

Not Just A Game: ESports, The Last Challenge For Mediated Sport in Global Era

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This paper intends to discuss the eSports topic as amateur entertainment, trying to analyse the differences compared to those to traditional media.

What drives an individual to became an esports spectator/consumer? What are the differences compared to traditional forms of use? Do the interpretative categories of fans and competition require a revision of the models or are they also applicable to eSports? Is it still possible to interpret the electronic game (its competitions and the fans) according to the traditional categories developed by Huizinga, Caillois, Bateson? And again, what impact do the spectacularization processes have in the interpretation of the phenomenon (following Debord, Baudrillard, de Knop)?

The scientific interest aimed at eSports spectators has focused above all on their profile and on the motivations that guide the user to gaming world. The growing interest in competitive video games is in fact confirmed by millions of viewers who watch the competitions every month (Keiper et l. 2017). This trend has further expanded during the Covid-19 pandemic. On the contrary, it is interesting to note that there is a loss of interest on the part of young people towards the spectacle of sport on traditional media and, more generally, around the logic of supporters and

participation that follow usual patterns. Are these changes only the expression of a specific phenomenon (esports) or do they denote significant transformations in following interests and passions and composing one's agenda in the entertainment sphere? The first results of an ongoing research among young university students indicate changes in this regard.

Playing Football Behind Closed Doors: A Natural Experiment on the Impact of Crowd Support on Home Advantage

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In Football, as in many other sports, home teams have a significantly higher chance of winning a game. This effect has been known about for a long time and exists basically all around the globe. However, while this effect has shrunk over the years, the exact causes have remained unclear. They may include familiarity with the field and stadium, travel burdens for the away team, and, of course, the crowd's support for the home team (either directly, by affecting players' performance, or indirectly, by pressuring referees). Since the start of the Corona-pandemic, all major leagues in Europe had to adapt to the challenge of playing football while simultaneously minimising the risk of spreading the virus. As part of the containment strategies set in place, playing in empty stadiums without supporters is now the new normal. The resulting artifical setting for playing league games creates a natural experiment on the effect of home crowd support on the match result: As no supporters are present, the home advantage should vanish or at least diminish significantly if crowd support is the major driver. Indeed, early analysis from various disciplines find that home advantage has clearly decreases in those games played "behind closed doors". However, these results may be biased, as the first full season without supporters will only finish in the summer of 2021. The current study will exploit this opportunity, comparing results after a full round of league games to those of earlier studies, and will explore which factors may mediate the overall effect. It will also discuss the challenges involved in using this artificial setting as a natural experiment.

RN28_T09 | Sport and Identities

Jewish Identity of Ajax Amsterdam, Tottenham London and Cracovia Krakow Fans: A Comparative Study.

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Jagiellonian Univerity, Poland

The football clubs Ajax Amsterdam, Tottenham London and Cracovia Krakow and their fans are commonly referred to as „Jews". Interestingly, many of the supporters from London, Amsterdam and Krakow appropriated the Jewish image and embraced it as a part of their fandom identity. They use symbols and content which are clearly associated as Jewish even if their clubs have never been Jewish organisations and the vast majority of them are not Jews. The objective of this paper is to describe and explain the main characteristics of the phenomenon of what I call "Jewish identity" of the fans. It is part of an on-going study, funded by the Polish National Science Centre under the project no. 2016/21/N/HS6/02406. Field research in London, Amsterdam and Krakow was conducted from 2017 to 2020. The research was based on sociological and anthropological qualitative methods, above all in-depth interviews with the fans and participant observation in the stadiums during Tottenham, Ajax and Cracovia games. The analysis and interpretation of the material collected for the study will allow me to explore the questions of "how", "why" and "what" happens in the stadiums (and outside of the stadiums) from the perspective of the fans in the context of their "Jewish identity." I will also be able to investigate the role of the social memory about pre-war history of the teams in this identity construction. The most important goal in my project is to explain the motivation the fans have for developing this specific identity and disclose the stereotypes and notions about the Jews this identification is based on.

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Nation Formation and International Sports Events: Olympic Nationalism in Early Republican Turkey

Yavuz Yavuz

Ankara University

The aim of this research is to understand the role of international sports in the process of Turkish nation building during the formative years of the Republican Turkey (1923-1950). The international dimension of sports was crucial for the construction of Turkish national identity in this period. Sports, with the competition between national teams and athletes as well as the emotive expressions of their supporters, provide lieus for the manifestation of nationalist aspirations. Sports mega-events such as the Olympic Games, through hosting the event or participation, provide the foremost platforms for such expressions due to their international and competitive characters. Since the emergence of a national consciousness among the Turkish modernists was mostly related to the encounters they experienced with nationalist movements and views in Europe in late Ottoman era, international sports events which facilitate such encounters constitute a significant topic of analysis for the intersection of sports and nation building during the early Republican Turkey. The aim of this study is to inquire how the sporting encounters in an international setting served as a means for defining the boundaries of the national identity, for the nationalist politics of the early Republican Turkey. Based on an archival research, this study examines the construction of the modern Turkish national identity through international sports, with a focus on the first four Olympic Games Turkey attended, which are the 1924 Paris, 1928 Amsterdam, 1936 Berlin and 1948 London.

The Meaning of Shooting Clubs as Social Spaces for Extremist Radicalization in Germany

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Sports clubs are gaining significance in the public discourse on the prevention of extremism and radicalization. Although sports can unquestionably contribute to prosocial behavior and have time and again been conceived as a "social glue" of society, sports shooters or shooting club members in general are frequently described as nationalists and right-wing extremists. Apart from a rather fragmentary typology of "problematic shooters" that distinguishes between a "hard-to-influence," an "overly anxious," and a "withdrawn" type, we know little so far about right-wing extremism among sports shooters and the socio-structural embeddedness of shooting clubs.

To close this empirical gap, we have for the first time investigated shooting clubs. Our research is based on specific cases and includes socio-structural indicators in our comparative secondary analysis. We ask to what extent disparaging attitudes such as right-wing extremist orientations and socio-spatial specificities (climate of hate versus climate of diversity) allow any "deviation from tradition" at all.

Our presentation begins by focusing on deadly attacks motivated by racism and xenophobia that have been committed by sports shooters in the recent past in Germany and discusses the role of shooting clubs in the context of socialization, radicalization, and the increasing polarization of society. We conclude that the effectiveness of engaging in sports as a means of prevention (i.e., distancing and de-radicalization) is determined by multiple factors and does not depend on the extent to which an individual is involved in sports activities per se. To get to the roots of radicalization for the purpose of prevention, we propose that shooting clubs be much more extensively involved in local conflict and risk management.

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Sport for Development, Social Change, and Double Reflexivity

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In our paper, we use and elaborate upon the concept of reflexivity to analyse the capacity of sport for development (SfD) initiatives to foster social change. We argue that SfD initiatives represent an example of reflexive modernisation, underpinned by calls for social change in and through sport. By empirically focusing on two SfD initiatives in Brazil, this paper critically explores the SfDs' transformative capacity and contribution to social change. The data that underpin the analysis is drawn from eleven months of ethnographic research undertaken between 2017 and 2018 in two organizations in São Paulo, Brazil, which use sport to empower women and achieve broader societal objectives within low-income communities. Participant observations and semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, managers, educators, and the participants of the projects were conducted. In addition to providing evidence of the transformative capacity of SfD initiatives and inspired by our previous research in the context of football fans activism (see Numerato, 2018), we demonstrate that the emancipatory potential of SfD initiatives imprinted in their reflexive nature is potentially hindered due to five specific processes: auto-referentiality, strategic appropriation, alteration, loosening, and anti-reflexivity. By introducing the notion of double reflexivity, we further argue that some of these processes that undermine the transformative potential of SfD initiatives are subjected to further reflexive scrutiny. In other words, we conclude that sport for development initiatives not only represent a vehicle of reflexive modernisation but, at the same time, have increasingly become an object of reflexive scrutiny.

RN28_T10 | Sport, Physical Activities, and Inequalities

The Law of Prevention and Fight Against Violence that generates Violence. The growth of the casual subculture in Portugal.

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The casual subculture has grown considerably in Portugal since the beginning of the 21st century. The use of designer labels, the preference for a certain style of music and, above all, the condition of football club fans that leads them to travel in small groups to accompany the teams that represent them, seeking to engage in acts of violence against supporters of opposing clubs, characterize, in whole or in part, those who are part of the casual subculture.

It results from the convergence of former members of ultra-groups that support football clubs, in addition to others that, due to their behavior, can be considered hooligans. This communication stems from a "work in progress" and aims to identify the reasons for this growth. The semi-directive interviews already carried out showed that the successive laws approved by the Portuguese legislature with the objective of preventing and combating the violence of the supporters had, contrary to what was intended, the perverse outcome of creating conditions for the growth of the number. of supporters who integrate this culture to practice acts of violence against fans of opposing teams, even outside the context of a football match. The communication aims to make known the legislative measures to combat violence perpetrated by elements of ultra-Portuguese groups and, above all, the perverse effect of these measures in increasing the phenomenon they intended to combat. .

Why Sport? Understandings Governing the Provision of Physical Activities for Persons with Severe or Profound Intellectual Disabilities

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Young persons with disabilities face many societal barriers to equal participation in society, ranging from inaccessible physical environments to negative attitudes and lack of necessary support. While research on these barriers has focused on some key areas such as education and employment, other areas of life deemed important in the UN's Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities remain thinly researched. One of those areas is participation in play, leisure and sporting activities.

Ethnographic data gathered in our ongoing project on the sporting opportunities of youth with severe or profound intellectual disabilities (SID/PIMD) in Finland has corroborated the findings of earlier national and international studies. These showed that youth with disabilities have reduced options in how to spend their leisure time, including in physical activity. The data also show that youth with SID or PIMD, who require continuous assistance and may have little verbal communication, have reduced opportunities for participation in sport in contrast to youth with less severe disabilities.

We have seen that physical exercise in the lives of youth with SID or PIMD continues to be understood by institutional actors and medical professionals mostly within the framework of physical health, while the well-researched psychological and social aspects of physical activity are often ignored. Some actors are nonetheless challenging this medical dominance through a rights-based approach more sensitive to these issues. The Covid-19 pandemic, however, has shown how radically participation opportunities have been curtailed for these youth based solely on health considerations, in contrast to their non-disabled peers.

Women's Football and Inequalities: Analysis of the Logic of Feminisation of Clubs in the Hauts-de-France Region

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Despite a feminisation plan launched in 2011, the feminisation rate in French football is struggling to exceed 7.4%. The literature review carried out on the issue invites us to explore an angle left blind by the scientific community, the so-called "meso" level, this intermediate level which concerns the social conditions for the supervision and practice of so-called women's football. Although they are subject to injunctions from the French Football Federation, sports associations often claim "a certain political and strategic autonomy" (Bayle, 2007) which could explain the gap between institutional decisions and their implementation.

The combined use of social change theory and resource mobilisation theory has made it possible to consider women's football as an 'innovation' that integrates more or less well into football society and to show to what extent this innovation, which is not 'adapted to local conditions, may not produce the expected benefit' (Mendras & Forsé, 1991).

Our empirical system is based on 111 semi-directive interviews conducted in the 83 women's associations or those which form part of the women's section of the Hauts-de-France League. The analysis of the discourse collected has brought to light a set of sporting and organisational variables which play a role in the structuring of different logics of feminisation. The typology to which it leads not only aims to assign football clubs to fixed categories, but also invites the development of a dynamic approach to the feminisation process.

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Effects of Social, Demographical and Socialization Factors on Sport Activity of Students in Central and Eastern European Higher Education Institutions

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Several national and international researches draw attention to the inactive lifestyle of youth, including higher education students, and also how sports habits are determined by the individual's sociocultural and demographic situation (Eurobarometer 2018; Nesic és Kovasevic 2011; Bichescu 2013; Perényi 2010; 2013; Ádám et al. 2018; Kovács 2019). Based on these researches and Bourdieu's theory of capital and habitus, the main aim of our presentation is to examine the social background of Hungarian and cross-border students', (mainly Hungarian minority students from Slovakia, Serbia, Romania and Ukraine) sports habits. Our main question is which sociocultural, demographical (gender, country, nationality, material status, parents' educational level, type of residential settlement) and socialization factors (sporting together with parents and friends) have affects. Based on students' leisure activities and cultural consumption three student habitus groups were created. The PERSIST 2019 research database was used for the analyzes (N=2005). The survey was conducted in 2018–2019, in the Northern Plains region of Hungary and in four neighbouring regions outside Hungary. In the neighbouring countries, primarily the students of ethnic Hungarian institutions of higher education were involved in the project. According to our results classical social background variables (such as cultural and economic capital or the type of residential settlement) do not play any role in frequency of doing sports, rather the habitus has an important influence. The more important the various sports programs play in the daily life of the family, the more parents have different experiences whit their children by doing different types of sports, the more likely it is that lifelong sports will take place and become an important part of their lives as students.

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RN29 | Social Theory

RN29_T01_01 | Dystopia and Utopia

"Acting Together in Asymmetrical Ways: Towards a New Sociological Understanding of Asymmetrical Coaction"

Anna Engstam

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How can we sociologically grasp asymmetries that permeate social life? By way of introduction, I would like to emphasize three dimensions of [a]symmetry: differences in resource holdings and [a]symmetrical resource distributions; [a]symmetrical distributions of tasks and responsibilities, rights and duties that follow from social differentiation and social positioning; and qualitative and quantitative differences when it comes to how entangled social actors contribute to the accomplishment of social events through interrelated social actions and reactions. My suggestion is that the third dimension is understood in terms of [a]symmetrical coaction: through more or less asymmetrical social coactions, social actors relating to each other in one way or another together accomplish all those social events that constitute social life. From an analytical distinction between social coaction and social interaction, I will proceed with the question of how social coaction is possible. Arguably, taking the plausible social responses and reactions of other social actors into consideration is crucial; so is imagining how other social actors might have taken plausible social responses and reactions into account when acting. The question, then, is how social actors do this. Via retroduction it is possible to arrive at social microprocesses that must go on for social actors to be able to accomplish social events. Theoretical insights into how social actors presumably relate to one another through their social actions and reactions may lead our attention to who makes coacting possible and how. Starting from a theoretical idea of enlarged mentality, I have distinguished four types of mentalization as well as

four types of enlarged mentality. Hopefully, these suggestions can further sensitization to asymmetries when analysing social coaction. Reciprocity in no way contradicts asymmetry.

Technoscientific Utopia. Problematizing the Crisis of Utopia

Roberto Favalli

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Referring to the last few decades, several authors have spoken of "end" and "crisis" of utopia. Are we really facing a crisis of utopia? This paper aims to problematize these assumptions starting from the acknowledgement of the centrality of scientific pervasiveness and technological innovation in contemporary society. Moving between the fields of social history of science, utopian studies and sociology of the future, through the concept of "technoscientific utopia" it is possible to trace the features of a European utopian discourse, that is likely to share a tight, longstanding relationship with the technoscientific level. In the first place, through a historical-diachronic analysis of literary utopias it is possible to highlight this continuity. Secondly, through a discourse analysis of the languages and rhetoric adopted in the field of science fiction, future studies and within the arena of the public communication of science (PCOS), it is shown that in our contemporaneity there is still a utopian discourse and that it is mainly of a technoscientific utopian discourse. Furthermore, the question of the "crisis of the future" is not only a relevant from a sociological perspective, but also from a social and political one. With respect to this crisis, the technoscientific system is among the actors competing for a possible social delegation on the "direction to take". With respect to the Covid-19 pandemic, quoting a headline in The Guardian, "we need to reinvent ourselves"; and it is precisely science and technology that could play a key role in this general rethinking.

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Archaica and Its Projection on the Future of Our Societies

Uliana Nikolaeva

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The concept of linear progress for a long time dominated in social philosophy. It seemed that the agrarian society naturally replaced by industrial and then replaced by industrial society postindustrial. Progress is irreversible. The old and primitive always replaced by more sophisticated, new and efficient. However, as it turns out, the past does not disappear without a trace. Most modern processes - for example, the process of globalization - generate two opposite effects:

1)The worldwide distribution of the latest technical and economic progress;

2) Re-animation and spread throughout the world of the most archaic forms of social and economic interaction (criminal shadow economy, corruption, violence, and other).

Primitive, archaic social and economic relations under the influence of globalization are widely distributed around the world. It seems no one can stop them.

What are the 'archaic attitudes'? They are diverse. They are described by the major economic anthropologists in the twentieth century, namely Bronislaw Malinowski, Marcel Mauss, Karl Polanyi and others.

Firstly, it is the earliest - primitive, primordial, pre-class. It is a relationship of mutual aid, reciprocity (in terms of Karl Polanyi) and exchange of gifts.

Secondly, the period of transition from a primitive to a civilized society. It is a relationship of direct violence and physical pressure on the part of the militarized groups.

Thirdly, the so-called "eastern", "redistributive" societies (K.Polani), or "Asiatic", "Asiatic mode of production" (in terms of Marx).

The purpose of my paper is to emphasize how deep-seated social and economic processes, and first of all, the processes of globalization produces a contradictory impact on modern societies both Western and in non-Western societies.

Between Charisma and Utopia

Csaba Szalo

Masaryk University, Czech Republic

Both effective charisma and utopia are collective achievements. Collectively shared utopian consciousness is according to Mannheim oriented toward the transcendence of social reality. What more, utopias differ from ideologies because of their successful performance of a counter-activity that reshapes the concrete historical form of social existence in accordance with their wish-image. This paper discloses the cultural background assumed by sociological theories of utopian and charismatic performance. The hermeneutic concept of the horizon is addressed to reconstruct the ways we imagine radical cultural change sociologically.

RN29_T01_02 | Imagination and Social Theory

Imaginaries, Identities and the Social

Angelos Mouzakitis

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Drawing on a wide range of theoretical perspectives this paper explores the complex and often indeterminate links between collective representations, symbolic systems and institutions on the one hand, and the processes of emergence, coagulation and change of collective and personal identities on the other hand. It also focuses on the effects of the symbolic/conceptual field on social action and on the emergence, maintenance and change of social systems. At the center of this investigation abides an interest in the elucidation of the relationship between "social imaginaries" and forms of "narrative", especially in conditions of modernity. This aspect of the problem is explored through the critical assessment mainly of the works of Ricoeur, Castoriadis, Charles Taylor and Suzi Adams that (with the exception of Castoriadis) are broadly related with phenomenology and hermeneutics. The paper also subjects the insights developed within the aforementioned theoretical perspectives to the critique of systems theory. Crucial in this respect is Luhmann's conception of the couplet

system/environment primarily in terms of difference, which allows us to also consider the problem of identity and (radical) alterity both from a sociological and philosophical point of view. Luhmann's views are also important in allowing me to juxtapose his positions with the role Habermas attributes to symbolic elements in the development of societies, as expressed in his rationalization/secularization of the lifeworld thesis. Finally, the paper explores Giddens's and Archer's positions concerning the importance of the body for the construction of self-identity and social action.

Images of Relations and How to Reimagine Them

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This paper broadly explores and critiques the ways in which the phenomenon of relations have been pictured and theorized, particularly in the western and Islamic traditions, and proposes a new way of imagining them. To start with, I will examine how Aristotle theorizes relations in his Metaphysics and Categories where he generally imagines them in the form of 'than something' and then show how Ibn Sina, although heavily influenced by the Aristotelian conception, reimagines them. Next, I will explore how relations were pictured as 'in-between-things' in the modern sociological and logical traditions, particularly in the works of sociologist Max Weber and logician Charles Sanders Peirce. Finally, I will argue that relations as such should not be perceived purely in terms of relatives or as that which actualizes in between things, nor should they be simply pictured as lines or dots. I contend that such traditional theorizations of relations limit our understandings of relations and the scope of social theory. The imaginings and conceptions of relations should rather represent the ways in which relations exist in social and non-social realities where they exist in infinite forms, manifold representations, and indefinite actualizations. With such an open-ended and perhaps incomplete alternative imagination of relations I suggest that it is not only possible to enrich our understanding of relations it is also necessary for conceptualizing the present of social imagination and its future.

Speculative Literature and the Sociological Imagination

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Since 2019, Daniel Davison-Vecchione and Sean Seeger have been working on a series of journal articles and essays on the relationship between speculative fiction and social theory. In this paper, the authors will discuss their joint research, how it could be further developed, and what it so far has taught them about the potential fruitfulness of scholarly work at the meeting point of literary studies and sociology.

Davison-Vecchione and Seeger's research places works of speculative fiction – e.g. utopias, dystopias, science fiction – into dialogue with works by social scientists and theorists, including C. Wright Mills, Clifford Geertz, Daniel Bell, and Max Weber. It also looks at texts that straddle these genres, such as certain nonfiction writings by H. G. Wells, George Orwell, and Aldous Huxley. Its starting point, partly inspired by Mills' concept of the sociological imagination, is the insight that there is an irreducibly speculative dimension to all forms of theorising about society. To think critically about society involves taking an imaginative distance from the world as it is to begin to envision it otherwise. Accordingly, there is an overlap between social theory and speculative fiction that is yet to be fully determined, especially in how they attempt to envisage human social existence in both its variety and its interconnectedness via imaginative extrapolation. As such, Davison-Vecchione and Seeger's work provides one possible model for how a conversation between literary studies and sociology might yield a fuller understanding of the speculative aspect of sociology and the sociological potential of speculative fiction.

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Civilizational Imaginaries and Interpretations of Modernity in Contemporary Russia

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The paper discusses the civilizational aspect of political imaginaries which became predominant in Russia in the 2010s. Overall the idea of Russia's unique civilizational identity occupied a central place in the discourse of the political elite during that period. It has been noted that in today's world different state and non-state actors are increasingly acting in such a way as if civilizations existed and relations between them mattered in world politics (Gregorio Bettiza). From this perspective civilizations can be regarded as a form of 'imagined communities'. Some commentators have stressed a 'Eurasian' civilizational component of the current state ideology in Russia and its impact on foreign policy. However, it has been demonstrated that this ideology presents Russia as a non-liberal European civilization that does not follow the Western path of development. But in order to make sense of Russia's political imaginaries we need to consider not only civilizational discourses but also interpretations of modernity. The present world situation can be seen through the prism of attempts at reinterpreting modernity with significant regional varieties (Peter Wagner). The paper substantiates using the concept of interpretation of modernity for the study of ideological trends in contemporary Russian society. It argues that the predominant ideological discourse of the political elite includes not only elements of various civilizational imaginaries but also a specific interpretation of Soviet historical legacies and a non-liberal interpretation of European modernity.

RN29_T02_01 | Epistemology and Social Theory

Beyond or Towards Epistemological Anarchism – Invoking Feyerabend's Dream or Awakening the Unknown Nightmare?

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In his seminal book 'Against Method' (1975), Paul K. Feyerabend contested the privilege of modern science to monopolize the knowledge field, and advocated for 'epistemological anarchism' in which all types of knowledge would have equally relevant status. The main thesis of this paper is that nearly half a century later a sort of epistemological anarchism has indeed emerged. This point is anchored in the analysis of particular features of the ongoing global coronavirus pandemic, which is imbued with a proliferation of diverse scientific, pseudoscientific, astrologic, religious and other types of explanations, concerning the origins of the pandemic, strategies for coping with it, remedies, vaccination process etc. In a variety of approaches, science can barely be conceived as a homogenous entity, as disagreements, diametrically opposite standpoints and advice for pandemic mitigation strategies appear. While due to the inherently anti-dogmatic attributes of science nobody expects a consensus among scientists concerning these complex matters, salient incongruences in standpoints have severely undermined the confidence in science and even amplified the 'epistemic cacophony'. At least 2 positions can be taken as to how to evaluate the depicted circumstances: 1) epistemological optimism according to which the overall human cognition would advance, if it were more open to non-scientific ideas; 2) epistemological pessimism which suggests that dethroning science would represent a regression towards pre-modern ways of thinking with possible harmful social effects. Regardless of the preferred option, it is apparent that epistemology is becoming one of the most relevant discussion domains in societies of the 21st century.

Sociology Of Absences: Theorizing From The Margins

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The Covid19-Pandemic has notably led to significant societal change and confronts Sociology with great challenges. This paper argues for introducing the absent as socio-theoretical category to understand marginalizing effects triggered by the current crisis theoretically. The sociology of absences seeks to show that the non-existent is actively produced through communicative action as non-existent, meaning an inconceivable alternative to the existent. In discussing the relationship between Communicative Constructivism and Decolonial Theory, it makes a case for a protosociological understanding of the phenomenology of the absent which is structuring communicative Life-Worlds. Consequently, every-day Communicative Action, which constitutes intersubjective Life-Worlds, must be understood and revised critically from a decolonial stance, emphasizing the importance of Communication Power and therefore discovering unequal impacts of "working acts" (Wirkhandeln). Then, emerging from this Theory of Action and based on colonial matrices of power and knowledge pervading the modernity, cultures of knowledge are formed systematically by epistemic absences and produce absent subjects. Considering the Covid19-Pandemic and the following shift towards the digital, processes of the production of absences within digital worlds have to be examined, going from the materiality of digital technologies to data epistemologies, and provoking marginalization. Finally, the Sociology of Absences wants to give an impulse to consider new socio-theoretical dimensions which provide a basis to image alternative futures and activist practices. Specifically, this paper seeks to contribute to a transversal north-south dialogue towards a transmodern future.

Socioneuroscience: Contributions From And To Social Theory

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Research in neuroscience is being very fruitful in providing evidence about the influence of social experience in the architecture and functioning of the brain. In so doing, neuroscience is posing new and fascinating research questions to examine in depth the social processes that produce those neural changes. To undertake the task of tackling such research questions, evidence from the social sciences, including social theory, are central to better understand how different types of social experiences produce different types of synaptic changes and even modify subcortical brain structures differently. It will be the dialogue between neuroscience, other natural sciences and the social sciences which will advance the scientific understanding of plastic changes in the brain which result from complex social experiences that have been traditionally studied by the social sciences. Socioneuroscience constitutes a new arena for such interdisciplinary dialogue and research that can both advance the scientific understanding of the human brain and provide evidence-based solutions to most urgent social problems. Socioneuroscience studies the relations between the human brain and social interactions taking into account knowledge from all social sciences and the natural sciences. This presentation will introduce the concept of socioneuroscience, and the important role that sociology and social theory play in it in dialogue with all the other sciences.

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RN29_T02_02 | The Virus and the Pandemic

Pandemic and Paradigm Shift in Japan

Machiko Nakanishi

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The purpose of my talk is to discuss about paradigm shift after pandemic in Japan.

In 2020, coronavirus has been spread all over the world including South Pole. I believe this pandemic is one of the consequence of rapid globalization. In Japan, the rate of infected was increasing. Tokyo Olympic game 2020 was decided to be prolonged 2021. On 16th April 2020, Japanese government declared emergency over coronavirus all over Japan.

Pandemic has brought great worldwide economic recession including Japanese economy. Especially tourists, airlines and entertainment companies are so serious that some company went bankrupt. In addition freelance employee could not earn at all.

Pandemic has much changed Japanese system. As we obey rule without government order with collective reflexivity, increasing tele-work, restaurant and bar early closing etc. have made our life change. We have changed to focus on not only working but also domestic and local life. As online rapidly diffuse, it has made border between real and virtual ambiguous.

Paradigm in Japanese society has dramatically changed in 2020. I believe collective reflexivity, working better in Japan than rational reflexivity, working in the West sigificantly affects our paradigm shift. As a a result, we will take back to originally human life in association with others, living things including virus and AI after pandemic.

Spatial Moorings of Social Life and Coronavirus Crisis: Theoretical Debates and Changes

Margarita Barañano, José Antonio Santiago

Complutense University

The crisis triggered by the Corona-Virus has contributed to making visible the importance of the spatial dimension of social life, especially its anchoring in specific spaces. The importance of home has been evidenced, converted during confinement into the main area of daily life; the relevance of interactions in proximity spaces; of the recombination of face-to-face and virtual interactions; and of changes in mobility and immobility.

The objective of this communication is to show how the understanding of the possible futures associated with this crisis requires taking into account the relevance of these rooting spaces of social life, as well as their recent transformations. To this end, the theorization of roots and mobilities by the mobilities paradigm is debated (Urry, 2007; Sheller and Urry, 2018). The contributions from the feminist approach to the "spatial turn" are also taken into account (McDowell, 1991; Hyden, 1996; Ahmed et al, 1994), as well as those supported around the notion of home (Blunt & Dowling, 2006; Boccagni, 2017). Special attention is also paid to the transformations that these roots have registered in a context of globalization (Massey, 1994 and 2007; Cresswell, 2004), and of pandemic crisis.

Records Of The Virus: Envisaging Alternative Futures Through Testimonial Practices

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Social science research has historically been drawn alongside 'abyssal epistemological lines', for the formal systematic register and collection of knowledge about society emerged in articulation with the development of the modern State. The latter was fundamentally a stake of legitimate power and knowledge, whose articulation and existence was objectified in the emergence of national statistical institutes and archives. The centrality of these institutions as source providers for social sciences' foundational works (e.g., Durkheim's Suicide and Weber's sociohistorical study of religions) seems to confirm that knowledge about the workings of society have been foremost produced through a seeing like a state perspective. Such vision entailed both 'presences', those who underlined the legitimate modalities of scientific practice and cultural forms, and 'absences', those who challenged these epistemological postulates. Those who were absent were simultaneously those who developed alternative, testimonial modalities of engagement with social theory, as one finds in Du Bois's The Souls of Black Folk (1903).

This paper builds on an ongoing multi-sited ethnographic research that explores the potentialities and limitations of reconstructing testimonial practices as historically-bounded social practices that anticipate the need to integrate different social temporalities in sociological knowledge.

Hence, this work explores the temporal-simultaneity of individual testimonies or ego-documents (short audio and video records, poems, biographical literary forms, diary entries or social media posts, 'running' and auto-ethnographic reflexions) as reliable sources to grasp shared presents - restricted individual stories embedded in the same general sociohistorical plot - and alternative futures imagined within experiences of social distancing and isolation.

Can a Virus change Society? Modern Society from Durkheim to Foucault - and back again?

Frank Welz

University of Innsbruck, Austria

The coronavirus crisis has shown that our sociological knowledges were not well prepared for making sense of the ongoing changes (Connell 2020). My attempt will seek advice from two classical theorists: Durkheim and Foucault. My analysis proceeds in three steps: First, I will remind the key features of modern society according to Durkheim by applying them to the Keynesian welfare state of the golden age of postwar capitalism (1945-1975). If society succeeds in building organic solidarity despite the extreme division of labour, society will enable autonomous lives of its individuals. Second, I will discuss the change from welfare to neoliberal capitalism (1980-2020) under Foucaultian lenses. Self-governed 'Me Incorporated' individuals have replaced Durkheim's organic solidarity of social responsibility. A preventive health-care model replaced curative health-care. Finally, I will analyse whether the Corona intervention is challenging the established order by focusing on concrete practices in three respects: the economy (market vs state), social infrastructure (private vs public health care) and self practices ('me first' vs 'others first'). The direction the future will take will depend less on our sociological knowledges but more on the outcome of the last part of the analysis mentioned earlier: Which are the new and/or old conditions (and outcomes) for the ongoing constitution of contemporary subjectivities?

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RN29_T03_01 | Social Distancing and Social Theory

Social Distancing And Forms Of Interaction – Bodily Movement In Space As Communicative Action.

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This presentation approaches the phenomenon of social distancing from a micro-sociological perspective. Drawing on empirical analyses of everyday interactions conducted in a comparative video data collection project in Germany in 2020, the paper discusses how the analysis of the changing social forms of spatial interaction can make theoretical contributions to theoretical discourses in sociology.

"Social Distancing" as a practical form of avoiding the spread of the virus interrupts the routinized and institutionalized forms of interaction in nearly every sphere of interaction in public spaces. Therefore, the practical doing of new "proxemics" and the adaption of new routines of interaction to forms of interaction can be seen as a practical challenge, but from the perspective of sociology it allows for insights into the often-overlooked methods of spatial movement, action and communication.

Based on empirical analyses of mundane interactions in different settings (ranging from participation in demonstrations to shopping in different venues) examples will be used to draw attention to the micro sociological unfolding of what the corona crisis is. The paper relates those phenomena to discussions in the sociology of space, the sociology of the body. Special attention is given to which new "forms" and roles of enforcing the distancing can be observed and how the different interpretations and conflicts of distancing are dealt with. Such a perspective is then used to compare, how movement in space needs to be understood as meaningful action, is related to identities and even political positioning of the subjects.

Frontline. Social Distancing And The Old And New Normal

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Today's use of the term 'new normal' in reference to social relationships presumes an apparent clear understanding of an 'old', pre-pandemic normality whose traits therefore do not need further specification. In regard to this old normality, it is often implied that its predominately trait stems from immediate sensory perception, particularly in corporeal copresence of actors, whereas, in turn, mediated communication at a distance or communication applying distance technologies are not included into this type of old normality. Even before the pandemic, this presumed normality has been gained the status of 'natural' perception by frequent references to, for example, 'offline' or 'analogue' reality, thereby already quite misleadingly distinguishing it by the involvement of material digital technology. By implying that an essential change of normality has exclusively taken place in regard to corporeal copresence, this notion however neglects social theory approaches towards 'old' modern normality as emerged from the nineteenth century onwards which highlighted social distancing, self-isolation and (a recession of) contact tracing. A comparison of the new and old normal aims to shed light, particularly on the new normal, by adequately theorising it with classic approaches.

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Zoon Politikon and Social Distance. Theorizing the Age of Intense Unintended Consequences of Modernity

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On the trace of the Aristotle's concept of Zoon politikon as a social being fulfilling its essence in a social and ethical community with others and following the notion of the purpose of the social entity to accomplish the life that is not a mere life but a good life and happiness (Eu zen – eudaimonia), the central issue of this analysis is theorizing the meaning of social life and social actors in the context of social distance. If the social distance is a necessary condition for the health of individuals and societies, what are the consequences of this epidemiological imperative for a good life? When we theoretize on Covid society as some type of transnational risk and the need for transnational solidarity, we also reflect on the possible transcendence of modernity and methodological nationalism on the one hand, and how much transnational/global experience of Covid as a global risk brings us to a state of reactualising the "instituitional dimensions of modernity", especially the very character of surveillance and social control? This theoretizing accents the new forms of social life in the age of pandemic unpredictability as a form of possible global/transnational trust and solidarity on the one hand and as a form of reactualisation (reaproriation) of a very modern characterisations of social life and societies (individualism, impersonal relations, surveillance, national or supranational monitoring, the role of state apparatus, etc.).

Futures and Pasts Through Identity Politics

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Critical social theory is marked by a temporal tension between diagnostic and utopic thinking, between dealing with the past and maintaining an orientation toward futurity. Identity politics has often been denied a role in overcoming these tensions. It has been construed as too attached to the past, too reformist and dependent on existing structures of political recognition, or simply as coopted and neutralized by hegemonic neoliberalism In this paper, however, I argue that theories of identity provide precisely the tools and frameworks needed to make productive use of the critical tensions between past and future within contemporary sociopolitical formations. Arguing against its dismissal as static and reformist, I claim that thinking with identity can help open emancipatory futures out of oppressive pasts which continue to structure the present. My argument is supported by an analysis of two approaches to theorizing identity: post-positivist realist theories of identity, and theories of identity as a process of identification. The former conceptualize identity as locally situated, but nevertheless referring outwards – drawing from social structures and informing one's potential engagement with them. The latter emphasize identity's dynamic potential and its importance for social agency, while evading the essentialism of thinking with set identitarian categories. By reading these theoretical approaches in temporal terms, I hope to show that identity politics can contribute to a transformative, future-oriented social thought.

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RN29_T03_02 | Horizons of the Future

Social Creativity, Cultural Sociology and the Future of Social Theory

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This paper aims to argue that cultural sociology is one of the most promising ways to continue advancing in the development of a theory of society capable of overcoming the typical limitations of the models that the 20th century made classical, such as those of positivist formalism, without abandoning itself to the nihilist excesses to which it is led by theoretical proposals inherited from postmodern radicalism, such as posthumanism. An important contribution of cultural sociology is its ability to show the role of creativity in human action and in the processes of institutionalization and social change, a role that the classical theories of society neglected. It is suggested here that the cultural sociology of Jeffrey Alexander and the theory of creativity of social action of Hans Joas - which can be considered as a different way of understanding cultural sociology - offer two new and complementary ways of approaching the cultural dimension of social processes and structures. Both illuminate the contingent nature of the great processes of social change (rationalization, differentiation, industrialization,…) and their relationship with the conditions, mediated by power, under which the actors give meaning to their action. And both proposals coincide in opening a new and promising path to social theory.

"Sociological Knowledges for Alternative Futures: The Strengthening Of The Theoretical Need In Times Of Uncertainty"

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The present condition is complex and still on the way of its development.

If this situation will lead to a structural change is hard to say now, however, a possible change would be strictly connected with a number of elements, such as: the geopolitical dimension as the potential shift of leadership from USA to China will be in the hands of recovery and restoration to normality; it will depend upon the period of time for the economic recovery. The impact of pandemic on demography, in terms of generations and change of social structure but also the EU response in terms of recovery and re-organization, as well as a new solidarity approach in the decision process. A renewed dialectics between urban/rural is also changing the overall perspective in labour and its necessity. The social costs of pandemic became a boost for already present social dis-equalities. In other words, the principles of neoliberalism and grounds of cohabitation seem to show their limits.

Reflexivity is needed in sociology upon the new intersectionality of disequalities, the rising transformations within it and new approaches to knowledge and methodologies are necessary in order to deal with it. In this sense, E. Morin published in 1968 a "sociology of crisis" in which interesting insights can be found towards a "sociology of uncertainty", able to develop theoretical démarche in times of crises and new phenomena.

According to Morin this approach can on the one hand lead sociological knowledge to new approaches for a contextual observation, on the other hand can grasp social phenomena in their process of development and change. This paper will give a contribution in this direction.

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Thought Rather Than Knowledge What Truly Matters For Theorising And Practicing Alternative Futures

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This paper questions the emphasis on knowledge(s) put in the ESA 2021` call for papers, knowledge understood essentially as objective descriptions and analysis of reality, of the given, what matters most in the contemporary world. The paper claims that it is thought, and therefore the subjective fidelity to truths and principles, and not knowledge(s), what matters most in the current world – after all knowledge in that sense of objective information and analysis of the given, of the world as the world is, has become the specialty of 'knowing capitalism', as some have dubbed the present form of capitalism, and a major resource thereof, based as it is on totalising surveillance, continuous data extraction and algorithmically-determined intervention.

The paper argues that it is that primacy of the subjective disposition, of thought and what is attached to the principles underpinning its unfolding in the world, what enables social theory (and not the state or the digital corporations) to determine that the truly necessary knowledge to be pursued is knowledge about what prevents people from becoming the thinking subjects they can be. The paper seeks to so that by thus doing, by giving priority to thought over knowledge and to the subjective disposition over the objective description of reality, social theory can offer not just a printout of the given, but a transformative view of the world – one that will enable it, in line with the Social Theory RN's call, both to theorise the future and to enquiry about the future of theorising.

The Future of Interaction and the Future of Theory

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Social life and social interaction are increasingly mediated by digital media, and the COVID-19 crisis has accelerated this trend. In Zoom meetings, just as in social media discussions or instant messaging, interaction turns into the production of durable data objects, its own documentation. Events and interactions used to be very different things with different roles in our sociological stories and theories, but they collapse into each other, a transformation which I call the interaction-object duality. Social ties undergo a similar transformation, as they transform from flows of interactions into digital maps of ties (such as Facebook friendship). Objectified interactions and objectified ties are analyzed by algorithms and used as a basis for automated decision-making. But what do these transformations mean for the future of social life and the future of social theory?

This new social reality challenges core underlying assumptions of different strands of sociological and social theory, including conceptualizations of social power and of labour; the view of social life as a sequence of well-bounded interactions; the notion of collectivity; and the Bourdieusian schema of the forms of capital. At the same time these transformations remould power relations and economic relations in surprising ways. In this paper I briefly present these challenges to theory and possible ways to address them. Whereas each of these dimensions is only addressed briefly, the main focus of the paper is on what these dimensions all share. This allows me to point to new sensibilities and foci that future social theory must acquire in order to theorize the changing social (or sociotechnical) realities; and specifically, to discuss the shifting role of consciousness and materiality in our theorization.

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RN29_T04_01 | New Theories and New Theorizing

Generalization, Abstraction, and Level Analysis – Three Crucial, Interdependent, and Analytically Different Ways of Theorizing

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Generalization, abstraction, and level analysis – three crucial, interdependent, and analytically different ways of theorizing
What do we mean by theory? How do we theorize? What is the specific role of theorizing in the social sciences? There are of course many answers to these questions, e.g., generalization, correlation, explanation, interpretation, contextualization, abstraction, and level analysis. In this paper, I will focus on three of these options; generalization, abstraction and level analysis. I suspect that these three are of special interest because their relative significance seem to be crucial for an understanding of the dominating subfields of the social sciences; quantitative studies, qualitative studies and social theory (Gesellschaftstheorie). Sometimes the differences between the three ways of theorizing lead to polemic fights over validity, sometimes to mutual misunderstandings and sometimes their different logics are mixed up. The hypothesis of this paper is that the specific role and significance of the three dominating subfields of the social sciences could be clarified if it would be possible to differentiate and re-relate the three forms of theorizing in the right way.

Society, Community and Being-With

Gallina Tasheva

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Being confronted with recent developments and phenomena as "globalization" and the singularization running parallel to it; "digital cultures", "infogenic social fields" and "networks"; "postsociality" of "internet of things"; "smartject", "cyborgs civilization" and "trans- and posthumanities"; "simulacrums" and "hyper realities" we experience and recognize how ground concepts of sociological knowledge as community and society are becoming less and less important as social orders for human live and existence. The question now concerning the future of social theory is how to rethink the idea of sociality beyond the exclusivity of the society even as world society grounding solely in human rationality, increasing growth and normative orders under "Cosmo-Europeanization" or "Westernalization".
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 micropolitics.

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Bureaucratic Structures and Systems of Irresponsibility: Rethinking Maruyama Masao and Ian Kershaw

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This paper explores the similarities that lie in Masao Maruyama's concept of system of irresponsibility and Ian Kershaw's social phenomena of the absent dictator. Modern bureaucracy has developed a social system that makes it possible to dissipate the accountability of individual and collective actions. The concept of "system of irresponsibility" developed by Maruyama, showed how this happens in Japan. The system of irresponsibility however, has been presented as a unique characteristic in both pre-war and post-war Japan. There is a psychological and physical distance between the individuals within the hierarchy of modern bureaucratic organizations which in one way or another results in the development of the system of irresponsibility. By comparing Maruyama's concept with the phenomena described by Kershaw as the absent dictator, it is possible to determine that the dissipation of accountability is an element inherently rooted in modern bureaucratic institutions.

Keywords: bureaucracy, sontaku, system of irresponsibility, absent dictator

Critical Theory from the Americas

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In difference to Georg Lukács in "History and Class Consciousness", the former senior faculty of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) Bolívar Echeverría (Riobamba, Ecuador 1941 – Mexico City 2010), thinks that not only ideological forms awake the false objective appearance (Marx), that the today predominating and objectively unlivable capitalist forms are supposedly livable.

Echeverría's point is that beyond pure ideology exist in each region and time different forms of behavior, social institutions, ways of speaking/listening, constructing/living, sowing/harvesting, cooking/eating, etc. that make us think and feel that the unlivable is at the end of the day livable. The heart of the question lies in the fact that those forms of everyday life cannot be understood and analyzed simply on the basis of the abstract social form of commodity production (that is, the value relations), but must also be understood through the concrete form of use values produced and consumed in each case, in every region and in different historical moments.

At the same time, it is necessary to investigate whether Bolívar Echeverría had in fact been able to accomplish his fundamental goal: to establish a theory that was on the one hand universal but at the same time not Eurocentric, or whether he instead succumbed to a certain relativism, thereby depriving himself of the ability to issue a truly radical critique of society and ideology (Horkheimer, Marcuse, Adorno, Benjamin). Put more generally, what one has to ask is what is the price of trying to overcome abstract, false, and Eurocentric universalism?

In this conceptual field of tension, we try to put the foundations for a Critical Theory from the Americas.

RN29_T04_02 | New concepts and New Theories

Sociological Theory Horizons: Habermas and the Capability Approach

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It is only recently that sociological theory considered various pathways (pragmatism, agency, alienation, normative systems theory) of future convergence with the capability approach (CA). Sen and Nussbaum, for their part, bracket sociological theory, focusing instead on political philosophy (Rawls) and economics for any normative reference points. Yet CAs scant welcoming gestures towards Habermas have not been adequately addressed by sociological theory. This paper hopes to mitigate this paucity between Habermas and CA. I argue that Habermas' relevance for CA bears primarily on the areas of deliberative democracy, public reasoning, discursive will-formation and the ideal of 'comparative broadening' that is endorsed by Sen as a cosmopolitan outlook, but also as the chief corrective against identity

fundamentalisms. Habermas, thus, is a potential ally to CA due to the normative breadth of communicative action and, secondly, due to the unfinished project of modernity, a programmatic outlook that is not unpalatable to CA. Thirdly, Habermas' recourse to pragmatism accommodates one more asset that informs CA and its flexibility, namely its ethical core of human dignity. Within this fruitful dialogue, I consider some strains: a) CA abstracts from Habermas' systems theory and its dualist logic of crises as if communicative action and universal pragmatics could be implemented without it; b) it pursues a civic humanism that is at odds with Habermas' de-differentiated dualism of 'system' and 'life-world'. While this is an enabling feature of CA, it jettisons a system perspective for steering a capabilities-based 'life-world'.

ILE: Culture and Social Theory. Salas i Ferrer, First Catedra of Sociology (1899)

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The Catalan sociologist Salas i Ferrer occupied in 1899 the first catedra of sociology in the world as far as we know; even before Durkheim. This event can be considered like an unexpected coincidence in a country in which there was not an important development of sociology. The idea that a country has a relevant scientific, cultural and artistic production when it has also an important economic, political and military power was broken in Spain from the later 18th Century until the Civil War in 1936. In this period, Ramon y Cajal created the discipline of neuroscience, Picasso made a revolution in arts, García Lorca did the same in literature, Gaudí developed his architectural style. All of them had relations with the "Institución Libre de Enseñanza" (ILE) and/or the libertarian athenaeums (part of the movement described by George Orwell).

The ILE developed a relevant public debate on interdisciplinary social theory and an incredible training of young middle- and upper-class people in the best scientific and intellectual developments in the world at that time, including debates with authors like Einstein. In the libertarian athenaeums, young and teenage workers, after a long working day, joined to debate books by Cervantes, Kropotkin, Zola and others. This Social Theory revolution created a cultural context where all those extraordinary productions were possible. The lack of democracy in Spain made all those people to focus

themselves in the social and political struggle and finally, they were destroyed by the Franco dictatorship.

Reflexivity And Reflection In The Workplace Versus Habitus

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Archer has vindicated the relevance of reflexivity against that of habitus or dispositions, which is a key concept in Bourdieu's theory. After analysing 40 interviews with workers of sectors that demand the application of knowledge to frequent unpredictable or demanding situations, we will see that, to be an effective professional, an unproblematic display of dispositions without explicit consciousness is not enough. In fact, in the studied sectors, the workers must resort to their reflective capacities almost compulsively while struggling with a complex production full of contextual discontinuities. At the same time, the use of these capacities is highly induced by firms' organisational mechanisms, which reap the benefit of such capacities to enhance quality in a context of increasing competence. In consequence, one cannot neglect the reflective capacities of subjects as a central aspect of social life, especially in connection with work, where reflexivity has not yet been sufficiently examined. A qualitative approach based on discourse analysis was used.

Dynamic Of Configuration Facing Axiological Uncertainty

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The first cognitive steps facing new social facts intends to frame the relevant collection of social facts as classification, as configuration (Durkheim, Mauss). Iteration and configuration contribute to formalize the axiologies of values inside social spaces (Weber , Jaspers, Joas).

The dynamic of configuration intends to stabilize the relevant axiology by two steps : a/ to specify the uncertainty and cognitive iterations inside existing configuration specifying ; ; b/ to formalize the old and new axiologies inside the emerging configurations. This moment scrutinizes the sociological imagination

The dynamic of configuration are proceeding between the current health crisis and socio economic configurations internet working, economic slow down,

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reorganization of life styles. The dynamics of configuration proceed also between health crisis and environment crisis by the reorganization between short term and long term issues. Common issues on environmental health are facing the restriction of transnational solidarities. The task of sociology as theory of social change is to clarify and specify these dynamics between configurations.

RN29_T05 | Classical Theories and Their Future I

Durkheim's Theory of Religion, Contemporary Ecology, and the Postcolonial Critique of Sociological Ethnocentrism

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The global expansion of pro-environmental sensibilities is a well-attested fact. However, this phenomenon presents multiple facets and forms, as well as varying levels of consistency around the globe. Ecological worldviews and ethical commitments seem to be more or less fragmentary or systematic, and they hybridize with different life-styles, ethno-cultural and religious identities, social class adscriptions, and collective memories. As it has been frequently noted, the contribution made by Durkheim in his classical work The Elementary forms of religious life (1912) goes far beyond the sociological understanding of what is commonly assessed as religious, providing tools for the analysis group identity-making, social cohesion and solidarity. However, can this theory facilitate the sociological analysis of a multifaceted and multiform phenomenon such as global ecology? This aspiration would have to face important criticisms, a good portion of which would surely recall the ethnocentric biases of Durkheim's attempt to formulate a universally valid theory of religion on the basis of arbitrary evolutionary postulates and one-sided interpretations of poor, incomplete, and questionable ethnographic evidence, all for the sake of rather "provincial" interests and concerns. Systematizing the results of previous research on contemporary ecology carried out from a Durkheimian approach, this contribution aims to critically discuss the relevance and

the limits of the sociological theory of religion presented in The Elementary forms of religious life (1912) as a sociological tool for the analysis of global ecology. Central aspects of Durkheim's theorization such as those related to the sacred/profane dichotomy and the socio-psychic dynamics of rituals as vectors of sociality and collective identity-making are problematized in the light of the postcolonial critique of classical sociology's ethnocentrism.

Towards a pataphysical theory of globalization. The case of Jean Baudrillard in light of Covid-19

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Covid-19 tends to be a huge tragedy for the contemporary humanity. Nevertheless, it could be said that behind the big picture of this tragic human disease, one can see the thorny question of globalization itself. In this new difficult conjuncture, that fatally affects the whole planet, without exclusions, the content of neo-liberal globalization starts to obtain clear and specific characteristics beyond the triumphant voices of the monetary capitalists and the naive parole of the fierce supporters of a utopian globe village. Unfortunately, it seems that humanity has to pay a very high price for globalization. For this particular reason, it must be argued that globalization is not a simple idea either for a neo-capitalist-driven homogenization of the world or for a cosmopolitan-inspired proliferation of the masses across the globe. Without doubt, globalization as a whole must be considered as a special kind of a postmodern ontological and phenomenological situation that changes rapidly the traditional parameters of human life. Amongst the eminent social thinkers who investigate the features of so-called global era, undoubtedly Jean Baudrillard is the one who analyzes neocapitalist globalization and its bizarre consequences with true sociological imagination, bold spirit and a new conceptual edifice. Despite the fact that sometimes he has been misunderstood, it must be said that his prophetic and constructive discourse remains a fertile reflectional context within which we can grasp the ontological and phenomenological nature of hyperreal globalization. In this paper, I examine the current tragic human condition of Covid-19 pandemic by using Baudrillard's conceptual and theoretical toolkit, especially the pataphysical way that the heretic French thinker interprets the onto-

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theological and phenomenological aspects of global politics in the 21st century.

Uses and Applications of Gilles Deleuze's Concept of "Rhizome" in Social Theory

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The French philosopher Gilles Deleuze (1925-1995) has seen a resurgence in social theory in recent times. Much of it comes from his concept of the "rhizome" (Deleuze and Guattari, 1987), as an "image of thought" that seeks to apprehend the multiplicity and expansive horizontality of the real and is opposed to the dominant arborescent epistemological models.

We understand that this interest comes from the recognition of the increasingly horizontal and non-hierarchical structure of the network society (Castells, 1996) and with the most recent transdisciplinary developments in complex systems science (Morin, 2008). At the same time, it links with a critical sociology of the new horizontal social movements without vertical leaderships, as in the theorizations of the "multitude" and the "assembly" by Hardt and Negri (2005, 2017). In our paper we make a synthesis of the potentiality and also of the limitations of the applications in social theory of the concept of rhizome.

Finally, we introduce our own application of the Deleuzian conceptual framework to construct an epistemological and analytical concept applied to cinema, the "ethno-cinematographic rhizome" as a para-ethnographic instrument for understanding non-Western societies in the current global era. We have mobilized this concept for the filmic analysis of the Thai independent cinema of Apichatpong Weerasethakul and Anocha Suwichakornpong among others, insofar as they offer us aesthetic fictional artifacts but also sociological and ethnographic knowledge presenting non-Western ethno-social worlds as rhizomatic assemblages of a multiplicity of heterogeneities, combining almost documentary realism with surreal fiction within non-linear and non-arborescent filmic structures.

Renewing Weberian Social Theory on Social Change: Genealogy Thorugh Liminality

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The presentation aims to renew Weberian social theory by showing how the concept of liminality can be joint with his historical-genealogical approach, which is directed toward making sense of the genesis of social orders and the role they play in 'selecting' adeqaute human types, as conveyed in "The meaning of 'Wertfreiheit'". Specifically, I show how "liminality" helps to fully elaborate the dynamic of social change Weber expressed through the "Switchmen metaphor" in the Einleitung: "Not ideas, but material and ideal interests, directly govern men's conduct. Yet very frequently the "world images" that have been created by "ideas" have, like switchmen, determined the tracks along which action has been pushed by the dynamic of interest". "Very frequently" can be conceptualized in terms of liminality. In liminal conditions, that is in-between phases, the institutionalized pattern of material and ideal interests ceases to play its role in directly governing human agency, while the lived experience of transition pushes people toward a new form of stability. It is in the transition from a dissolving order to a not yet-established one that a different world image created by new ideas emerges as a decisive factor in the structuration of the new social order, defining the direction along which the dynamics of interests will directly lead action after institutionalization is secured, thus shaping specific "human types" with their motives (as it was for the "Protestant" bearer (Träger) of the new spirit of capitalism). In conclusion, I illustrate that this dynamics of dissemination and institutionalization of new ideas is understood better by recognizing the role of image-making, imitative behaviour and the theatricality of social performance rather than resorting to strictly rationalistic frameworks.

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RN29_T06 | New Concepts and New Theories II

Solidarity In Pathologic Social Relations

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Solidarity is often seen as a path of emancipation that helps to overcome situations of social injustices, inequalities and deprivation. Besides this moral aspect and from a sociological point of view, solidarity is mediated through individual and collective actions or through structural and institutional cohesion. However, social pathologies often not only produce unjust social relations but also can provoke delusionary perceptions about these relations. Within these delusions, solidarity runs the risk to become ideological in itself and to reinforce rather than to overcome social pathologies.
The aim of this presentation is to explore the (im)possibilities of solidarity within pathologic social relations.
In a first step, we present a typology of pathological social relations, analyzing in how far these relations produce suffering as well as ideological perceptions of the situation itself. In a second step we will present different logics of solidarity ranging from conscious acts of mutual aid to the implementation of social structures creating cohesion. Finally, we will analyze how these forms of solidarity are themselves affected by social pathologies, i.e., we will explore whether they can be a step towards social emancipation or, on the contrary, can even have a regressive outcome, amplifying and solidifying social injustices.
If pathologic social relations or the reasons for social pathologies are systematically invisibilized, then the possibility to develop emancipatory solidarity are strongly hindered.

Theorizing Status Liminality in the Context of the Posthuman Condition

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Drawing on the classical ideas of A. van Gennep and V. Turner about the nature of rites de passage, as well as recent sociological inquiries (S. Lyng, et al.), a new typology of status liminality is proposed, including (a) ascending, (b) descending, (c) recursive, (d) permanent liminality, as well as (e) liminoidity. Liminality is interpreted as an intermediate status position, characterized by status-role uncommonness, value-normative cardinality, and social reflexivity. Such an approach allows to refine the concept of liminality as applied to novel practices of status transformation. Posthuman condition gives rise to strange and hybrid statuses and identities with transgressive properties. Technologies such as cosmetic surgery, nanotechnology, cyborgization, digitalization, rejuvenation, cryonics, as well as new gender biopolitics create a domain of posthuman palimpsests with a reascribed viscerality. As a result, new human identities "break away" from the primordial ascriptive binaries and entail posthuman liminal statuses: (a) of neither male nor female sex, but of transsexual, polygender, two-spirit; (b) of neither juvenile nor senior age, but of "seeming young"; (c) of neither living nor lifeless being, but of frozen or digitized one; (d) of neither human, nor machine, but of cyborg; (e) of neither human nor monster, but of a bodmod. Alongside morphological freedom, post-tourist agency, digital afterlife, socializing of robots and animals are addressed as other manifestations of sanctioned liquid status ambivalence. Also, the elaborated status liminality theory seeks to be valuable for studying experience of cancer patients, the Roma people, the precariat and even risk-taking "edgework".

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Hospitality as Lens of Studies: Immanuel Kant in Social Theory

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This paper presentation unfolds the notion of hospitality, not against, but with Immanuel Kant (1724-1804). It offers insight to Kant's three seminal essays on cosmopolitanism: Idea for a Universal History from a Cosmopolitan Point of View, written in 1784, the 1795 essay, "To Perpetual Peace: A Philosophical Sketch", and finally with Metaphysical Elements of Justice: Part I of the Metaphysics of Morals, generally known as the Doctrine of Right, published separately in 1797. It draws attention to the intellectual milieu of the late 18th century, and in particular to the pioneers of the Scottish Enlightenment, Adam Ferguson (1723-1816) and Adam Smith (1723-1790). Finally, the paper addresses the question of what hospitality in a Kantian sense of right can offer future social theory. Can the stranger's right to universal hospitality serve as a Pandora's Box for 'acts of citizenship'?

Towards Consilience: Constraints And Opportunities Of Contemporary Sociological Theories

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In the 20th century, the term "consilience" was popularized by Edward Wilson, who believes that it is possible to reconcile three major branches of knowledge: the sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities. The consilient explanation is based on the assumption of the possibility of unification of scientific knowledge and epistemological continuity. In the sciences, the problem of epistemological continuity is far less controversial than in the social sciences, and most scientists believe that there is a continuity between physics, chemistry, and biology. There are social and epistemological reasons why that problem is most often neglected in the social sciences. Today's popularity of postmodernism, poststructuralism, and similar relativistic orientations testifies to the lack of desire of social scientists to search for connections between sciences, and only a small number of scientists wants to make an analogous connection between fields. On the other hand, there are

ideas and fears that it is not even desirable to establish this intellectual continuity because it reminds us of the reductionism that is most often criticized in the field of social sciences. And finally, there is not a small number of authors who believe that it is not possible to achieve it due to the nature of knowledge of the social sciences. The thesis of this paper is that at least moderate consilience is possible in the social sciences as well. It requires the synthesis of knowledge from different scientific disciplines that explore the same problem to form coherent conclusions about the given phenomenon. In this sense, a possible perspective is an evolutionary approach that has great potential for unification with other sciences.

RN29_T09 | Classical Theories and Their Futures II

Risk between Action and Anticipation: An Application of Merton's Adaptation Types

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The sociological reflection has highlighted that the individuals' action in a cultural and relational context is a key to understanding society and dynamics related with future perspective. As pointed out above, however, attitudes towards the future do not appear dominated by purpose-oriented rationality (action based on the rational evaluation of purposes, means, and consequences). Rather, they seem ruled by the search for a balance between "goals" and "means". this starts with the very selection of the "goals", on a hierarchical scale akin to Maslow's which motivates an action with the universal tendency to satisfy certain orders of needs, differing in nature and complexity. To better understand the equilibrium processes between "cultural goals" and "legitimate means", we will recall Merton's theory on deviance, applying it to the concept of risk. On this premise, we can state that the taking of risks by individuals, are not due to biological or instinctive impulses badly suppressed by social control, but are a completely "normal" response to the social pressures with which societies affect their members. When the legitimate practices for reaching a strongly supported cultural goal are overshadowed, we witness a form of

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"anomie". Possible solutions pass through action schemes that vary according to the person's position in the social organization, as the social status and its related sources of knowledge are the elements determining the opportunities to reach a given goal by legitimate means. Within this context, uncertainties are emphasized.

The Potential of Adorno's Materialist Hermeneutics for Sociology

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Th. W. Adorno's notion of "materialist interpretation" is of great interest as it proposes an hermeneutics that, in addition to opposing positivism, is equally strongly demarcated from the hermeneutics of meaning. Adorno assumes Weberian diagnosis of the modern world's lack of meaning, or, hegelianly, objective spirit's mythical character. In the face of this, materialist interpretation must build images or figures that make it possible to grasp the sense of the nonsense that is imposed upon us. Precisely because it is capable of making the social totality appear in its mythical, absurd character, it connects the possibility of its transformation. As recent works have pointed out, materialist interpretation opens a particular and fruitful path to link critical analysis of the rationalized world with the perspective of practice. The bond between theory and praxis is not that of the mechanical application of the former, but is embodied in a "praxification of theory". That said, it happens that in Adorno's thinking we find two different formulations of this idea of interpretation. In "The Actuality of Philosophy" is linked to the destiny of an actual philosophy, which has to construct its interpretative constellations on the basis of the material offered by the sciences, among which we find sociology. This auxiliary role of sociology disappears in sociological texts, where Adorno understands sociology as interpretive itself. We intend to highlight this apparent contradiction. This may not only contribute to Adornian exegetics discussions but also enable a reflection on sociology's role within the interdisciplinary project of "critique".

RN29_T10 | Theory and Social Change

The Critical Horizon Of Niklas Luhmann's Systems Theory And The Challenge Of Change

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The paper will discuss the development of Niklas Luhmann's thinking with special regard to his debate with Jürgen Habermas in the late 1960s at the University of Frankfurt. It is argued that despite the publication of a common book which finished the debate, both Luhmann and Habermas continued to refer critically to each other's concepts in the subsequent writings. Paradoxically, there is some evidence that despite strong mutual reservations they became inspired by some themes in the other's concepts. Thus, in later period of Luhmann's activity he developed his own systems-based version of social criticism. The paper traces this development and attempts to assess the critical potential of Luhmannian ideas. In my paper I will highlight the relevance of Luhmann's critical approach for the discussion of problems of climate change and chosen aspects of social activism.

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Opacity and Transparency: Towards a Social-Constructivist Theory of Legitimacy

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The accelerating ecological and climate crisis poses new questions about the conditions of purposive societal transformation and its legitimation. Why are modern capitalist market societies so impressively stable despite their blatant destructiveness? What keeps them from transforming towards sustainable societies along robust normative principles? I provide the contours of an explanatory theory of legitimacy that goes beyond dominant approaches of hegemony or governmentality to explain the stability and resiliency of modern capitalist order. My account draws on the social-constructivist understanding of legitimation originally developed by

Berger and Luckmann (1966), revising and extending it in important respects. I introduce an analytical distinction between two types of legitimation: active (or what I call 'ontological') and passive (or 'epistemic'). Active legitimation is the realm of justification and explanation of a given ontology or 'world'. Passive legitimation, by contrast, pertains to the construction of the architecture of reality itself: it aims to minimize the scope of reality that requires active legitimation in the first place and has to do with the construction of the 'source' of reality and with 'authorship' of social facts. By constructing the capitalist market as an epistemically opaque source of reality, the transparent representative systems of politics relegate authorship of reality away from themselves and position themselves as 'receivers' and competent 'administrators' of a reality they have not authored. Thus, an 'epistemic bond' is constructed between representatives and represented that is much stronger than any bond that could be constructed by 'ontological' means. The modern paradox of representation (that people are at the same time rulers and ruled) is suspended by externalising the source of social reality. The consequences for purposive societal transformations are discussed.

Work, Precariousness and Reflexivity: A Theoretical Approach

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This communication is a result from the ongoing ART63 research project, funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (PTDC/DIR-OUT/32096/2017). Social theory has been increasingly dedicated to systematizing the social mechanisms of individual reflexivity. The concept of reflexivity is operated with autonomy and analytical status, being mobilized to perceive transformations in the context of advanced modernity, highlighting the agentive capacities of individuals regarding social structures involving them. Although the theoretical buildings derived from individual reflexivity analysis forged conceptual frameworks, which are intended to be generalizable, a critical reading of their diagnoses reveals that they privilege reflexive profiles related to individuals whose practices express lifestyles associated with social classes that tend to hold higher levels of economic and cultural capital. Most of the prevailing conceptions of reflexivity

little have said about the ways in which socially vulnerable contexts trigger reflexive skills to deal with deep social vulnerabilities. The main objective of this proposal is to suppress this gap. Based on 53 in-depth interviews conducted with individuals living in precarious working conditions during Covid-19 pandemic (in Portugal), we will contribute to improve and to deepen the discussion about the concept of reflexivity in order to capture the type(s) and the specificities of individual reflexivity(ies) existing among those living at the base of the social structure. The aim is to analyse how precarious workers face the difficulties they are subjected to and how they be able to monitor their actions based on their past, present, and future.

Keywords: Agency, Reflexivity, Work, Precariousness, Life trajectories,

RN29_T11 | Social Theory and Politics

The Political Forms Of Modernity: The Gauchet-Badiou Debate Over Democracy And Communism

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The debate between Marcel Gauchet and Alain Badiou in the book 'What is to done' addresses the central problem of political praxis: how can individuals autonomously constitute society and what are the impediments to both collective and individual autonomy Despite the major differences in perspective and analyses, Gauchet and Badiou share the general praxis orientation concerning the centrality of the nexus between the subject and history to modernity. The subject, though differently conceived, they agree, is distinctive in its universalistic orientation and constitutes a counterpoint to interpretations of freedom as simply individual agency and choice. Gauchet's and Badiou's respective approaches and visions of history diverge considerably, however, and this is manifested in their analyses of modern democratic and totalitarian political forms. Badiou contends that the 'communist hypothesis', which is open to different concretions and should not be equated with communism's previous forms, persists as the precondition of the radical transformation of capitalism. Gauchet likewise offers a diagnosis of the current crises of capitalist societies but contends that liberal democracy is the foundation and means of

capitalist society's reform. Namely, the regulation of capitalism can only be achieved in a non-authoritarian manner through democracy and what is required is the harnessing of this creative potential of democracy. My analysis will assess the viability and desirability of these contrasting images of social transformation and whether the tendencies they highlight in contemporary modernity, like neo-populism, liberal individualism, global capitalism, and democratic crises, are likely to generate alternative political forms in the future.

De-demonizing Extremism – Fascism and Totalitarianism as "Normal" Political Last Resorts in the Era of Experiential Politics

Michalis Lianos

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Contemporary forms of contesting capitalist democracy are spontaneously associated to totalitarianism in general and fascism in particular. However, our understanding of "extremism" seems to be rather static. Following extensive empirical work on social movements (Lianos 2019a) and theoretical work on conflict (Lianos 2019a), updating that understanding appears useful from various points of view including the following:

1. Fascism (or the extreme right) is probably not what it used to be. This may sound bold, counter-intuitive or overtly provocative, but several lines of analysis, including the re-composition of the lower-middle class (Lakner & Milanović 2016 ; Milanović 2016) converge towards considering that question seriously.

2. Left / Right syncretism. The eclectic combination of factual conditions, interpretations of reality, ideological elements and political positions of contesting movements is difficult to miss (see for example Mosca & Tronconi 2019) for anyone who does empirical work on them.

3. Autonomy and horizontal self-organisation. Until the proliferation of online social media, only anarchists claimed that contesting power was possible without some form of pyramidal leadership. Multiple occurrences all over the world have shown in the last fifteen years that the structure of contesting power has changed.

4. "Conspiracy theories", frequently adopted as means of expressing political distrust and increasing intolerance of power structures, thus enforcing a breakdown of the hegemonic framework of political debates and discourses.

The paper draws on such points in order to propose a sound conceptual and theoretical foundation for discussing this new era of "experiential politics" and introduce an understanding of extremism and totalitarianism as a last resort reaction to obsolete institutional arrangements.

The Asylum Procedure in Germany as Total Institution

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The current study applies the concept "total institutions", which is derived from the famous study called Asylums by Erving Goffman. The main characteristic of the "total institution" is that it takes away the inmates' ability to choose by forcing them into a deindividualized life, ending up with losing control of their lives. The current study argues that this feature is also present in the collective accommodations of asylum seekers since the asylum procedure as a "total institution" also enforces people to be under specific laws with specific implications, depriving them of a normal life as adult people. From this perspective, collective accommodations of the asylum seekers can be referred to as "total institutions". Based on this concept it explores how violence occurs among young adult asylum seekers in collective accommodations in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia in Germany. It provides an insider perspective to understand a phenomenon related to non-European people who were forced to leave their countries to seek asylum. Based on 16 qualitative interviews with young adult male asylum seekers from Syria and some African countries, seven interviews with social workers, and one interview with a German psychological therapist, the author finds that the asylum procedure in Germany as a total institution catalyzes violence among young adult asylum seekers in collective accommodations. The present study shows that collective accommodations are unhomely places, where "inmates" lack privacy and autonomy. In addition, the asylum procedure deprives them of essential human needs, such as the right to work and to have full access to the health care system. These circumstances make them uncertain and desperate, which leads to violence among them.

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RN30 | Youth & Generation

RN30_T01_01 | Belonging and Geography: Rural Youth

NEET Youths and Rural Areas: exploring perspectives on Green Jobs

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This exploratory research focus on rural youths neither in employment, nor in education or training (NEET). Rural areas are at risk of becoming places of nostalgia, not fully understood neither by the urban population, nor by the younger generations that grow up in these territories and seek for alternative contexts. In Portugal, the proportion of NEETs is higher in rural areas when compared to (sub)urban areas, bringing up questions on how to address territorial inequalities regarding access to education and employment opportunities. We discuss the involvement of rural NEETs in the labour market, paying special attention to the agricultural sector as a job opportunity, as well as meaning-making business/ occupation. We explore the challenges and the possibilities of the European Green Deal in rural geographies, in order to understand how "Green Jobs" (typically present and mostly created in urban centres) could repurpose rural everyday life and function as vectors for settling younger generations in rural territories. Finally, we will try to apprehend how rural youths envisions agriculture as a vehicle for socio-ecological change.

Social Context Of Rural Andalusian Youth Using Synthetic Index of Development (IDR)

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The objective of the following communication is to explain the methodology and application of a Synthetic Index of Rural Development (IDR), elaborated to know the different situations that youth confront in Andalusia (Spain). It's part of an investigation with quantitative and qualitative research strategies that aims to study the relationship between the expectations of mobility or rooting of young rural student's in southern Spain, related to the social and economic characteristics of its local context and the fact of taking different educational itineraries after graduating from compulsory education. This addresses a key area in relation to the demographic and social sustainability of rural areas and responds to a public concern that affects a considerable part of the most vulnerable rural areas in Europe: depopulation.

The IDR is a synthetic index that includes relevant indicators on different dimensions of social reality affecting young people: sociodemographic characteristics of the population (demographic patterns, educational level, residential mobility ...), socioeconomic characteristics (unemployment rate, main economic sectors, economic development ...) and the business fabric of the area. Based on the IDR, a social map of municipalities and rural regions in southern Spain will be drawn up, based on their level of development and in relation to the contextual conditions and life opportunities for youth.

The objective of the communication will also be to show its capacity for reproducibility and transfer to other contexts, in which is convenient to investigate the role of young people in rural development and the dynamics of depopulation associated with these environments.

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RN30_T01_02 | Transitions: Housing Trajectories

The French Boomerang Generation: Becoming Adult In Other Way

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Young French adults return to their parents after a certain period of living independently. In the French model of becoming an adult, leaving once for all, this was not on the program. As they return, the young people have to learn again to live with their families, and feel being considered back as "child of". For parents, the return was not expected either and they should readapt to a common life after separated lives' time. We will consider to what extent relations they had in the past have evolved or have been reproduced when young people are coming back to their parents' home.

In extreme cases, both parents and young adults are verbalizing the burden of the situation. Parents retain power in the home through cooking and meal times, while young people, when they have a room, defend this room as personal space. This work is based on a field work of 60 semi-directive interviews with French young people who have been coming back home for several reasons: job loss, change in the course of studies, break-up with partners, money saving,.. For the greatest part of this young adults, coming back to their parents' home is experienced as a failure.

When Children Fly Back to Their Nest: Returning to Parental Home in Italy in a Context of Economic Uncertainty

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Trajectories within family and working careers have gone from being very predictable and synchronised to complex and diversified. The transition to adulthood has become reversible and revisable, in fact transitional markers follow an irregular chronological order often characterised by an alternation of "steps forward" and "steps backwards". The paper aims to establish a foundational understanding of the phenomenon of young people returning to the parental home in Italy, unfolding its main determinants and observing whether and to what extent it was affected by the economic crisis started in 2008. Italy appears a perfect context since an extensive condition of economic uncertainty with a high youth unemployment rate and a spread of atypical jobs. Using nine waves (from 2006 to 2014) of the EU-SILC survey, we have compared the period of the crisis (2008-2012) with the one before (2006-2007) and the one after (2013-2014). The main results show that there is a significant rising trend in returning home during the period of economic crisis, especially in the most severe phase (from 2010 to 2012). What emerges is also that being or becoming unemployed/inactive has a strong positive association with the likelihood of returning to the parental home, as well as living in Southern regions. These results stress the essential role of the housing system. Indeed, the adoption of tailored policies may limit the role of the family of origin, encouraging young people to reach their residential independence and reducing the prospects of uncertainty about their future.

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Feathered Nest and Gilded Cage Revisited: Resources and Pace of Leaving Home in Poland

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Changes in the intergenerational family relationships are typically seen through the prism of contemporary parents supporting their children long into adulthood, offering their households as 'feathered nests' during extended transitions to adulthood. However, the majority of research in this realm comes from established welfare states of Western Europe and the Commonwealth and less explicitly addresses inequalities that mark these processes. Drawing on qualitative longitudinal research on transitions to adulthood in Poland, we use a data set of 127 interviews with university students and graduates to illustrate the process of leaving home in the Central and Eastern European context. The paper accounts for both the objective (extensive/limited economic capital or resources) and subjective (fast/slow pace) dimensions crucial for how young people move out from parental homes. Our main contribution is a typology of Temporizers, Gymnasts, Runaways and Protectors as ideal types of pathways to leaving home in Poland.

Double Residence And Leaving The Parental Home In A Southern European Country.

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This paper studies the importance of double residence in the process of leaving the parental home in a Southern European country such as Spain. The goal of the analysis is to highlight the importance of this kind of arrangement as a source of complexity in Spanish youngsters' life courses.
A basic consensus among youth sociologists is that, across western societies, the transition out of the parental home is becoming increasingly delayed, complex and reversible. Nevertheless, many scholars suggest that in Southern Europe only the first would be clear-cut. In Mediterranean countries, young people would indeed leave home late, but complexity and

reversibility would be out of the picture: they would leave to quite "classic" family forms, and for good.
In this paper, this assumption is challenged, presenting double residence as a possible source of complexity within this transition, whose importance in contexts such as Spain or other Southern European societies may have been underestimated.
Using data from EU-SILC, Census microdata and the Catalan Youth Survey, the importance of double residence during the transition to adulthood in Spain is addressed. Our results show that, in 2019, around 7,5% of youngsters (aged 20 to 29) had a second household apart from their parents', a figure that has increased during last years (being 5% in 2015), and that reaches around 10-14% for people in their earliest twenties. Moreover, multivariate logistic regression models show that double residence is much more common among university students and graduates, those with higher family cultural capital, and those coming from rural areas.

RN30_T01_03 | Participation and Activism: Engagement and Citizenship

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Cultural Participation And Cultural Transmission Among Youth In Croatia

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This research combines the quantitative and qualitative research approach to study the presence of particular forms of cultural participation among youth and various patterns of cultural transmission. The data used for this presentation were collected in Croatia as a part of the H2020 international scientific project CHIEF (Cultural Heritage and Identities of Europe's Future) in 2019 and 2020. The quantitative part of this research is based on a survey of 2,147 year 2 and 3 students from 29 Croatian secondary schools, while the qualitative part contains 60 semi-structured interviews with students and 9 interviews with their teachers. In addition to this, 19 in-depth interviews were conducted with young people (between the age of 18 and 26) and older family members (mothers/fathers, grandparents) from 9

families. The survey showed that youth display highly limited interest in traditional forms of culture, including cultural participation related to history. The data collected through the semi-semi-structured interviews support these findings, showing that pupils have very modest, superficial knowledge of historical events, even recent ones. The data from the in-depth family interviews show that inter-generational knowledge transfer does take place, mostly reflected in the dichotomy of liberal and conservative world-view. However, both the quantitative and qualitative research suggest that the influence of schools and parents is very limited; it also shows that adolescents are mostly shaped by interaction with their peers, avoiding traditional culture and an analytical approach to history, and instead indulging in pop culture and entertainment.

"Growing Pains": Predicting the Adjustment of Youth Volunteers by Their Personal, Environmental and Organizational Resources

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Objectives: Youth volunteering is drawing a great deal of attention from scholars and practitioners, as this volunteering can contribute to adolescents' personal and social development. In this study, we aspired to expand the knowledge of the contribution of personal, environmental and organizational resources to the adjustment of youth volunteers. We also investigated the changes in these variables on the course of time. During this period, adolescents are experiencing, perhaps for the first time in their lives, a prolonged period of volunteering.
Method: The study was based on questionnaires distributed to 112 adolescents who volunteered in a unique center of therapeutic riding in Israel. Data was collected in two time-periods. T1 was a month after the volunteers first started their volunteer action, and T2 was after roughly 7-8 months.
Results: Significant improvements were found in adolescents' subjective wellbeing, future orientation and leadership ability. We also found positive correlations between these three variables and self-evaluation, sense of mastery, growth, social support, and organizational factors. Supervisors' support was found correlated only to subjective well-being and future orientation, but not to leadership ability.

Conclusions: Youth volunteering is contributing to the development of subjective well-being and future orientation, and several other important attributes in their adjustment, such as leadership abilities. Hence, the volunteering of adolescents combines both personal and societal development, and as such – the social contribution of volunteering is manifested in building a strong and sustainable base of the future generation as active and involved citizens.

Counter-Protest - Young People's Political Engagement

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Based on a quantitative as well as a qualitative study of Danish young people born in the early 00s, the paper explores and discusses their political engagement both empirically and theoretically. The two studies show that the Danish youth possess an extensive political interest and an increasing engagement of the democratic society, but at the same time, the young people articulate a prevalent reservation about protesting and participating in public political activities. The argument of the paper is that their form of political engagement can analytically be reflected as a counter-protest. The term counter-protest captures an increasing political engagement, but an engagement that counteracts protest as a relevant form of political action and, furthermore, supports the conventional political system.
The paper is based on a secondary analysis of an international comparative quantitative study of civic and citizenship education (year 8 students, in 24 countries) (the International Civic and Citizenship Education study 2009 and 2016), and a qualitative study of more than 50 Danish year 9 students. The international study shows that young peoples' commitment to society in terms of knowledge, interest and engagement is increasing, but at the same time, that the content and form of their commitment are changing. The paper will focus on the Danish students, as they are significant in this context and enhance a cross-country tendency among young peoples' attitudes towards political engagement.

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Political Participation and Social Activism Among Young European Migrants in Brexit Britain: Insecurities, Denied Citizenship and Precarious Futures

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Since the Brexit referendum, EU migrants in Britain have been forced to think differently about their future strategies, as their rights, citizenship and migration status are reconfigured. For young people, Brexit is a major rupture to their identity formation and sense of belonging. It also has key implications for their everyday opportunities to engage in acts of civism, in the context of their increasingly denied citizenship and rights.

This paper reports on findings from an ESRC-funded study which involved over 1,200 young people aged 12-18, originally from Central Eastern European (CEE) countries, living in the UK, which examined their sense of belonging, experiences of citizenship and plans for future. It draws on data from a survey, focus groups and postcards young people wrote to UK politicians.

Using Yuval-Davis' (2011) understanding of citizenship as multi-layered and transcending local, national and transnational communities, we examine young people's engagement with 'acts of citizenship' (Isin, 2009) and how they think of their everyday political and civic practices. There are connections between civic participation, such as volunteering, and political participation, such as voting (Barrett and Brunton-Smith, 2014) and both are conditioned by one's sense of belonging to place. Our data show that young people were interested in politics, yet they did not feel they had the ability to shape government policies; these were important determinants of their future migration intentions. The study progresses existing knowledge by focussing on young migrants' insecurities and exclusion from everyday citizenship, in the context of current public debates on Europe.

RN30_T02_01 | Covid-19: Generational and Transnational Perspectives

The Asteroid-effect of COVID-19: The Born of a Generation in The Mannheimian Terms?

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The theory-oriented presentation argues that the COVID-19 pandemic provides an opportunity to refresh our conceptual and terminological understanding of generations. In line with the recent trends in the sociology of youth, we see a generational framework that builds upon the original theories of Mannheim as a way to reconcile the "twin-tracks" of youth studies: the structural context and the individual agency.

Building upon existing data and research on the social effects of the pandemic, we argue that while the popular generationalist theories are very much debatable, this pandemic does create a global generational location (a community of experience) and has all the potentials to form actual generations and generational units (identity groups). To consider and interpret the role and effect of structural inequalities, we propose comparing generation-forming historical events to an asteroid that impacts a planet. While the general trajectory of the planet might change, not all creatures are affected the same way. The concept of asteroid-effect allows us to integrate an intersectional approach (where intersectionality is understood as means to investigate the structure of relations) in analysing the possible formation of actual generations and generational units. The COVID-19 pandemic thus makes it possible to revisit the conceptual and analytical framework of generations and the sociology of youth, as a new generation is being formed.

Transnational Perspectives on Participation of Marginalized Youth in the Corona Crisis

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Young people in so-called marginalized urban neighborhoods have increasingly become a focus of attention in Europe. In France, for example, media attention has been focusing on the 'revolts' of young residents in the banlieues (suburbs) against their structural disadvantages and exclusion in French society. Regarding various processes of exclusion, the question of participation of marginalized youth is a big challenge for democratic societies in Europe.

In my presentation, I will present ethnographic findings (based on interviews and observations in the field) of my PhD thesis concerning the formation of participation in urban space by adolescents in marginalized spaces in Cologne (Germany) and in Lyon (France). Here, I will look at their strategies to participate in social and political fields.

In particular, I will underline the situation of marginalized youth due to the corona crisis. How does the corona crisis affect the life and future of marginalized youth regarding e.g. education, mobility and leisure time? What are their needs and concerns? In the political management of the crisis, the positions of young people are still not enough recognized and they cannot participate on decisions made by national and local representatives.

In my presentation, I will highlight their strategies and ways of dealing with the corona crisis and social inequalities. Finally, I will discuss the chances for (marginalized) youth to participate socially and politically in times of crisis.

Resilience And The Pandemic: A Generational Approach

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Youth scholarship has often used 'resilience' as a key conceptual lens to account for the often creative ways in which young people react to difficulties typical for their generation, such as an high level of youth unemployment. Yet, analytically the concept brings with it many conceptual shortcomings and pitfalls. In fact, the concept can be differently envisaged as a personal trait or a form of agency, as an individual capacity or a situated feature, as a form of 'resistance' or compliance with a neo-liberal ethos. Moreover, resilience is often used to elaborate on tactics in the present, but easily misses to look at a long term future; this is a weakness in an area of research (which confronts studies of time with studies of youth) that is otherwise very florid.

In this presentation, in the first place we try to investigate what it is that makes 'resilience' so apt to talk about young people in scholarly research. Is there anything with the concept that is generationally characterised?

In the second, we conduct a critical review of the concept.

In the third, we confront with empirical material recently collected within the project 'Mapping youth futures' (funded by Italian ministry of research). For the sake of this presentation, we focus on interview material with young people who were caught by the pandemic while planning to, or having recently returned, from a structured programme of mobility, and were therefore urged to reconsider their plans and possibilities.

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Two Sides of Loneliness as Experienced by Young People in the Year of 2020

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Loneliness in adolescents is related to common mental health issues and as a major global concern it is important to investigate loneliness from the young peoples own perspectives.

Studies have found that loneliness most frequently may occur during adolescence (Hawthorne, 2008, Heinrich & Gullone, 2006). Loneliness can lead to serious, negative mental or physical health conditions such as depression, suicidal thoughts, aggression, obesity and heart disease (Cacioppo et al., 2015). Adolescents who experience long-term loneliness frequently develop highly depressive symptoms (Ladd & Ettekal, 2013). However recent research indicates that loneliness can be a positive resource with regard to developing a teenager's personality (Praizendorf et al., 2020). Solitude has been identified as being connected to the development and reflection of self (cf. Tammela, 2005). According to Baloyannis (2015) a person can long for solitude during certain life stages and even strive for loneliness with the desire to progress to self-concentration, self-evaluation and serenity in the search for a deeper self-knowledge.

The aim of this study was to explore how adolescents experience and describe negative and positive sides of loneliness. Data was collected through interviews with young Swedish-speaking Finns in the year of 2020. The data analysis was inspired by content analysis according to Graneheim and Lundman (2004).

Two main themes and seven subthemes were found. Negative experiences of involuntary loneliness were stressful and paralyzing giving rise to physical symptoms, emptiness, anxiety, fear and invisibility. Other negative experiences resulting from involuntary loneliness were shame, self-blame and self-contempt, as well as meaninglessness, hopelessness and exclusion. Positive experiences from self-chosen solitude were freedom, calmness and recovery, creativity and meaningfulness as well as reflection, recharging and personal growth.

RN30_T02_02 | Digitalization: Creative Uses

Who is Living in a Bubble? An Exploration of the Socio-cultural Profiles Associated to the Problematic Use of Information and Communication Technologies

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Within youth studies, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are considered as framing youth culture. Terms such as digital natives or network generation describe young people as a separate group in society. In line with this, it is believed that their identity and lifestyle are shaped by technological means. Digital divide studies have questioned this view about youth, emphasizing differences on youth use of ICT according to their socioeconomic and cultural conditions.

Nowadays there is growing concern that technology may affect young people negatively. As a result, risky and addictive behaviours arise interest from scientists and social planners. This paper focuses on the problematic ICT uses and aims at knowing if youth behave as a whole. The main goal of the study is to explore differences within a sample of young people, attending to socio-cultural profiles and ICT use patterns.

Empirical data come from an ongoing research project on youth practices and opinions regarding ICT. Project field work combines a survey carried out in the city of Murcia (Spain) during the pandemic and in-depth interviews directed to young people and therapists involved in treatment programmes for ICT addiction.

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Getting Caught in Gaming – Investigating Young Gamers' Loss of Control

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VIVE – The Danish Center for Social Science Research, Denmark

For many young people, online video gaming is an important and integrated part of everyday life. Online games often allow users to perform micro-transactions, i.e., relatively small and quick purchases of game-related material (for example, game currency and loot boxes). In the more popular games such as Fortnite, FIFA and CS-GO, some purchases are chance-based mechanism generating a randomized object or selection of objects to the player. The chance-based character of the purchases resemble traditional money gambling. Based on qualitative interviews with 105 young people (13-23 years) who have experience with online gaming, the study investigates the role of gambling-related elements in modern online gaming, including how young gamers relate to gambling. Through an empirical analysis of the young gamers' own experiences, the study finds that for the majority gaming, and also in game purchases, constitutes a controlled loss of control. However, the analysis also uncover several risks related to the use of gambling-related elements—such as the risk of losing control over one's expenditure and of uncontrolled sensation/thrill seeking. For some young gamers, uncontrolled use of money and increased thrill seeking becomes an embedded part of their gaming practices and relates to more extensive and general experiences of losing control. The in-game micro-transactions may intensify general losses of control in everyday life. When a loss of control accelerates, for example related to uncontrolled game-time and illicit drug use, the young gamers become at risk of developing other addictions, such gaming and drug disorders.

Internet Memes and Cultural Imaginary. Reconsidering Generational Belonging in the Digital Era

Giulia Giorgi

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Taking Mannheim's (1952) sociological conceptualisation of generations as theoretical departure, this contribution concerns itself with the role of Internet memes in the construction of generational identities. While existing research (Urick and Hollensbe, 2014) still struggles to reach a consensus over a definition of generation, social media have become the privileged spaces where identities are globally expressed and negotiated. This tendency calls for an interpretation of generation, which recognizes the relevance of the web and its cultural products. As multimodal cultural objects, Internet memes rely on users' subcultural knowledge to be interpreted, manipulated, and circulated. Considering their role of gatekeepers to online communities, this study assumes that memes contribute to defining the identity of large segments of users, asking: in which ways are memes involved in the construction of generational identities? To this end, an analysis involving digital data and focus groups is undertaken. A dataset of 1000 memes collected on Instagram with digital methods is qualitatively examined using content and Discourse Analysis, so as to explore how popular memes are assembled to convey their message. The findings are then used to structure three focus groups of 5-6 participants (18-25 years old), seeking to understand what guides users in the interpretation of memes and in their judgment about memes popularity. It is argued that successful memes depict life situations resonating with teenagers and young adults and/or employ cultural references they are able to decode or they feel emotionally connected to (e.g. cartoons from their childhood). In conclusion, memes contribute to shaping a generational cultural imaginary that transcends the boundaries of age groups and may serve as a basis to reinterpret the concept of generation.

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RN30_T02_03 | Intergenerational Transmissions and Dynamics

Horizons of a Generation: the becoming of ethnic minority Danish Children of Descendants in a Danish educational context

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In 2017 a new category was introduced to the enduring Danish debate on the schooling of migrants and their descendants – the so-called "third generation immigrants" (Jyllands-Posten). Due to bad grade averages, they became inscribed in the discourse on "failed integration" in Denmark, but the conceptualization also gave birth to a discussion on the categorizations of the coming generations of ethnic minorities in Denmark.

Based on ethnographic fieldwork in public schools in Denmark, I got to know more than twenty young adults between 13-14 years old, who ascribe to this new category, but with a great diversity in family- and migratory history, that in itself challenges the idea of homogeny in "generations" (Mannheim, 1970). Based on my observations and interviews, I will take a step away from average grades, and discuss how these children themselves construct unique identities in a generational, habituated perspective through the lens of "imagined horizons" (Crapanzano, 2004). I will discuss how my informants negotiate futures in intergenerational relations with parents who themselves are shaped by Danish society and the educational system, while at the same time they are being categorized by teachers and peers and caught in "absorbing" minority categorizations. I argue that markers of difference are transferred through generations within an educational context in racialized subjectivity challenging ideas of "integration" (Rytter, 2018), and I discuss how a focus on "generation", parental migratory history and intergenerational negotiation within an intersectional framework could contribute to a better understanding of my informants' identity constructions in a temporal perspective.

The Elephant In The Room: Post-war Generation In Ex-Yugoslavia

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Nearly 25 years after the violent conflicts in the Balkans, an entire young generation has grown up without having had the experiences of their parents and grandparents. In some cases, war divisions or disputes remain alive, as in Bosnia and Kosovo, while forms of celebration and reproduction of nationalist and discriminatory discourses remain. Recently, in International Relations and Peace Studies, much has been discussed about the role of young people in peacebuilding and the sustainability of peace, since they represent a fresh beginning for inter-group conflicts.

This paper aims to understand how the post-war young generation relates to the memory of their families and the public discourse in relation to war and peace. A theoretical conceptual framework is suggested that combines the ways of the new generations understanding past traumas, through post-memory and embodiment to find ways to reproduce, live and resist war and peace. The sources are the literature review regarding youth and post-war in Balkans and the expected data gathered in the context of our Ph.D. thesis. This work commits to interdisciplinary movements through the contributions of International Relations to studies on generations and youth, as well as to reflexively think about youth transitions for the sustainability of peace. In the context of post-conflict societies, it is important to have an adequate theoretical standpoint that gives sense to the transmissions between generations and the role of the post-war youth in political and social matters.

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Understanding Childhood Internal Mobility Patterns of Second-Generation Migrants in the Netherlands

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Moving during childhood is an important life event that is often stressful and potentially disruptive. There is, however, still limited knowledge on differential childhood mobility patterns. Since previous descriptive studies find higher internal mobility rates among migrant groups compared to the majority population, the main aim of this study is to understand the differential childhood mobility patterns (age 0-16) for different migrant origin groups and the circumstances under which these moves occur. It focuses on different clusters of childhood internal mobility (in terms of frequency, timing, distance and change in place-type) and looks at the (change in) family structure, family socioeconomic status and geographical context in trying to understand differential mobility patterns for children with different migrant backgrounds. Using longitudinal full population register data of Statistics Netherlands, internal mobility patterns are analysed for nine cohorts of children born in the Netherlands between 1995 and 2003 and living in the country at least until age 16 (N=1.079.399). First results of a multinomial logistic regression show that in general, children with a second-generation migrant background have a higher probability to be mobile during childhood. Children with a Moroccan or Turkish migrant background are more likely to move nearby, while children with a Surinamese and Antillean migrant background are more likely to move long-distance and move frequently. Family circumstances and geographical location explain the differences between the different migrant origin groups only partially, where especially family structure (dissolution and single parenthood) and urbanity seem important indicators in explaining differential mobility patterns.

Migration Behavior of Youth of Different Generations in Russia: Transformation Analysis

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A person's migration behavior is formed under the influence of many factors: economic, environmental, socio-psychological and others. They are diverse, so their impact is extremely difficult to assess. The authors propose to consider the generational characteristics of the population as an integrated factor of migration. The object of the study is the youth of Russia, since it is this cohort that is distinguished by the hanged indicators of mobility. The aim is to identify similar and different in migration behavior of young people (representatives of different generations). Conclusions will be drawn about its transformation, a kind of "turning point" will be determined, and it will also be determined whether the model of the migratory behavior of the parent generation is reproduced in the child.

The research proceeds from the two approaches: demographic and socio-psychological. Generation length will be calculated based on demographics. Analysis is based on statistical data and patterns of the migration behavior of real generations of Russian youth. The assumption goes from the theories of Mannheim and Hove and Strauss. The characteristic features inherent in each generation will be determined and that in its respect that can have a significant impact on the migration behavior of the population. The results obtained will make it possible to draw conclusions about the possible vectors of development of migration processes in the country.

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RN30_T03_01 | Values and Culture: Concepts, Politics and Globalization

Youth Cultures. Evolution Of A Concept And A Perspective

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That of "youth cultures" is among the main concepts and approaches in youth studies. The label "youth culture" appears, in English, for the first time in the title both of a book and a scientific article in 1962, although yet in 1951 the label appeared in the body of an article. Since the early-1970s the label – and the concept – of "youth culture" had a wide spread, nevertheless, a shared definition is still lacking, and most of scientific publications don't even give any definition of it. But since the study of youth cultures often intersected the study of subcultures, actually the main subcultural interpretative models have often been adopted as instruments for the study of youth cultures, and as a consequence the label "youth culture" has been intended as synonymous of "youth subculture". But does any distinctive trait in the study of youth cultures can be found in literature? Does these traits allow to identify definitions and approaches of analysis which are different from the subcultural ones? Had the use of the concept of "youth culture(s)" a relevant evolution through the time? The paper aims at proposing some answers to these questions on the basis of a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the content of 356 article, in English (identified through intersection of the results emerged in the main international electronic databases), considering frequencies and co-occurrences of words, lemmas and topics, as well as adopting an hermeneutical reading of selected particularly relevant articles.

Anti-Immigrant Sentiment Within Families. Intergenerational Influence of Parents on Their Offspring's Migration Attitudes.

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Investigating migration attitudes, the biggest driver of liberal attitudes toward migration, depending on the literature, is either educational attainment or the rate of contact with strangers. Though, there is no knowledge on which of these is the bigger driver and they are mostly used as confounders for negative migration attitudes. What shapes these attitudes and which part do their parents play in this process. The educational attainments usually depends on the parental home and depending on the economic resources, parents have more or less the chance to chose where their offspring will grow up, go to school and even on whom it will be friends with. Such decisions can shape a child's character. Clustered regression analyses were applied on long-term panel data, using the German Socioeconomic Panel (GSOEP). Merging dyadic information from parental indications, some of which were collected more than 30 years ago, to migration attitudes of children in 2018 leads to great insights in how these attitudes develop. The results lead to insights for intergenerational effects on attitudes, the outcome of different contact measures and to answer the question which path has the bigger effect on children's attitudes. Educational attainment and Contact with Strangers are the only drivers despite various sociodemographic variables. The attainment effect is minimally stronger than the contact effect. The contact in the neighborhood is the only contact measure that leads to opposite effect directions whereas the contact in the neighborhood in former times, indicated by parents, leads, according to the other contact effects to positive migration attitudes. The effect of parental education or parental contact is smaller, as expected, but only half as strong as the parallel offspring effects.

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Cultural Globalization and Youth Consumption in Central Asia: A Case Study from Kazakhstan

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The new generation has raised in Kazakhstan after the Soviet collapse in 1991. This study considers cultural globalization in Kazakhstan through youth consumption of social media and popular culture on global (Western and Asian), regional (Russian), and local (Kazakh) levels. Quantitative and qualitative approaches were used for this research in the universities of Central Kazakhstan from September 2019 to March 2020. There were three main parts survey and interviews: a) consumption of social networks and messengers; b) mass media and television; c) films, TV series, cartoons, and music. The present research covered 433 students - 137 (31.6%) males and 296 (68.4%) females - in the quantitative part as well as 35 students - 13 (37.1%) males and 22 (62.9%) females - were interviewed on social media and popular culture. Some research's results are the following: 1) increased access to Internet and spreading of smartphones complicated and diversified (individualized) youth consumption for the last decade in Kazakhstan; 2) social media and popular culture created new influencers for young generation such as bloggers, celebrities, scientists, civic activists, and others; 3) music consumption among youngsters is more complicated: if survey demonstrated the growth of locality and translocality (Kazakh and Russian) in popular music, the interviews represented the dominance of Western popular music for both young men and women; 4) Asian globalization is considerably feminized, and it is represented by two competitive discourses such as Turkish and Korean (K-pop) popular cultures in female consumption. Generally, young people in Kazakhstan demonstrated critical and conscious consumption of social media and popular culture.

Youth Politics Has Come of Age. Questioning an Old Concept's Ability to Understand New Developmens.

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Young people seem increasingly visible in contemporary politics and their role attracts growing research. Some celebrate youth politics as a vital source of democratic renewal. Others, instead, expose young people's lack of political involvement as a key driver of democratic deconsolidation. In this paper, we contribute to this debate. In particular, we do not take side, but acknowledge youth politics' central role in today's analysis and strive to explore in greater detail the very idea of youth politics. In particular, we ask the fundamental question of whether and to what extent it makes sense to talk of youth politics at all— and therefore of young people as a political subject in contemporary democracies. We use a devoted dataset with youth booster samples that cover nine European countries. We investigate and try to make sense of similarities and differences in the way young people conceive of democracy and the way they participate in democratic politics.

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RN30_T03_02 | Body and Gender

"As If My Body Isn't Only Mine": Rethinking Hookup Culture and Sexual Vulnerability of Young Women

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This paper analyses Israeli hookup culture that is performed in night clubs and parties. During the party, young men approach young women and touch their bodies, for the purpose of initiating sexual interaction. Although it has several violent characteristics, young people don't treat this hookup culture as violent or offensive.

Hookup culture is constructed in a neoliberal discourse that promotes autonomy and choice and is very central in the emergence of sexuality of young people. But in a time of growing uncertainty, interdependency and vulnerability, this paper offers the theoretical framework of vulnerability to revise hookup culture and sexuality of young women. This paper aims to answer the following: (a) how young women express their sexual agency when facing sexual vulnerability (b) what relational patterns emerge in the expression of sexual agency of young women.

Data is derived from in depth interviews with 39 young women, aged 18-22, and through observations in night clubs. The findings show how under conditions of sexual vulnerability, young women develop unique forms of relational agency that support their subjective sexual expression. The ability of young women to act as agents is supported relationally by the emergence of alliances that are based on joint vulnerability. This analysis offers an alternative to a neoliberal discourse that focuses on autonomy and breaks the boundaries of the examination of agency as individual. Recognizing expressions of relational agency illuminates narratives of sexuality of young women that continue presenting active coping in a vulnerable world. This analysis enables rethinking of other aspects of youth culture in general, at a time of an ongoing need to face vulnerability, uncertainty and risks.

The Material And Symbolic In Young Women's Negotiation Of Precarious Work: The Case of the Israeli Service and Care Sector

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For young women employed in the service and care sector, bad jobs often involve encounters with customer's humiliating behaviour and the breaching of labour law. Researchers have analysed young people's dependency on bad jobs, as either negotiated through material sources of support found in family relations or to a lesser extent on symbolic resources. The possibility that material resources are accompanied by symbolic resources has been less conceptualized thus neglecting the need to understand the relationship between the two and the circumstances where each or both become crucial. Analysing interviews with 22 economically marginalized young women working in the Israeli service and care sector we could validate earlier scholarly emphasis on the salience of material resources elicited from parental support, even in families with limited means. Those were topped however, by a range of symbolic resources. Particularly surprising was young women's reference to workers' rights and standard employment practices highlighting a division between resources that build agentic capacity to bear precarious employment as opposed to agentic capacity to question precarity and demand change.

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Gendered Transition Structures: Life Course Patterns After Completion of Gender-Segregated Vocational Education in Norway

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In this paper we present the results from a sequence analysis of two cohorts of young people skilled in gender-segregated vocational education in Norway. By using administrative registry data (monthly statuses in education, employment and welfare for two whole educational cohorts) we are able to map life course trajectories during the 11 years aftercompletion of apprenticeship tests. The results show that men skilled in male-dominated trades experience the most favourable trajectories in terms of labour market inclusion and income progression, whilst women skilled in female-dominated tracks have the least favourable trajectories. Perhaps more surprisingly, our analysis also demonstrates that the two gender minorities appear to "meet in the middle", displaying remarkably similar life course pattern. We interpret these results as providing a birds-eye view of the gendered transition structures through which vocational youth navigate. The patterns uncovered may contribute to explain why young men overall have been more reluctant to make untraditional choices within both education and employment.

RN30_T04 | Well Being

The Russian Youth's Priorities in Assessing Their Social Well-being

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In recent decades, Russian sociologists have become used to constant media criticism of quite positive assessments by the population of their lives in terms of well-being (people declare to be happy and to live a decent life) despite depressing social-economic and political realities. Such reproaches require a dual response: on the one hand, a study of methodological limitations of survey techniques; on the other hand, a comparative generational analysis that would explain differences in the younger and older generations' interpretations of happiness and social well-being. There are two traditions in the sociological study of well-being: based on objective indicators of the quality of life (living conditions, possibility of annual vacations, etc.) and based on subjective indicators (happiness, satisfaction with life, etc.). Certainly, all methods have limitations, but sociologists tend to take the traditional methods for assessing social well-being for granted, although they are far from being as clear and reliable as we think. Our methodological experiments show that even the most usual questions can be unclear for respondents: the traditional criteria for assessing well-being seem ambiguous for the younger respondents; in general, respondents' understanding of the wording of questions and answers is determined by age characteristics; the youth's interpretations of 'happiness', 'well-being' and 'justice' seem to be a mixture of very different socially typical interpretations. Thus, we need not only to test even the most generally accepted questionnaires on well-being, but also to clarify respondents' interpretations of words used in the questionnaire so as to provide reliable explanations of the generational differences in the estimates of social well-being.

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Mental Health Problems: Acceleration, Performance and Shame in Young People's Lives

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In the past decade, like other western European countries, Denmark has witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of young people, who struggle with mental health problems. In this paper, we wish to step 'behind' the statistics and explore mental health problems from the perspectives of the young people themselves.

The analyses are based on qualitative in-depth interviews with 34 young people aged 16-25 conducted in a semi-longitudinal research project (following them for 2 years) exploring mental health issues as 'new forms of marginalisation'. We apply an analytical perspective on mental health issues in which institutional and social frameworks intertwine with subjective feelings of wellbeing and lack hereof.

In this paper, we wish to present three analytical points showing how sociological and socio-cultural phenomena seem to intertwine in the lives of young people struggling with mental health problems. Our analysis shows how the narratives of the young people are characterised by a pronounced self-critical introspective view on themselves which seem to enhance the young people's sense of shame (Skårderud 2010). Following this, and inspired by theoretical perspectives such as 'social acceleration' (Rosa 2014) as well as 'singularity' and the 'curated life' (Reckwitz 2019) we analyse how, and to what extent, these phenomena impact on the lives of the young people and on the narratives of self as they try to navigate in and create meaningful transitions to adulthood and engage in further education, moving out, starting work etc.

Where Are the Lonely People? A Quantitative Analysis of the Experience of Loneliness Among Young People in Barcelona.

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Contrary to common stereotypes loneliness is not restricted to old age. According to a representative study of the city of Barcelona conducted in 2019 (N=1.000) the age distribution describes a nonlinearly trajectory with the most elevated loneliness levels among young adults. The focus of this research is on identifying characteristics and circumstances that increase or reduce the likelihood of experiencing loneliness analyzing data of a representative sample (Barcelona Youth Survey 2020) of young aged 15 to 34 living in the city of Barcelona (N=1.407). We consider that the experience of loneliness as well as the manner in which different age groups approach to it differ at various stages in life. We present profiles of young —collection of characteristics that can put young people at greater or lesser risk of loneliness— by exploring the relationship between loneliness and socio-demographic and socioeconomic factors. According to our results certain life events and changing circumstances associated to the transition to adulthood expose the young to a significantly greater risk of feeling lonely more often: economic inactivity, lower levels of income, and lack of a partner. Although this study did not investigate the extent of the occurrence of loneliness in various life states, the results are important to be used to target support more effectively toward young people who are at greater risk of feeling lonely more often and to evidence that loneliness requires a differentiated understanding across the life span.

'It's Just Performance All The Time': Early Adolescents' Accounts Of School-related Performance Demands And Well-being

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Recent decades have seen a rapid decline in mental health among early adolescents. Moreover, new patterns have emerged in mental health issues, as a higher number of children from more resourceful backgrounds are getting affected in ways previously unseen. This development has by some researchers been described as a "new form of marginalization", where mental health issues are no longer predominantly present among traditionally marginalized groups. A growing number of researchers have linked the decline in mental health among youth to a rise in experienced performance demands in general, but especially within educational contexts. The aim of this study is to examine early adolescents' accounts of the connection between school-related performance demands and their general well-being. The study was conducted among pupils in lower secondary education in Denmark. In selecting the four schools involved in this study, a maximum variation approach was applied, securing a great variety of the schools included in the study. Along with short-term participant observations, 38 focus group and individual interviews were conducted evenly distributed between the schools (n=80). Particularly within higher performing schools, clear links between experienced performance demands, self-critique and mental health issues were found among early adolescents, especially among older girls. On the contrary, lower performing settings tended to provide alternatives to high performance demands and less competitive environments. Findings of this study indicates how certain performance imperatives, and the strains hereof, are more assessable to pupils from more resourceful backgrounds.

RN30_T05_01 | Transitions: Occupational, Economic, Social

Caught In Between Metaphors. Skills Policies And Young People's Occupational Choices

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Vocational education and training (VET) is reaching policy momentum in Europe. A commitment for making VET a "first choice" was part of the Skills Agenda in 2016–2020 and the emphasis remained. However, (re)instating VET attractiveness is neither easy, nor dilemma-free. This presentation examines the unsolved tensions generated when compelling policy goals intersect young people's choices. It interrogates the legitimacy of the policy agendas shaped from a structuralist standpoint that prioritizes 'the need for skills' at the expense of young people's own worldviews. The analysis is based on a large-scale qualitative study involving over 250 young people and 100 teachers in VET, employers and policy makers in Romania. The research discusses the main reforms of the Romanian VET system since the fall of the centralized economy and the recent efforts for reshaping its image. The presentation challenges the idea that the problem of VET is (mainly) one of image, as currently implied in the policy rhetoric. In doing this, it interrogates the quality of education in Romania's VET and the precarisation of employment. Ultimately, it engages with the ethical dilemmas attached to a functionalist view of VET. It argues that when policy goals rank high, career counselling is caught in between 'profiling for VET' and achieving emancipatory goals.

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Temporal Patterns Of Occupational, Economic, Social And Spatial Autonomy Development – Timings, Sequences, Intervals And Reversibility

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In recent decades young people face increasing demands to make independent and individually meaningful transitions into adulthood. At the same time, life course patterns have become considerably diversified and biographical security has declined, especially with regard to educational and employment careers. Education and employment trajectories are of particular importance for the life course, as they traditionally set the pace for many other important life events in the process of reaching adulthood, such as attaining economic independence, establishing an own household or entering into a stable relationship. Our presentation shall take up the question, how young people manage to master the key steps towards adulthood under these conditions. By using event history data on educational and occupational biographies from the survey "Growing up in Germany (AID:A 2019)" of the German Youth Institute (DJI), we first examine the extent to which diversification of school-to-work-transitions has taken place. In the second step we analyze the conditional interdependencies between transitions into vocational training and work with other key steps in the process of autonomy development with regard to their timings, sequences, temporal intervals and possible reversibility. We identify factors that lead to an earlier or later occurrence of key events in the life course and investigate how these affect further transitions.

Designing an Extensive Approach to Precariousness

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The notion of labour precariousness is central in the popular, political, and scientific discourse as a condition increasingly used to characterize a relevant part of the employment available in current European economies and societies. Initially, it was considered as a stepping-stone for young people at the entry of the labour market, something that could be surpassed within a few years of experience. Today, reinforced with the COVID-19 pandemic and respective consequences in the economy and labour market, together with the platformization (Casilli and Posada 2019) and development of the gig economy (MacDonald and Giazitzoglu 2019), precariousness affects an increasingly significant proportion of the manpower independently of age, skills or educational attainment, with already noteworthy but still under-researched effects in youth transitions, labour relations and income and social inequalities throughout societies.

Despite its wide use in sociology and other social sciences, the concept of precariousness still raises several theoretical hurdles and operational difficulties, associated with the diversity of perspectives, analytical dimensions and methodological endeavours used to analyse the phenomenon. These circumstances have led research in the social sciences to invest especially in qualitative methodologies operations to address this issue, however quantitative and extensive efforts are also needed for obtaining a wider notion of the extension and features of the phenomenon. This presentation will discuss some of these theoretical and methodological difficulties in the use of the concept of precariousness, together with a proposal for its systematic operationalisation using the (Portuguese) Labour Force Survey micro-data.

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Perceptions of Unemployment and Concerns About the Future Among the High School Youth of Istanbul

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While having a young population is generally considered an advantage for economic and social development, Turkey could not convert this demographic situation to its benefit. In recent years, youth unemployment, particularly among university graduates, is at a rate as high as 36%. Turkey's young graduate population is increasingly obligated to work in precarious jobs, and jobs which do not correspond to their university diploma. This presentation will address the problems of young people working in jobs that do not match their interests and skills. It will do this by taking into consideration the problems that derive from the gradual separation between the labor market and universities in Turkey. The presentation will also examine how perceptions of the future are being shaped among high school students.

This presentation is based on a qualitative research that was conducted in three high schools (metropolitan, semi-urban, and rural settings) in Istanbul and in Yalova, as a part of the Horizon 2020 Research Project. These schools stand out with their success in baccalaureate programs. Semi-structured interviews with 79 young people revealed that the anxiety of not finding a job started in the early years of high school education. According to our findings, the causes of anxiety formation are multiple; the causes include the existence of unemployment among people in the nuclear family or close environment, and the high coverage of unemployment news on social media. Anxiety regarding the future affects the vocational orientation of residents and re-directs them to university departments that were not included in their initial personal interests. These non-preferred departments are chosen rather for the chance to find a job after graduation, and are known as "guaranteed departments".

RN30_T05_02 | Values and Culture: Intergenerational Perspectives

Differences of Values Between the Current and the Late Soviet Cohorts of 18-25 Years Olds.

Vylius Leonavičius

Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania

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The study compares two cohort of young people (ages 18-25 years): the one of the late Soviet period (born in 1965-1972) and the one of independent Lithuania (born in 1995-2012). The society of the late Soviet period and it last youngest generation can be sociologically described as a society of first modernity (U. Beck), with characteristic values of material and physical safety (R. Inglehart). It was also a society of an authoritarian state, socialized in Soviet ideology, and expressing hypocritical dispositions. The cohort that was born and grew up in Lithuania, which had been independent for 30 years, was socialized in a democratic and open society. The study analyses and compares the data from the European Value Study (1989, 1000 respondents) with the data from a survey by the Department of Sociology of Vytautas Magnus University (2020, 3000 respondents). The study compares the data on the relationship between public and personal morality. The study allows to conclude that the youngest cohort of the Lithuanian society, as surveyed in June-July 1990, is not radically different in its value dispositions from the one surveyed in 2020. However, there are some differences. The cohort of 1990 had weaker priorities for postmaterialist values and stronger aspirations for emancipation. On the other hand, it expressed larger support for breaking public norms and were more likely to say that they pretend in public, than the cohort of 2020. A stronger interplay between dispositions of emancipation and hypocrisy would point to a stronger sense of ambivalence and probably to a comparatively stronger feeling of relativity of good and evil, in the cohort of 1990 compared to the cohort of 2020.

"What Have You Done to Our World?" Comparing Narratives of Intergenerational Injustice in 7 Youth Protests

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University of Montreal, Canada

At a time when intergenerational justice is emerging as a major social issue in the post-pandemic world, this paper aims to shed light on a new facet of the generational dimension of youth protests from the last decade: it identifies the main generational rhetoric present in the discourses of 7 youth social movements. Theoretically, it is based on the idea that we must bridge the gap between the sociology of youth and that of social movements to better understand the current claims of injustice between generations. It proposes a large-scale comparison of protest writings (n=1914) -slogans, signs, posters- directly collected during: the "Indignant" in Madrid (2011), the student movement in Santiago de Chile (2011), the "Printemps Erable" in Montreal (2012), the "Umbrella movement" in Hong Kong (2014), the "Nuit Debout" movement in Paris (2016), the pro-democratic movement in Hong Kong (2019), and the pro-climate march in Montreal (2019). The textual analysis shows that all the movements analyzed denounce a form of intergenerational injustice, whether it is economic in the student movements in Chile and Quebec, social in the European movements such as Indignant and Nuit Debout, political in the pro-democracy movements in Hong Kong, or environmental in the pro-climate movement. Economic threat, social sacrifice, political betrayal or existential condemnation: these movements therefore constitute a "generational moment", marked by a strong politicization of inequalities between generations. By comparing these rhetorics over time, we can understand how this discourse of generational injustice has asserted itself over the decade.

An Intergenerational Inquiry into the Cultural Participations of Young People in Turkey

Yıldırım Şentürk

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Based on the qualitative research conducted with the members of 27 families in Turkey as a part of our Horizon 2020 Research Project (CHIEF – Cultural Heritages and Identities of Europe's Future), this presentation aims to understand the cultural participation of young people in Turkey by exploring the dynamics of intergenerational relations. The socialisation among older and younger generations mutually affects each other, rather than being in one direction from elder to younger. In this regard, the transmission of values, beliefs, and skills does not take place smoothly. Instead, negotiation, re-interpretation, and contestation are all part of these transmissions. Every family presents a different pattern of intergenerational relations. The spatial configuration of prevailing intergenerational relations within a particular family requires special attention (Wyn and White, 2000; Hopkins and Pain, 2007; Vanderbeck and Worth, 2015; Vanderbeck, 2019). Therefore, the place (space), occasion (time), activity (practice) aspects of the intergenerational relations are necessary elements to examine. To elaborate our findings from this perspective, we pay specific attention to the way the families take part in and provide support in the cultural activities of their children according to the social setting of the family. In this regard, we identify two distinct family patterns among the interviewed families: Pioneer and supporter families. Such classification helps us to scrutinise how the family as a setting has an impact on the youth's cultural activities.

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Acquisition of Intercultural Competencies and Cultural Participation among Young People in Latvia

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In the contemporary world, the increasing population mobility and European political and economic relations contribute to countries becoming multicultural. This leads to the necessity of intercultural dialogue that requires continuously applied and updated competences. Will multiculturalism support the development of Latvia, or will it fragment its society – this largely depends on whether young people will develop positive attitude are become capable of productive intercultural dialogue.

The aim of this paper is to analyse the way how young people acquire intercultural competencies through exploring the heritage in all its form variety and within diverse educational contexts: school, wider society, family, peers, etc. The analysis provides a classification of the cultural participation spectrum in young people in Latvia and establishes predictors of different types of cultural participation at both individual and school or locality level.

The empirical analysis draws upon a quantitative survey of high school students (16 years old on average). By applying multi-level regression analysis, we explore individual and contextual determinants of the cultural participation of youngsters. For example, we find that while cultural participation mainly depends on family and values, schools can facilitate young peoples' interest in museums and historical sites by organising extracurricular activities. The study also analyses the role of cultural literacy and participation in explaining European values and intercultural dialogue among youth, including attitudes towards migrants, minorities, environment and gender equality.

RN30_T06_01 | Belonging and Geography: National Identities

From Me to All of You – Young Danes, Privilege and Participation

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Young people's political participation is often associated with a generational opposition to societal norms and power structures based on the general idea of the 'youth rebellion' of the 60's (Bjurström 1997). Driven by this, the present generation of young people is often portrayed as unengaged, disinterested and unprepared for democratic citizenship (Loncle et al, 2012). This deficit perspective has been counteracted by recent research, which demonstrates that young people are often not uninvolved, but they use forms and means other than formal participation to engage in society and to influence politics (Quintelier, 2007; Pohl et al, 2019, Bruselius-Jensen et al. 2021). In a Nordic context, research has furthermore identified young people's forms of engagement as quiet and strategical (Lieberkin 2021).

This presentation is based on interviews with 86 young Danes engaged in twenty different organizations representing a broad selection, ranging from youth parties, NGO's to activist groups and covering diverse aims such as development aid, climate, animal welfare, special needs, sexuality, religious believes and education. Based on a triangulation that conceptualize engagement as a balance between a practical, a political and a personal dimension, the study, much in line with Lieberkin, identifies the idea of having privilege and feeling obliged to use this privilege to make positive changes for other young people to be the main driver for young Danes engagement in political and voluntary organizations. These findings constitute the starting point for a discussion of the need to develop new and more adequate concepts to grasp new forms of youth political engagement.

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Spain, 21th Century: Transition to Adulthood in a Context of Emergency

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In familistic welfare societies, remaining childless and unpartnered at parental home is the way to deal with economic recessions: public support for leaving home is insignificant. We use this indicator as a proxy for the column of survivals in a life table for family or household formation by gender and generation. Our source of data is the Spanish Labour Force Survey (LFS), a panel that allows to analyse the effects of a decade of expansion (1998-2007), another of recession (2008-2017) and how the economic recovery that started then has been truncated by COVID-19. Once the age range has been framed as a proxy of the biography on the process of leaving the position of being a dependent child, the factors that are related to the phenomenon are identified: in particular, those related with education and migration: on one side, schooling pull young people to stay at parental home as a dependent child for longer than expected (although public schooling is widely extended for compulsory education, medium and higher education still remains basically family supported); on the other, mobility (in particular, international migration) push them to leave. Using logistic regression techniques for panel data (with hierarchical nested random effects) the biographical patterns among gender and generations groups will be reconstructed. The LFS sample is structured with its two levels of analysis, namely, observations nested among individuals. In addition, through a multilevel analysis we add the province of residence, with which the territorial scale will be captured.

Conceptualizing National Identity Through Political Socialization of Young Students: How Greek Students Perceive Collective Identity in Times of Post-crisis

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The proposal attempts to deepen on previous analyses of data from a research conducted in High school Greek students (in Athens) during 2018. Research objectives focus on political socialization of adolescents, namely attitudes, values and persons that hold a key role on the formation of primary political thoughts and orientation. An exploratory factor analysis on the way students conceptualize the "good Greek citizen" highlighted the unexpected factor of 'Patriotism' except than 'Concern' and 'Duty' who constitute the predictable factors for perception of citizenship.

First, we will search for significant correlations between perception of citizenship and other variables such as 'Patriotism' (Blind vs Constructive) and 'National pride', but also data derived from an open question concerning what participants would like to become in the future. This last question states an unobtrusive measure for national identity since data include frequent references to geographical (im)mobility plans of students for the future they anticipate.

Second, we will apply a model of multiple factors that may predict perceptions of citizenship. Independent variables will consider Interest on politics, Political knowledge, Political self-determination as well as an indicator depicting socio-economic status of students' family.

Young students who participated in this research grew up in a potent economic crisis that deconstructed well established perceptions of Greek national identity and political reality in national and international level. This proposal highlights that young people perceive politics in new ways and express political behavior with non-conventional manifestations.

RN30_T06_02 | Participation and Activism: Critical Perspectives

Dairy as a Battleground: Environmental Values and Animal Rights Scripts Among Italian Youths"

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Cultural sociology has developed many analytical tools to cope with meaning attributed to choices and consumption. In this paper we mobilise the distinction between values, worldviews, frames, and scripts of behaviour as proposed by Michele Lamont and Mario Small to analyse the choices of dairy use among Italian youth.

The last 20 years have been characterized by a wide array of dynamics: massive reduction of milk and, to a lesser extent, dairy expending due to a development of a large conversation about the presumed risks associated with the intake of lactose; and semantic battles on non-dairy 'milk' products and their labels. This reduction has affected mainly young consumers but has been less studied by sociologists.

We explore here the links between environmental values, animal rights, personal health perception, and behavioural scripts toward dairy consumption choices. We designed an online survey of youth in Italy (N=1005; 18-34), implemented in november 2020, and control for worldviews related to trust in science, civic engagement and political attitudes (conspiracy theories included).

Data highlight that dairy use shrinking is higher between those who share a preoccupation with their health and a high attention to animal and environmental equity. Compared to just a few years ago, we see an increase of environmental and animal advocacy concerns, the latter being more developed as scripts thus more effective in influencing youth behaviour. The main result of our paper is explaining why animal advocacy is becoming a cultural script mobilised by Italian youth, beyond veganism and vegetarianism.

An "Actively Disengaged" Youth? A Typology of Political Participation Among Young Italians

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In recent years there has been much debate on the nature of political participation of young people (Kitanova, 2020). On the one hand there is a perception of disengagement of young people from politics, on the other young people are seen as engaging with politics in unconventional forms (Chou et al. 2017). To explore young people's political participation, we analyse a panel survey of young Italians (n=405) conducted in the aftermath of the 2018 national elections. We develop a typology of young participants based on a number of indicators including: news consumption, social network use, voting and participation in protest action. We identify 4 groups: anti-political non-participants; civic participants; apolitical non-participants; hyper-political participants. Focusing on the largest group - anti-political non-participants (48%) - we argue that the reason for their low participation is down to distrust towards politicians; perception of distance from political institutions and of excessive political polarisation. Furthermore, we find that the intensity of participation is strongly related to political partisanship, meaning that the supporters of some parties display higher levels of participation. These findings call for a revision of our understanding of youth political participation. First, they highlight that, among young people, political participation is the preserve of a minority of highly politicised citizens - what we call hyper-political participants - whose priorities may not be representative of majority opinions. Second, it highlights that low participation is not necessarily due merely to lack of education or low access to information, but can derive from conscious distrust at institutional politics.

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Young People, Generations, and Political Activism in the Pandemic Crisis: Pragmatic Reconfiguration of Utopia and Future Perspectives

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Currently, young people political action seems to be characterized both by a pragmatic approach, to adjust to a manifold crisis, and by utopian aspirations coping with precarity and uncertainty. Different forms of mutual and "direct social actions" have been carried out to cope with the pandemic crisis, based on formal and informal solidary organisations already experimented during the economic crisis of a decade ago when, as a consequence of neoliberal polices, young people faced decreasing social mobility and social exclusion. Recently, new forms of intergenerational actions have been experimented in the sphere of care and reproduction, and these are regarded as prefigurative forms of sociality and politics. Young people are experimenting new connections between society and politics, by building societal infrastructures (such as "do-it-ourselves politics"), that is new forms of sociality to project a renewal of the political in different fields, spanning from social care to environmental issues. The pandemic crisis is deeply challenging both institutions and society impacting on everyday life. In response to this, a "Manifest for the reconstruction" has been created by young activists. They enact mutualistic practices and informal political participation with the aim of being able to transform utopias in concrete and everyday life practices, as realistic/pragmatic actions devoted to overcome the crisis. After a theoretical introduction, the presentation will focus on a recent research about these new initiatives, with the aim of analysing young generations' reinvention of both the social and the political, and of fostering a critical reflection on individualisation and subjectivation processes.
Keywords: generations, youth, utopia.

Disengagement or Different Engagement: Social Change and Young People's Political Participation in Turkey

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Sociologically, the youth is a separate social layer within the social structure. As a historical social construct, this phenomenon has always been a controversial issue. One of the most common aspect of this controversy concerns the issue of youth politics. There has been widespread concern about the young people's lack of political awareness, political apathy, to a disinterest in politics and to their lack of participation in the political process. Especially, since early 1980s declined levels of political involvement among youth have been a cause for concern in a number of countries as well as in Turkey. It is usually claimed that the low-level political participation in the elections and general disinterest in politics among young people is that they are apathetic and part of a 1980s generation that does not care about political matters. It is the aim of this paper to test these common assumptions as well as will try to address these areas: the perception and involvement levels with politics? Do they disinterested or they perceive politics differently? What is the level of political involvement? How do they perceive current/traditional politics, political elite and political parties? What are the commonly shared political affiliation and value system? And finally, which political socialization environments and opportunity structures can foster participation? Attempting to grasp and explain the youth political involvement, we consider result of surveys and interviews (N=750) exploring political attitudes, awareness, participation and level of involvement carried out three different universities in Turkey.

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RN30_T07_01 | Covid-19: Engagement and Practices

Social Mobility of Young Scientists in the Pandemic- and Post-Pandemic-Era

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COVID-19 pandemic and related anti-epidemic measures have affected the opportunities and trajectories of social mobility of young people. The object of the research is a social group of young scientists (in Austria, Germany, Russia): doctoral students, and Ph.D./candidates of science under the age of 30. The study's Purpose: to analyze the problems of social mobility of young scientists during the COVID-19 pandemic (using the qualitative interview method (N = 50)).

Young scientists are vulnerable to new challenges. Among the respondents, negative emotional reactions and assessments of the possibilities of social mobility during a pandemic predominate. In several interviews, young scientists spoke of depression, feelings of despair, and indeterminacy. An increase in the importance of the family, educational and professional status and social ties of parents as factors of social mobility of young scientists was revealed: according to estimates of the young scientists, family capital makes it possible to "smooth out" the negative impact of the pandemic on their careers. The estimates of respondents from families with low resources were the most pessimistic. Respondents also showed a pessimistic view of the future. Many of them want to take "time-out" from scientific work or even leave it altogether, and only a few plan to continue scientific work.

Thus, the pandemic distorts the trajectories of social mobility of young scientists, demotivates and disorients them, which makes it possible to predict a decline in scientific activity both during and after a pandemic.

Inertia And Protagonism In The Cultures Of Youth Participation - Before And After Lockdown

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Università di Roma Tre, Italy

The study proposes the results of a research that identifies and compares styles and attitudes of participation among young people and how they were influenced before and after the experience of the lockdown lived in Italy between March and May 2020.

In the first phase a questionnaire was administered - through a survey monkey - to 623 young Italians.

The data collected made it possible to outline a profile of participatory styles obtained from the correspondence analysis, which relates from three indices: involvement in public debate, membership of civil society and presence in civic-political initiatives.

Three groups are identified: the first is composed of the inerts people, which take on a passive style reminiscent of Durkheim's anomic behavior; the second is made up of actives people who shows interest and participation in initiatives but have a weak membership; the last one contains enterprising people, who are involved and integrated into civil society and show a style that is close to Mannheim's integrative behavior.

The three styles that have emerged are correlated to different opinions: on average the members of the first group are closer to a sovereign national culture, while the other two groups are closer to a cosmopolitan culture.

After the first lockdown, the questionnaire was re-proposed to the same young people to verify if the pandemic crisis had influenced the attitudes observed previously. Although the responses to the second phase were lower (203 young people), it was possible to recompose the three groups, which however have differences, among which a generalized growth in the public debate and the lower frequency of opinions relating to a sovereign national culture.

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Spectral Practices: Engaging Youth With Contemporary Art Institutions During Lockdown

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Europe's cultural and creative sector was one of the hardest hit by the coronavirus crisis, with an estimated loss of 31.7% in 2020 compared with 2019. Museums were among the main cultural venues forced to close and suspended most of their programmes during the strict lockdowns imposed across the globe. Nevertheless, examples of resilience emerged, especially initiatives involving younger participants, including youth collectives and internship programmes.

Focusing on the Portuguese context, I will analyse the planning, delivery and outcomes of three youth programmes developed with and for young people, aged 15 to 25, during lockdown – BoCA (Biennial of Contemporary Art) Sub-21 (Abril – June 2020), Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation Imagina 15-25 (January – May 2020), and MAAT (Museum of Art, Architecture and Technology) internship programme (October 2020 – April 2021). The first is a biennial youth collective, the second a pilot youth advisory board, and the third an established internship programme. They were all affected by and responded to the Covid-19 pandemic in different degrees.

Based on interviews with a selected group of participants and the organizers of each of these initiatives, as well as the creative outcomes they produced, including an online group performance and a series of online talks, I will discuss the impact of lockdown in museums' engagement with youth. What were the challenges, limitations and opportunities of an imposed digital existence, how has it led to a renewed sense of togetherness and how can it inform future practices with youth in museums?

The Impact of the Coronavirus Pandemic on Young People and Youth Work in Europe

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Young people's development is not only shaped by formal education through schools and colleges, but also by non-formal education through youth work. In a European-wide research project, the RAY Network has explored how young people involved in youth work as well as youth workers have experienced the pandemic, and how the relations of both to youth work have changed. Quantitative and qualitative data was gathered through a rolling multilingual online survey (available in 25 European languages), three literature reviews (following each wave of the pandemic), interviews with youth researchers and youth experts, and case studies of youth work responses, conducted in 10 European countries. Firstly, our findings show that, and showcase how, the pandemic has led to severe economic repercussions for European youth work, and has provoked large changes to the structures, working methods, spaces, timings, and tools of youth work across Europe. Our findings secondly also document the quick adaptation of the field to the new realities, and detail its supporting role for young people during these times of crisis. Thirdly, our findings reveal how long-standing systemic deficits framing and restricting youth work have led to an increased marginalisation of young people from disadvantaged backgrounds. Finally, our research concludes with the post-pandemic support needed to help youth work recover from the severe effects of Covid-19.

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RN30_T07_02 | Qualitative Methods

Italian Youth Between Geographical Mobility and Socio-cultural Trajectories. A Qualitative Longitudinal Study

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The study of contemporary youth condition is closely intertwined with the rapidity of socio-cultural change and, more recently, with the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. Youth scholars have shown the discontinuities within modern transition to adulthood, which used to be mainly characterized by a linear sequence of public and private steps. By investigating the new 'turning points' and 'critical moments' (i.e. geographical mobility) marking the transition to adulthood, they also question the very concept of it. Transition to adulthood is therefore a strategic research perspective for highlighting the ways in which young people's lives and understanding are now continually reshaped by the changing historical conditions.

In our paper, we will present the results of the first wave of a five-year qualitative longitudinal study on youth and transition to adulthood in Italy, based on 120 narrative interviews with both women and men aged 23-29, with diverse educational and professional paths and of various regional origins, and 6 dialogical workshops with 60 undergraduate students of both hard and soft sciences from three large universities (Milan, Rome, Naples). Among the themes we tackled – intergenerational relations (including family relations), future plans, uncertainty, educational and professional projects and experiences, political participation – we will focus here on geographical mobility, career paths and aspirations, and their role in the transition to adulthood. We will then shed light on the meanings our respondents attributed to both interregional and international mobility, the expectations they linked to mobility and, above all, the relation between mobility projects and socio-cultural trajectories.

The Many Aspects of Qualitative Longitudinal Youth Research

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In this paper, we discuss the advantages and challenges of qualitative longitudinal research with young people. We start with our own research cooperation and develop a broader argument on the epistemological aspects of qualitative longitudinal research.

In a qualitative follow-up study, we can catch the dynamic character of young people's lives as they unfold. We can consider the constant changes in their circumstances, thoughts and attitudes; young people's lives do not stay the same for long. We also pay attention to the stabilities of their lives. Ethical considerations are especially sensitive in a longitudinal project with young people.

Youth in Time is a qualitative longitudinal research project and conducted since 2015 as cooperation between the Finnish Youth Research Network and the universities of Helsinki, Oulu and Eastern Finland. We follow the life-paths of a hundred young people, born in 2000, from various backgrounds and living around Finland.

The aim is to produce holistic and sustained knowledge about young people. The main research question concerns how varying life-environments and resources shape young people's life-choices. Other themes include family and social relations, everyday life, schooling and work, educational choices and local identities. We utilize various participatory research methods.

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Revisiting Middle Class in Poland: a 20-years After Study of Parents and Children. Qualitative Insights into Intergenerational Transmission of Lifestyles.

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The paper proposes a qualitative, intergenerational perspective on middle-class reproduction in terms of lifestyles. This study demonstrates how socio-cultural values affect and are shaped by a social structure. Taking contemporary Poland as an example, I explore patterns of intergenerational transmission of lifestyle elements.

The paper concerns the middle-class crystallization by inheriting its cultural distinctiveness. Thus, in a broader perspective, it regards mechanisms of stability and change of the social structure. Hence, through an analysis of lifestyles among first and second-generation middle-class representatives, the study aims at enhancing understanding of the broader middle-class transformations in general.

Building directly on the previous work of Hanna Palska (2002), I apply reanalyses and reinterpretations of interviews with youth conducted in the late '90s. I compare this material with data from my research revisit to 'old' interviewees ('parents') and new interviews with their children (today, young adults). Using data collected through in-depth interviews, I trace intergenerational continuity and change of lifestyle components. By analyzing leisure practices (cultural participation, health-relevant behaviours, environmental attitudes) and consumption patterns, I attempt to identify tastes differences between generations. Moreover, in the spectre of my interests, there are also socio-political activities and collective identity.

Testimonies of both generations indicate the mechanisms of lifestyle' inheritance. This empirical evidence sheds light on the lifestyle elements transferred between generations and - for understanding more fully youth identities – on lifestyle changes in the subsequent generation. I demonstrate that 'children' are dominated by the consumption of experiences rather than goods and services, which is characteristic of 'parents' and that the youth are involved in making consumption-related aesthetic choices and self-manage their lifestyle.

How Morality Shapes Youth Political Behavior in Germany and in Czech Republic: A Mixed Methods Study.

Tomáš Dvořák

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Based on the mixed methods study of how Czech and German adolescents reflect their political engagement, the paper aims to examine the cultural model structuring these people´s understanding of political agency. Building upon a theory of dyadic morality (Schein, Gray 2018) we argue that there is a tight relation between morality and youth political engagement.

We argue that perceived (social) harm is a basis for political agency. Even though Czech and German adolescents reflect on the similar variety of social problems, that (potentially) need to be taken care of, the ideas whose fault it is and therefore who should do something about it are very different in countries under study. Respectively, where Germans see the harm, they usually also identify the clear culprit. On the other hand, Czech young people do not connect the perceived harm with neither nor abstract culprit, which together with their understanding of politics as the government of state institutions, is logically not followed by any demands to politics, nor any need to act themselves. Our data shows, that the Germans recognize themselves as political actors, they consider politics as to be serving their (society, local and global) aims, so they thematize the urge to engage politically themselves. The Czechs on the other hand see politics as one of the hobbies one can have. They thematize their political agency as limited to the social obligation stemming from the pressure of conformity rather than as a vessel to change something. The results of semi-structured interview-based research were tested also quantitatively using the European Social Survey data from 2018 corroborating some predictions of the theory.

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RN30_T07_03 | School to Work Transitions

Educational Choices Of Polish Youth In An Intergenerational Perspective

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This article investigates the parental role in educational decisions of young adults in Poland. The country-context is vital due to the profound impact of the 1989 transition on educational aspirations and subsequent 'degree boom' in the younger cohorts. Using data from two qualitative studies, we deploy an intergenerational lens to examine how young men and women are affected by their mothers and fathers when making choices about their educational pathways. We propose a matrix of four types of educational aspirations framed by parents, pointing to the importance of resources (capitals/socialisational conditions) on the one hand, and the notion of socialisation influences linked to pragmatism and experimentation, on the other. Based on thematic and comparative analyses of 129 interviews gathered through Qualitative Longitudinal Research projects, we discuss four ideal-types of Successors, Questers, Trailblazers and Hustlers. Accounting also for the gender dimension, we contribute to the broader debates on the reproduction of inequalities and unpack 'critical moments' in youth transitions, specifically in the realm of education.

Young Bulgarian Graduates In The Process Of School To Work Transition. The Youth Between Individual Agency And Family Support

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In the contemporary conditions of social insecurity, rapid rates of scientific and technological development and new forms of educational training and employment, young people are becoming more inclined to experiment with their educational and employment careers, looking for a satisfactory and secure career in a desired professional field. This paper focuses on two groups of young people - those graduating from high schools and those graduating from universities in 2020. The analysis aims to outline the specific situation of young people in Bulgaria – the interlacement between educational attainments, access to the labor market and formed life values in the family. The quantitative data used is part of an online survey conducted in 2020 by the method of respondents (121 young Bulgarians in total). It was developed for the purposes of a dissertation with title: "Youth life transitions in the context of globalization." The results enable defining the vision of young people about the successful transition from education to employment and to be brought out the specific new lifestyles that they follow. Youth views are summarized through the prism of their relationships with parents. That allows to draw a conclusions about the extent of their independence in the process of making an important life decisions and formulating clear plans for the future.

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From Learner To Laborer During A Global Pandemic: Concerns And Vulnerabilities Among Nordic Graduates During COVID-19 School-to-work Transitions

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Background: Transitioning from school-to-work (STW) is an important yet vulnerable life stage characterized by uncertainty and risks. However, many risk having those concerns and vulnerabilities amplified due to the pandemic, which has induced financial turmoil and job loss. Since the outcomes of STW transitions are definitive for future career prospects, it is crucial to acknowledge the crucibles of vulnerabilities in this meaningful life stage amidst a crisis.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to explore COVID-related concerns and vulnerabilities amongst Finnish and Swedish young adults who are embarking on STW transition during the coronavirus crisis.

Method: The data consisted of focus group interviews of Finnish and Swedish university students (N=50) who graduated during the pandemic. The groups were divided by field to enable comparison between fields and countries. Interviews covered students' thoughts related to the pandemic and their future. The data was analyzed by using content analysis.

Results: Results revealed differences between fields in terms of pandemic uncertainty levels, future concerns, and vulnerabilities. For instance, adaptation to digitalization of everyday life was easier for those enrolled in the IT-field. There was also a strong presence of worry amongst those in the humanistic field.

Conclusion: It is understood that the pandemic has amplified inequalities, and graduates are no exception. The results highlight that graduates from certain fields may be especially vulnerable and in need of additional support when going through their STW transitions during the pandemic. There are further concerns about a future degree division into the "useful" and "useless".

Keywords: coronavirus, school-to-work transition, young people, generations, crisis

Condition of the Educational and Labor Potential of Russian Youth and Factors of Its Implementation in the Economy (at the Case of the Novosibirsk Region)

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The paper concerns such directions of the research as a social process of transition of young people from educational institutions to the labor market, problems of graduates' (un)employment, realization of professionalism in the economy, and others in the conditions of instability and global challengers. The research methodology was based on recognizing sociological theories in these issues.

The results were obtained using empirical data of a sociological survey of the economically active population in the age of 18-45 in 2018-2020 (N=1302), also monitoring ones of high school students, of university and college senior students. All surveys were conducted by IEIE SB RAS in the Novosibirsk region (under the author's leadership).

To construct a typology of labor behavior methods of factorial and cluster analysis and others was implemented.

The study revealed unfavorable trends in the regional labor market, such as the spread of jobs that require increased physical and moral stress (working time of more than 8 hours, shift work, temporary and additional employment, work where professional competencies are not in demand, etc.). The problems of low economic advantage from the received professional education, from the main work, from job-related training are not overcome. In addition, at all considered levels, the problem of unreasonable choice of a profession is relevant both for post-school education and for subsequent employment. On the contrary the level of human resources is quite high: the formal educational level of the working population, labor motivation, life-long learning motivation, involvement in the common affairs of the organization.

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RN30_T08_01 | Transitions: Emerging Self

Self-determination and Job Choices in Emerging Adulthood

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In industrialized societies transition to adulthood became a phase of exploration and instability characterized by prolonged decision making. One of the most important decisions in this age of feeling in-between called emerging adulthood (Arnett 2000; 2004) concerns career choices. According to the self-determination theory (Ryan, Deci 2000; 2006), the best decisions are the autonomous ones, as autonomy is linked to better planning and time management skills, less procrastination, more mindfulness, effectiveness, goal orientation, and general well-being.

The presented study aims to explore needs and career expectations among young, educated people in Poland and examine whether sociodemographic data and self-determination-related variables can predetermine the types of career choices young people make.

The study included a sample of 678 Polish university students aged 19 to 30 (F=508, M=170), representing various disciplines. The participants were asked an open-ended question about the factors they consider when looking for a job. Next, they rated the importance of the job choice factors from the already prepared list based on a few national studies. The participants were also asked to fill in questionnaires measuring the satisfaction of the basic psychological needs (the need for relatedness, autonomy, and competence), self-awareness, and perceived choice.

During the presentation, I will describe both quantitative and qualitative results of the study as well as introduce the initial findings of its narrative continuation.

keywords: emerging adulthood, youth, transition to adulthood, career, decision making, self-determination, autonomy

Emerging Singlehood: Implications For Work, Family And Personal Life

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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 singlehood 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 among different population groups 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. Moreover, most of the interviewees, men and women alike, felt that being single prevented them from developing themselves in other aspects of life, such as, having children, developing a career, and improving their social and economic conditions. The participants also talked about the positive experiences related to being single, such as freedom, independence and self-realization, but these benefits were often obscured by severe feelings of loneliness. However, a minority of the participants, all women from traditional backgrounds, viewed singlehood as a legitimate and even desirable alternative to a conjugal relationship and the result of free choice. These women perceived singlehood as allowing them freedom of choice and self-realization.

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Human Agency as a Basic Psychological Recource of Social Changes. A Multi-generational and Longitudinal Approach

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Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland

Each change, especially one that establishes a new social order, brings new opportunities and threats. One of the factors determining the chances of coping with them is human agency, which can be considered in terms of individual and group resources that help or prevent the active use of new institutional opportunities.

Agency is understood as a causative subjectivity, e.g. the ability to influence the environment with the awareness of being the subject who creats change. Its essential basement is individual freedom (feeling that we have a free choice), perceived influence on reality and self-efficacy (the belief that we can achieve goals that are important to us and that we can shape our own lives).

The context of the analyzes are the political changes in Poland started in the 1980s, including the process of systemic transformation. The research group are two generations representing different historical epochs and different links in the genealogical sequence – parents and children.

In my presentation the subjective dimension of agency will be confronted with objective actions, competences and individual achievements, related to different generations and different social contexts. The analyzes are aimed at answering the following questions: Does agency change with age? Does it change with time (social context)? Does it differentiate between generations? What are the social, worldview and political correlates of agency - are they the same or different in different generations and different social context?

The empirical basis is provided by a 45-year longitudinal research started in 1972 among over 6,000 15-year-olds born in 1957. Repeated many times and including (in 90.) adolescent children, it was completed in 2017 with the sample of 600 people aged 60 and 35+.

Designing One's Life Course – How to Fit Conscription?

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After the Cold War most European countries moved away from draft and towards military professionalism, but for reasons like cost-efficiency and security situation, conscription has been maintained in smaller European countries, including Estonia. Compulsory military service poses yet different challenges, as from the life-course perspective, the conscription is often seen as disruptive and difficult to adapt to. The aim of this study is to explore how young males incorporate conscript service to their individual life-course, therefore two research questions are followed: (1) which aspects support perceiving conscription as a compatible part of a young persons life course; (2) what characteristics mitigate the transition and stressful conditions. These questions are approached through the theoretical framework of life-course theory, with focus on agency, lifelong development, timing and linked lives, and psychological resilience, which is analyzed using the hardiness scale. Based on the data collected in Estonian conscript survey (n=3000), regression analysis is used to explore these effects. I argue, that various aspects of life-course theory and hardiness have a different contribution on how conscription is perceived, however, the more active role a person has in their life, the more positive views they have towards conscription and the more meaning is given to it. This study makes two theoretical contributions: first, by looking at conscription through the prism of life-course theory it is addressed from a new, previously uncovered viewpoint; second, by adding hardiness to the model, it is demonstrated how agency, lifelong development, timing and linked lives shape the perception of conscription and adaptation to it.

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RN30_T08_02 | Digitalization: Critical and Political Approaches

Different Agencies Of Digital Space Capturing Digital Social Inequality Of Youth In Finland

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In our paper we present results from an analysis where structural factors (gender, socio-economic background, home region) are used as grouping variables in tracing differences in young people's digital agencies. We widen the scrutiny also to differences in ownership and usage of digital communicating devices, services, and platforms, as well as in factors limiting usage. One theme of our analysis is constructed by views of one's own digital skills and influence, digital self-expression and group experience, digital bullying, and its impact on live.

Digitalization has been a project with strong imaginaries: it has been legitimized by promises of equality in access to education, welfare services, social interaction, and communitarian affection. Finland as a context for analysis represents a crystallized idea of a digital society that has been developed around technological imperatives and socio-technical imaginaries. However, socio-technical imaginaries and equality-based political promises of digitalization have not been realized among youth. Statistics in Finland prove that, in fact, there has been an increase in the number and complexity in, for example, youth's learning difficulties, even illiteracy, as well as growing inequality in leisure possibilities, welfare conditions, and wellbeing experiences. It is obvious that some users benefit digitalization over others. Our analysis is an aim to understand this new complexity of inequality among young people – who often are called as "digital natives".

Our data have been collected with a questionnaire from three different localities with very different concrete opportunity structures for their youth to live their everyday lives and make their future-plans. The questionnaire consisted both closed and open questions, but in this paper our focus is in statistical group comparisons.

Key words: digital natives, digital promises, youth inequality, group comparisons

Youth Political Participation Via Social Media

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There has been a lot of discussion about falling voting rates and the general apathy of the younger generation. Though youth has been approached as alienated from politics, an alternative explanation is that conventional political participation has been replaced by new, more individualized forms of political sensibility. Young people simply express themselves differently and social media in particular is thought to open up new means of being political, albeit with strong criticism of participation via this means also noted. On the on hand there is unprecedented access to information and diversification of political participation, on the other hand, the spread of disinformation and algorithmically engineered communicative fragmentation might feed political polarisation.

Tik-Tok, video sharing platform known for dancing, lip-syncing, and challenges, has been one of the biggest hits of lockdown. Recently user videos expressing political views have become increasingly common: dancing and lip-syncing are used for critical speeches and challenges to make an political point. Based on data from social media networks, especially Tik Tok, the paper investigates how new forms of political subjectivity are made online using examples from Estonia and Finland.

Critical Environmental Educators in Digital Times: An Exploratory Discursive Approach

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The active role of youth in environmental movements and non-formal education has been greatly identified in diverse contexts around the world, namely since the 2019 Climate Strikes and demonstrations. In the digital sphere, particularly in pandemic times that refrain from more presential modes of association, demonstration and education, we can observe interesting and diverse youth investments focused on environmental attitudes and knowledge so as to promote reflection and develop skills for pro-ecological action. We propose to grasp these

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young environmental educators' visual and written discourses by analysing their digital channels, particularly Instagram. The selected accounts propose diverse but interconnected ways to engage in what can be considered as a critical environmental education movement, crossing environmental issues and educational approaches with the comprehension of intersected social inequalities and the promotion of emancipation and social justice. Beyond fixating a youth subculture of critical environmentalism, the proposal is to shed light on ways of seeing, explaining and answering to the identified social-environmental problems, relativizing the influencers' subjectivism with their networking activity and recognition by environmentalist youth community groups and channels.

RN30_T09_01 | Transitions: Emerging Interpersonal Selves

New Paths to Couple Formation in Contemporary France

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Ined, France

In France, as in other European countries, the age at first union formation has risen over the past decades, a result of longer school enrolment, structural economic changes, and new family norms. While the median age at first co-resident couple was 23.8 among the generation born in France in the beginning of the 1950s, it was 26.0 among the generation born in the beginning of the 1970s.

Among young generations, it is common to experience several romantic relationships before settling down with a partner. This tendency is often referred to as a postponement of couple formation. The purpose of the present study is to test whether this trend corresponds more to a gradual transition to conjugality.

We examine the nature, duration, and articulation of the successive periods that make up romantic relationships using the French survey 'Study on individual and conjugal trajectories'. To analyze trajectories in their complexity, we use optimal matching methods. Using logistic regressions, we then seek to determine the extent to which the ideal type of couple formation trajectory may be related to the socioeconomic characteristics of the individuals.

We observe three major recent developments in first couple formation (between the generation born after the Second World War and that born in the 1970s and early 1980s). The first, and most obvious, development is the weakening of marriage, which is either abandoned or postponed, reflecting a deinstitutionalization of unions. The second is a stronger diversification of trajectories, with paths to couple formation having become more diverse for the youngest generation. The third is that couple formation has become a more gradual process.

Social Capital and Unstable Youth Career Paths in Spain

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Unemployment has severely affected young people in Spain (and in other countries in Europe) during the latter years, especially since the last economic recession. The global pandemic situation does not seem to ease this situation, but rather it makes it worse. It is known that personal contacts are highly used in Europe by young job seekers, and even more in situations of job scarcity (economic recession periods). In this way, social capital has proven highly important for accessing a job, although there is an important methodological discussion about measuring used and accessed social capital.

The aim of this research is analysing the relationship between the use of social capital and career paths of young people with unstable working trajectories. When a quantitative approach is used, usually two different types of databases are used for these purposes: on the one hand, huge sample sizes (even multi country) but poor in detail and, on the other hand, small sample sizes but with a lot of detail. The dataset that will be presented in the communication is of the second type: we study a quantitative sample of 150 unstable career paths, where detailed information for every employment situation in the trajectory is obtained. The instrument to collect the (pre-pandemic) data was a hybrid survey, including a life history grid to collect information about (a maximum of) 20 labour events and (a maximum of) 3 social contacts (per labour event) that have somehow helped to access the job.

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Economic Inequality And Friendships Of Adolescents And Young Adults In Germany

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Socioeconomic terms affect various aspects of the everyday life of youth and young adults. While issues such as education, housing, or mobility are well researched, the impact of economic deprivation on friendships received less attention. Within the framework of Bourdieu's (1992) theory of capital and the resource approach (Foa et al. 1995), we examine the role of socioeconomic inequality in friendships of adolescents and young adults in Germany. This study aims to explore several aspects of friendship relations. Thus we consider the composition as well as the associated places and practices. These factors are linked to an economic deprivation index (Mack/Lansley 2015; Andreß et al. 1999).

Analyses (reverse regression) using recent data from the survey "Growing up in Germany (AID: A 2019)" indicate that adolescents and young adults (age 12 to 25) who are more affected by economic deprivation shape their friendships differently than their non-deprived peers. For example, they find their friends less often through leisure activities (like sports or music) but more often online or through mutual friends. The places where they meet their friends also differ, by less frequently visiting locations that entail costs such as cafés, bars, discotheques, cinemas, or theaters. Preferably, they use public places (parks, shopping malls, etc.) to get together with their friends.

Beyond that, however, the findings cannot identify differences in some aspects of friendship quality, regarding how dense their friendship networks are, or how often they talk with their friends about personal things.

Youth, Individualization and the Spanish Labour Market: Supporting Oneself within a Context of Crisis

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In 2007 Spain began to experience the effects of a deep economic crisis, which would generate a situation characterized by instability and uncertainty. This has been an obstacle especially acute for the youth of this country seeking to enter the workforce. Currently, Spain leads Europe with the highest youth unemployment at around 40%. As a result of the impact of COVID-19, the Spanish youth are now suffering the effects of a new crisis that has exacerbated an already precarious labour market. In this presentation, we approach this panorama of social change in Spain and the notion of vulnerability from the perspective of the individuals or young adults who find themselves immersed in this transition from one crisis to another. Utilizing a discourse analysis approach, we consider the strategies they employ to respond to the institutional demands for individual responsibility basing our analysis on the VULSOCU ("New Forms of Socio-Existential Vulnerability, Supports and Care in Spain") research project, specifically the results of nineteen in-depth interviews and three discussion groups with young adults in this country. We analyse how the process of individualization tied to a self-sufficient model of human agency may contribute to an increased reliance on individual solutions to social problems. Furthermore, we underline how these individualized pathways paradoxically require a dependency on multiple supports which are characterized by a series of tensions that the individual is compelled to navigate. Consequently, we seek to elucidate the manner(s) in which young workers confront the trials of social life and the expectations associated with individualization within a context of crisis.

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RN30_T10_01 | Time and Future

Time Pressure? Young People's Perception Of Not Being Able To Afford Time Off And The Feeling Of Having To Grow Up Fast

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The transition from youth to adulthood is a process that is not always stringent in the direction of greater autonomy and independence, but may well involve detours and loops. Previous discussions about de-standardization processes and yo-yo biographies in the transition from youth to adulthood have been going on for a long time. In contrast, newer discussions are about a youth phase, which is speeding up and more compressed. There is the assumption that young people today have more time pressure and therefore less free time available. With regard to this debate, our aim is to examine how young people themselves perceive these requirements.

In our presentation, we would like to investigate questions about the subjectively perceived time pressure of having to grow up as fast as possible and not being able to afford time off or periods of inactivity. How much is the idea of a standardized life course in the minds of young people? Who of the adolescents and young adults feel more time pressure than others?

For this purpose, the survey AID:A 2019 ('Growing Up in Germany: Everyday Lives') of the German Youth Institute (DJI) provides questions about subjectively perceived time pressure. We will focus on the age group of 12 to 32 year olds (n = 6,116). We will differentiate between different aspects of the private life situation and socio-demographic characteristics.

Multiplicity and Youth Transition: Young People's Temporal Orientations in Navigating Biographical Projects

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Temporality is a central but under-examined issue in youth studies. There is an emerging attention to take a temporal rich way to explain young people's transition towards adulthood, which however is much less focused in China. Given the 'special' case of modernization process, the individual experience from China could entitle us to rethink our knowledge about young people's navigations of temporality and biographies. This study takes up this task by examining how young Chinese people experience temporality orientations in planning their transition towards post-compulsory education. The theories of temporality and youth transition have been used to frame young people's individual experience about time. Drawing on the interview (N=25) and open-ended data (N=479) from the field work in a Chinese town, content analysis has been used to analyze the participants' school arrangements, plans for their educational futures, parental involvements and aspirations and daily interactions with their teachers and peers etc. The analysis points out the multiplicity of temporalities, highlighted by future-and present-centered temporal orientations, in the participants' navigations of their biographical projects. The varied sense of temporality further unfolds the mixed understanding of education, life-time, labor market and family involvement in this generation. Such an inquiry of temporality experience thus not only adds the evidence of young people understanding of temporality as such but also is valuable for uncovering other fundamental social perspectives of youth. The article concludes by inviting a re-consideration of the possibilities for a renewal of a temporal rich understanding of youth studies.

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Mapping Young Norwegians' Self-projects and Future Orientations

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This paper investigates how we can identify young people's "projects of the self" – their self-presentations and orientations towards the future, using a longitudinal, qualitative approach. We analyse the first wave of interviews from an ongoing study set in Norway that comprises interviews with 81 young people, recruited from four significantly contrasting communities. Based on young people's degrees of surety and levels of aspirations, we describe a typology with four different projects of the self for the 12 year-olds: the assured optimist, the local thriving youth, the youth on a narrow path and the loosely anchored youth. These projects are closely linked to young people's family resources and to a large extent map onto traditional social class positions. However, they are also profoundly shaped by relational resources, which to a certain extent cut across formal class divisions. When young people's project of the self aligns with resources in the family and the local community, this greatly enhances their well-being here-and-now and their surety of the future. Young people who experience a rift between the project of the self and available resources experience a shakier foundation from which to carve out their life project. We also reflect on changes over time from the participants were 12, 14 and 16 years old.

Youth Mobility In The Context Of Disimagined Futures

Ewa Krzaklewska, Karolina Czerska-Shaw

Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland

This presentation offers an insight into young people's rewriting of mobility trajectories – reflecting on the moment when mobility trajectories are being reconstructed and reframed. The pandemic situation of 'disimagined mobilities' where mobilities are being cancelled, becoming impossible or potentially ineffective in relation to one's life goals, creates a new context for youth transitions that cherished the spatial dimension as a chance for new resources or openings. Today's desert of immobility creates a space for debating the social construction of mobility as a precondition for success.

The discussion around the costs and risks of hypermobility comes in even stronger in pandemic, making visible pertaining challenges and cleavages. The data are the narratives of super-mobile students at diverse European universities, actively engaged in mobility notwithstanding the context of pandemic and resulting costs and limitations of it. We utilize the concept of waithood (Honwana) to grasp this particular moment of impossibility to plan's one future, not diminishing though the agency of young people trying to navigate this new condition. Our analytical aim is to search for the emerging framings of im/mobility in pandemic-impacted youth transitions.

RN30_T10_02 | Reconsidering (A)typical Work-School Transitions

Social Innovation And The Entrepreneuralisation Of The Third Sector. A New Opportunity For Young People In Time Of Crisis?

Anna Reggiardo, Luca Raffini

University of Genoa, Italy

For the first time since the post-war period, the younger generation has a life perspective, in terms of economic well-being and existential security, much different from their parents. If uncertainty and risks are a hallmark of late modernity, the 2008 economic crisis radicalized this trend and The Covid-19 pandemic acted as a detonator. The effects of the crisis are stronger in Southern European countries, such as Italy, already characterized by poor economic performance and growing social imbalances. In this context, the third sector is increasingly seen as a privileged area of social innovation, capable to provide innovative answers to unsolved social needs. In Italy, there is a professionalization and entrepreneuralization of the third sector, which is the only sector capable to create new job opportunities for young people. The 2016 third sector reform tried to strengthen its capacity to integrate the social and the economic dimensions and established new provisions on volunteering, civil service and social entrepreneurship, which should primarily benefit the youth. The paper

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critically analyses the goals and effects of the reform. Our hypothesis is that it may represent an institutionalization of the European rhetoric on third sector and social innovation, which is double faced. On the one side it testifies that institutions are trying to recognize emerging grass-root practices which combine social involvement, professional fulfilment and political action in order to respond new societal challenges. On the other side, the risk is to reproduce the "doing more with less" approach, generating jobs that are under-protected and under-paid.

Superstar or Troublemaker? Young Players with a Migration Background as the Great Hope of Finnish Football

Marko Kananen, Jussi Ronkainen

South-Eastern Finland University of Applied Sciences

Players with a migration background have risen rapidly to the top of Finnish football over the past two decades. Although in the Finnish society immigration has often been dealt with through problems and challenges, within the context of the football the tone has been very different. Young migrant players have been regularly depicted as the great hope of Finnish Football. This presentation takes a closer look at how this discourse of hope is constructed in the Finnish media. The results of the media analysis highlight a balance between a praise speech, which emphasizes the exceptional football skills of the young migrant players, and a critical speech, which refers to their attitude problems and difficulties of adjusting to the Finnish way of playing. The way the media frames the young migrant players thus limits their career options to two: a potential superstar or a potential troublemaker. Based on these findings, this presentation raises a broader question of whether exceptionality has become an entry requirement for the participation of young migrants not only on the football field but also in society in general.

Early-stage career of Italian Doctorate holders: does mobility pay?

Alessandra Decataldo, Noemi Novello

University of Milano Bicocca, Italy

We develop a secondary analysis of data provided by the Italian National Statistical Institute (ISTAT) on the doctorate holders who graduated from Italian universities in 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014. Special attention is directed towards those who were not employed before obtaining their PhDs. The proposal investigates the transition of PhD graduates into the job market in terms of employment outcomes over a period of increasing financial hardships that started in the new century. Furthermore, it describes the relationship between some socio-demographic characteristics of those doctorate holders and the distinguishing features of their job. We are also interested in the effect of the geographic location of the PhD course on employment conditions.

One of the central purposes of our proposal is to verify whether geographical mobility during graduate and postgraduate studies as well as during early-stage employment have a positive impact in terms of employment outcomes.

The cohorts that earned their PhDs later are more mobile with regard to their educational and job paths, but are disadvantaged regarding employment outcomes. The economic crisis requires top human resources to be more geographically mobile than they were in the past. However, this constraint, as emerged from our research, may double as an opportunity, as mobile PhDs obtain better outcomes in comparison to stayers.

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Critical Reconversions Of Highly Skilled Youth Under Socio-Cultural and Economic Change

Sophia Stavrou, Panayiotis Achniotis

University of Cyprus, Department of Social and Political Sciences, Cyprus

This contribution discusses the issue of education-employment mismatch from a different angle, through the lens of current socio-cultural, political and economic changes that impact the way young people engage with work. The research focuses on the case of young graduates who actively choose to engage with critical reconversion processes in their relationship to work, abandon a relevant field of study and embark on self-made projects in other areas, motivated by meaningfulness, freedom and creativity, even remaining in the administrative category of 'not in employment, education or training'. It is based on a qualitative in-depth interview research with young people aged 25-35, with high level university qualifications, currently unemployed or in mismatch. The study took place in Cyprus in 2020, which combines a particularly high proportion of high skilled youth in the EU, but at the same time is seriously affected by the financial crisis and austerity measures that followed, which have mostly impacted the young and highly educated. The findings reveal how new fluid relationships with work are being negotiated by high qualified young people, as a compromise between an agentive stand of resistance and embodied neoliberal imperatives of the knowledge society. The results also reinforce the argument for the development of a holistic approach to young people's relation to work, bringing together in a common analytical framework transformations at the level of organisation of work and the labour market, youth cultures et policy imperatives.

RN30_T11_01 | Belonging and Geography: Mobility and Immobility

Youth and the Skills System in Bulgaria. Can Lifelong Learning Policies on the Regional Level Compensate for the Mismatches in the National Skill System?

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The paper examines the opportunities and constraints for youth transitions from education to employment vis-a-vi the structural relationships (of compliance and discrepancy) between the sectors of education, training and the labor market. The analysis focuses on the deficiencies in the coordination of the demand and supply of skills in Bulgaria, which hinder the successful employment integration of the present young generation. The mismatches in the system are highlighted on the national and the regional level where we compare the contextual cases of Blagoevgrad and Plovdiv functional regions. The analysis is based on official statistical data and interviews-in depth conducted under the framework of the international research project "YOUNG_ADULLLT – 'Policies Supporting Young Adullts in their Life Course'. In each of the regions in Bulgaria 8 experts and 11 young participants in various programs and initiatives in the LLL system were asked about their views and experiences. The analysis reveals that there is a discrepancy between labor supply and demand in the skills systems in both regions where less than half of the university graduates work in the specialty they have acquired during their studies. One of the conclusions of the paper is that social changes under way require new strategies and approaches of lifelong learning policies that should go deeper into the regional and local level taking into account both the needs of young people for training throughout their lives and the needs of the regional labor markets.

(Dis)ordered Social Sequences Of Mobile Young Adults: Spatial, Social And Return Mobilities

Dominika Winogrodzka, Izabela Grabowska

SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

International mobility has become a significant part of the life experiences of a growing number of Polish youths since the enlargement of the EU in 2004, influencing young people's transitions from education to work or transitions across different labour markets. The key aim of this paper is to explore socio-occupational sequences of young people considering spatial and temporal dynamism of the process of mobility. Focusing on the intersection between youth and migration studies, we aim to answer the following research questions: (1) What are the socio-occupational sequences of young people 'on the move'? (2) How mobility capacities and imperatives determine the flow of sequences and (3) How mobility patterns collocate with sequences' shapes? Based on Social Sequence Analysis, we have distinguished four types of 'mobile sequences' of young adults: (1) the 'upward sequence' when spatial mobility accelerates social mobility; (2) the 'yo-yo sequence', where transnational mobility causes 'return social mobility'; (3) the 'zigzag sequence', involving up-and-down patterns in social mobility; (4) the 'flat sequence', where spatial mobility has no impact on the objective dimension of socio-occupational sequences, but mobility strongly influences human capital.

Brexit, Place and Generation: Young People's Perceptions of Brexit in Northern Ireland

Colin Leonard

Queens University Belfast, United Kingdom

If one considers the Brexit vote in overall terms, the UK voted by a narrow margin (51.8%) to leave the EU in June 2016. However, this obscures regional variations as Northern Ireland voted to remain by a majority vote of 56% suggesting that place played a core role in voting preferences. Analysis of the referendum results in Northern Ireland attribute voting preferences to traditional nationalist/unionist loyalties as twice as many

who identified as Catholic voted to remain compared to those who identified as Protestant. While the vote differed according to age with almost twice as many of those age 18-24 voting to remain compared to over 65 year olds, analysis continues to locate this along the traditional nationalist/unionist lens. The purpose of this paper is to move beyond this narrow framework to explore the extent to which young people may be less likely to embrace traditional conceptions of national identity and hence may be more open to wider EU identities. The paper is based on the perceptions of 20 young people (age 18-24) to the Brexit referendum and its aftermath including attitudes to a future referendum on a united Ireland. Since young people will be the ones who will have to live through the deep societal changes that emanate from the UKs withdrawal from the EU, engaging with young people's perspectives enables us to understand more fully how nationalism is lived and felt in the context of post-Brexit Northern Ireland.

Migration Experience in the Transition from School to Work: Young Adulthood in a Post-communist Setting

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Across Europe, the changing socio-economic context in the last decades increased uncertainty in the transition to adulthood. The transition from school to work for many generations in post-communist countries was affected by at least one major disruptive event: the regime transition accompanied by economic hardship in the 90s, economic recession in the late 2000s and the current pandemic. These developments are accompanied by spikes in unemployment with a greater impact on youth. However, faced with such challenges, young people developed their own coping strategies. This paper asks about the influence of migration experience as one such strategy in configuring transitions from school to work in a post-communist setting and it has two aims. The first aim is to uncover and illustrate the patterns of transition from school to work in young adulthood. The second is to investigate the influence of migration experience on the configuration of these patterns. The first goal is addressed with the help of sequence analysis followed by cluster analysis, while for the second one results of a multinomial logistic regression are examined. Using data on returnees and non-migrants from the TEMPER survey in Romania, the paper looks at the succession of three

types of activities between ages 15 and 35: studying, working, and not studying, nor working. Three major classes of trajectories are identified (classical - work follows immediately after the end of studies, complex, and homemakers), each with particular subtypes. Results suggest that the odds of following these trajectories are different between migrants and non-migrants.

RN30_T11_02 | Covid-19: Life Under the Pandemic

Education To Work Transtions In Post-Pandemic And Post-Brexit Britain

Ken Roberts

University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

This paper examines how the UK's young people have fared since the Covid-19 pandemic began in 2020 and since Brexit was completed at the end of that year. When possible and appropriate, there are comparisons with other European countries. We see that the UK was a middling European country in its pre-pandemic rate of youth unemployment, and in the rise that occurred subsequently. However, the paper shows that levels of employment and unemployment among 18-24 year olds who had completed full-time education remained stable throughout 2020. This can be attributed to:
•'No detriment' policies in education.
•The government's job retention measures (mainly state-funded furloughing).
•Maintained recruitment to elite upper middle class careers.
•A buoyant supply of precarious jobs.
The paper argues that the young people whose transitions will be most vulnerable during and after 2021 are the middling group in terms of educational attainments and the upper working class and lower middle class occupations that most have entered. It is argued that their prospects will depend on whether the UK government reverts to fiscal conservatism during and following 2021 or continues to spend 'whatever it takes' which will amount to a 21st century new deal, comparable to the measures that enabled Europe's economies to recover after 1945.

Home Is Where The Youth Is: Intergenerational Lockdown Practices During The Pandemic In Portugal

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ICS, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

The COVID-19 pandemic brought an unprecedent social and economic global crisis, forcing protective public health measures such as lockdowns and social distancing. For young people, such measures are particularly painful, as they entail an interruption of the adulthood turning points, which generally require taking the public space and emerging as a recognised social peer, either through leaving the parental home, initiating an intimate relationship or getting a full-time job. Even in Southern European contexts, where such transitions are postponed and young people cohabit with parents until a later age, lockdowns meant a return to a familiar collective life, causing challenges and tensions.

On a first instance, some may refer to the confinement as a suspension of life as we know it, since macro level policies shape civic rights and curtail some freedoms. However, a more attentive look may reveal that life continues inside the home, where people adjust to the circumstances (Schatzki 2016) of the new normal, through everyday practices of resilience and (self) care that renew and remake social bonds.

Based on the results of an online non representative survey on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in Portugal, this presentation analyses a sample of 1125 individuals aged 16-24 years and their answers to open questions about their daily life in confinement: routine activities, communications and their future concerns. Our results conclude that familialism remains a key support system in adversity, evidencing intergenerational solidarity, and that young people still manage to perform their individuality and maintain their social networks through distance communication platforms.

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How The Lockdown Affected Young People's Lives During The First Phase Of Covid-19? A Cross-Cultural Analysis Of Italian And Colombian Youth On Pandemic Related Topics.

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University of Study of Salerno, Italy

The advent of the pandemic and the resulting restrictions have greatly changed everyone's life, especially of the younger generations (Banaji & Buckingham 2013). The lockdown has given no choices but to use technology – not without remarking pre-existing socioeconomic inequalities - to keep in contact with society: allowing the improvement of online home learning and mediating the social distances (Couldry & Hepp 2013) through digital interactions. During the first lockdown some core topics have been enlightened by sociological perspectives: digital, social relationship, news and fake news (Lovari & Righetti 2020), equality and inequality. The paper offers a cross-cultural analysis of the perception of four conceptual dimensions that - we could suppose - have been affected by Covid-19 changes: digital, physicality, inequality, media information. The empirical study is based on a qualitative web survey on a sample of 200 young people living in Italy and Colombia; the data were collected between March and May 2020. We discuss the following research questions: a) How is the current youth perception of the four themes compared to pre-Covid and is it changed? b) What differences emerge in countries with different socio-economic and cultural conditions such as Italy and Colombia? From the first results emerge interesting aspects with respect to the diversification of perception on: the digital considered for its professionalizing function by some and as a socializing tool by others; the different views of inequality with respect to various issues related to the cultural diversity of the two examined countries.

The Reinvention Of Everyday Life In Times Of Covid-19: Staying Grounded, Finding Purpose And Keeping Hope Amidst "Hightened Uncertainty Scenarios"

Benjamín Tejerina, Ignacia Perugorría, Joseba García

Basque Country, Spain

Over the last decade, uncertainty has become a pervasive concept in the analysis of contemporary societies. In the studies of young people's lives, uncertainty is presented as a series of challenges in the form of volatilities, risks, ambiguities, complexities, mutations, fluidities and precariousness. However, we so far lack a systematic analysis of its functioning as a social artifact with which to operate in, while simultaneously making sense of, everyday life (Ramos and García Selgas, 2020).

The purpose of this paper is to present the results of an ongoing investigation on young people's experiences since the inception of the COVID pandemic. Over the last year, constantly revised norms regulating spatial confinement and physical distancing have disrupted and rearticulated the main spheres structuring the everyday life of youngsters: education, work, and leisure – as well as their most basic social interactions.

By reconstructing their confinement and post-confinement days through their ordinary accounts, we intend to trace young people's "art of doing" (De Certeau 1979) in these exceptional circumstances which —added to the insecurities inherited from the 2008 crisis— have generated what we call a "heightened uncertainty scenario." In doing so, our study focuses on the creative and reflective individual and collective practices youngsters have generated and engaged in to make sense of their continually mutating "new normality," while simultaneously finding purpose, keeping hope, and staying grounded.

Data come from a qualitative study based on 20 in-depth interviews and 8 focus groups with young men and women aged 18-34 living in the Basque Country.

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RN31 | Ethnic Relations, Racism and Antisemitism

RN31_T01 | COVID, Racism and Antisemitism

Experiences of Racism and Discrimination Among Ethnic and Religious Minorities in Britain During the Coronavirus Pandemic

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Stark evidence now exists that ethnic minorities have been disproportionately affected by the Coronavirus pandemic, with higher rates of death among Black and Asian people in Britain. Commentators have pointed to structural inequalities as underlying causes, including deprivation, occupational segregation and racism (e.g. Nazroo and Becares, 2020).

However, a severe lack of data has hindered investigation of the experiences and causes of ethnic inequalities during the pandemic. This presentation will report on the new Evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS) which will provide unrivalled data for 17,000 ethnic and religious minorities across Britain. Data collection will run from February to April 2021 in a project led by the Centre on the Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE) at the University of Manchester. Patterns of discrimination in institutional contexts including education, employment, policing and public spaces will be presented, enabling conclusions to be drawn about whether experiences of discrimination and unfair treatment have increased from the beginning of the pandemic and in relation to the Black Lives Matter movements and lockdown restrictions.

Anti-vax And Antisemitism. Jew-hatred In German Anti-vaccination Activism Around 1900 And Today

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Technische Universität Berlin, Germany

From its beginning, vaccination in Europe has been facing opposition. In Germany, the anti-vax movements became a mass movement when the parliament of the Wilhelminian Empire passed a bill on compulsory vaccination of all children against smallpox in 1874. And since then, declared and organized antisemites have been among the activists, even in high-ranking positions of anti-vax organizations. Antisemitism and vaccination opposition, however, were not only connected through shared personnel. The paper will discuss where both movements shared motives, thought styles, arguments, images and stereotypes in history - and which of those commonalities can still be found in today's anti-vaccination movements and where they differ from the past. While, for instance, explicit Jew-hatred is only rarely shown today at rallies against the anti-pandemy measures, activists rather frequently play down the Shoah by equating themselves with Jews under National Socialism. Other parallels between anti-vax and antisemitism persist, most prominently in conspiracy fantasies, a Social Darwinist belief in nature and biological fate, material interests, the lack of (self)-reflexivity and the reality disfunction which Horkheimer and Adorno have called false projection.

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Racial Scapegoating during a Pandemic: A comparative study of Romania and the US

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If the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic was a fertile environment for racism towards Asian people and people of Asian descent, as the pandemic advanced, different countries turned to more familiar scapegoat groups onto which the majority population could project the blame for spreading the virus. Anti-Roma racism portrays Romani people as a source of contagion, casting them as having poorer hygiene and generally being "unclean"

(Kovats, 2004), racist tropes that have been also deployed in countries with a significant Romani minority during the current pandemic. This is part and parcel of the dehumanization of Romani people, as they are at once seen as vectors of disease, as well as having a higher level of endurance to these diseases. Moreover, we find similar stereotypes operating in the US, although with a more ambiguous racial target and and a less transparent racial discourse. In the proposed paper, we are interested in exploring the ways in which the pandemic produced specific racial discourses. In drawing parallels between Romania and the US, two very different countries but both with entrenched racial histories, this paper explores parallels and differences in scapegoating of historically and racially discriminated groups. To this end, we examine mass media discourses about Covid in minority groups in Romania and the US, to develop a comparative understanding of race relations during a pandemic crisis.

Coping with Anti-Asian Racism During COVID-19 – Microinterventions, Agency and Social Change

Kimiko Suda, Jonas Köhler, Laura Juds

DeZIM Institute, Germany

Around one million people migrated from Asia or are descendants of such migrants in Germany (Destatis, 2020). But so far, the perspective and agency of affected communities has been neglected, resulting in a lack of visibility of anti-Asian racism in scientific and general discussions of racism in Germany.

This changed since the COVID-19 virus has strongly been associated with "Asia" in German media, contributing to a biased coverage of the pandemic (korientation, 2020; ADS, 2020). Although origins of today's anti-Asian racism can be traced back to (colonial) history (Lynteris, 2018; Kong, 2019) and the model minority myth (Chou, & Feagin, 2015), US based research suggests that the current pandemic exposed and intensified underlying patterns of racialized discrimination (Reny & Barreto 2020; Tessler, Choi, & Kao, 2020).

Our research identifies coping strategies pursued by the Asian German diasporic communities, differentiating between first and second generations. For our analysis we combine quantitative survey data (n=703) and a qualitative 14-day diary study (n=65), conducted within the said communities in 2020. Building on the work of Sue et al. (2019) on microinterventions, we focus on problem-focused individual coping strategies as political acts. We conclude that a politically engaged second generation,

new possibilities for protest on social media and a higher awareness for racism since #BlackLivesMatter have the potential to transform atomized individual coping with anti-Asian racism into a collectivist, political framework, contributing to social change in Germany's emerging "postmigration society" (Foroutan, 2019).

RN31_T02 | Conspiracy Theory and Othering

'Us' and the 'Others': Conspiracy Myths in 'Chemnitz' and 'Querdenken'

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The broad mobilization in Chemnitz, Germany, in the summer of 2018 was largely achieved by addressing the supporters as a 'people'. At first glance, extreme right-wing organizers used familiar enemy constructions – refugees, Muslims, and people and groups identified as political opponents – to mobilize 'concerned citizens'. However, a closer analysis shows that the enemy images used are hierarchically organized via conspiracy myths against the 'people' and point to a deeply anti-Semitic core of the worldviews shared: superficially, 'Islam' or Muslims are the focus of the so-called New Right as enemy constructions; only at second glance does it become clear that 'America' or anti-Semitic enemy images are constructed as the 'true enemy'. Similar conspiracy myths are used at current 'Querdenken' demonstrations. At least in 'Chemnitz', the utilization of enemy images culminated in questioning "the system".

In the two cases mentioned, references to "1989" are also made in order to create an 'us'-feeling via the slogan "We are the people", and to mark 'them'" to fight against. That the mobilization via a nationalist appeal has been so successful in the context of both cases is not a coincidence but, I claim, historical continuity centred on anti-Semitic conspiracy myths. A central question that emerges from current observations is: (how) are nationalism and anti-Semitism organized in a relationship to each other, and what function did this setting in relation take on against the background of extreme right-wing mobilization attempts, especially for the so-called New Right?

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National-populism: Patterns of Creating the Enemy

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Warsaw University, Poland

My studies will concern with analysis of the real processes of creating the "national enemies" by anti-democratically oriented governments in Poland and in Hungary, but Poland will be my main subject.

I would like to show that the main direction was to create the double image of the "nation" enemy, initially understood as a majority of citizens. The main enemy had had two faces: one located in-nation and second – outside of the country. But it was conjunction, acting against a more and more ethnically defined "nation". The main important in-group enemies were politicians of a party which previously governed the state and the main accusations thrown at this party representatives concerned a suspected, covert cooperation with the nation's enemy. In the case of Poland it was Russia and its engagement in the organization of the presidential plane catastrophe in 2010, with some kind of a presumed deal with Polish government. The own government and party, which had crated it, were "strangers" and "outsiders". This figure was used later on for producing more enemies during the continuity of destroying the democratic institutions.

My main thesis is simple: the basic pattern of constructing the "nation enemies" was originated in the anti-Semitic, historic paradigm, present both in the pre-war political ideology as well as in its social-cultural stereotypes. "Political history" of the leading the country was oriented towards updating the content of the old ideology according to present political needs.

The Vic Model: From Immigrant Students Redistribution To Xenophobic Voting

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In 1997, Vic's authorities, a municipality with one of the highest immigration rates in Spain, implemented a programme called the Vic Model, which was a plan for the geographical redistribution or desegregation of immigrant students. The programme aimed to avoid the concentration or segregation of immigrants, defined as a problem, and dilute their ethnic and cultural differences. According to scientific research on previous similar experiences, implementing such measures intensifies xenophobic and discriminatory attitudes among local populations. For instance, the US's busing experience in the 1950s that redistributed black students from black neighbourhoods among white schools in mostly white environments increased rejection and racism among the later. Knowing these precedents and because of the similarity between both redistribution practices, one of our purposes was to gather evidence of rejection and racism increasing. A way of doing so was by observing the xenophobic vote's evolution during the implementation of this policy. Thus, to analyse the relationship between this redistribution approach, which views immigrants as a burden, and xenophobic voting, we first documented the examined case and then performed a quantitative analysis at both the regional and local levels by using demographic and electoral data. We likewise relied on in-depth interviews with some privileged institutional witnesses, to give more proper and nuanced meaning and interpretation of the data. The results show an association between the assisted dissemination of immigrants throughout the municipality and increased xenophobic voting.

Half-Empty or Half-Full?: Psychosocial Study on the Role of 'Nation' in the Mind of a Far-right Activist

Yutaka Yoshida

The University of Manchester, United Kingdom

The rise of the far-right movements has become a major concern in Japan since the mid-2000s. Xenophobia in Japan is characterised by the correlation between international conflicts between Japan and its neighbouring countries and the rise of xenophobic discourse (Higuchi, 2014). Not much is known as to how some individuals relate themselves to conflicts between nation-states to the extent that they join in xenophobic movements. The current study explores this issue using psychosocial analysis as devised by Wendy Hollway and Tony Jefferson (2000). Through examining the life-story interview of a Japanese far-right activist, the present study investigates how personal experiences and the situation related to the nation are connected in his mind to produce antipathy to those regarded as national others. Rustin (2000) argues that 'race' works as an empty category: one can project a wide range of fear and anxiety to racial others precisely because of the emptiness of the concept. The current study argues that 'nation', on the other hand, works as a half-full, half-

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empty category. While an individual can project their fear and anxiety to national others, their choice of enemies and how they legitimise antipathy can be also influenced by phenomena associated with their nation, such as history, conflicts with neighbouring countries, or status in the international sphere. Due to the everydayness of nationalism in contemporary society, an individual can easily invest themselves in the nationalist discourse and project uncontainable negative feelings onto 'national enemies'.

RN31_T03 | Nations and Exclusions

Anti-Jewish Racism in Sweden: Processes of Inclusion and Exclusion from "Swedishness"

Hansalbin Sältenberg

Lund University, Sweden

In this paper, contemporary antisemitism in Sweden in explored from a Critical Race Studies-perspective. Based on in-depth interviews with 19 self-identified Jews in Sweden, conducted during the fall of 2018, the paper explores the research subjects' experiences and understandings of antisemitism. Theoretically engaging with works of Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, Etienne Balibar, Nandita Sharma and David Theo Goldberg, the paper focuses on processes of racial exclusion and inclusion in relation to constructions of "Swedishness", particularly secularism and Protestantism, which in turn challenges understandings of contemporary liberal secular society as "philosemitic", but also discusses the relation between anti-Jewish and anti-Muslim racisms. Moreover, the paper elaborates on the complex relationship between whiteness and contemporary Jewishness in Sweden. Finally, by focusing on everyday experiences of antisemitism, the paper challenges the hegemonic understanding of antisemitism as coming primarily from the extremes of the political spectrum, and argues instead for the necessity to recenter the (Swedish) nation-state for explorations of contemporary antisemitism in the Global North.

I'm not Swedish Swedish

Caroline Adolfsson

Malmo University, Sweden

Belonging within a society is an essential element for positive mental health. For the children of migrants, ethnic and national identification, as well as ascriptive identity, can pose challenges to feelings of belongingness. In this article, survey data was collected from 889 Swedes whose parents were born in the following countries; Somalia, Iraq, Poland, Vietnam, Pakistan, and Turkey. Results showed that Poles were significantly ascribed as Swedish more than any other group. However, despite not being ascribed as Swedish, most group members (regardless of ethnic origin) had high feelings of belongingness to Sweden. Further, individuals across groups showed a positive correlation between their national identification and ethnic identification, indicating a feeling of membership to both. These results mirror previous research in Sweden where individuals' ethnic and national identities were positively correlated (Behtoui, 2018). As a country of high migration, Sweden presents an interesting case. The ability to inhabit multiple forms of identity as a member of different groups is the choice of an individual within a pluralistic society. Multiple memberships between groups need not be contradictory but rather an expression of different spheres of inhabitance.

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Ignoring Antisemitism? French Sociology facing contemporary Antisemitism

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Since the beginning of the 2000', a surge of anti-Semitic acts and opinions has been observed in French society. It has been labeled "New anti-Semitism" or "judeophobia" and has entailed numerous debates and controversies in the public sphere. But sociology as discipline has largely been silent about this. If a number of (prominent) French sociologists such as Dominique Schnapper, Michel Wieviorka or late Didier Lapeyronnie, have written about this issue, very few young scholars tackled it with innovative works and field research. Few academic books, almost no articles in French academic sociological journals have dealt with contemporary forms of anti-Semitism while journalists and essayists have covered the

topic. This communication will try to understand this relative silence of sociology by focusing, first, on the rare sociological works about anti-Semitism and then on the silence of mainstream form of contemporary sociology. What are the theoretical and methodological obstacles to a scientific study of antisemitism in the French academia? Are new forms of racism such as islamophobia, competing with anti-Semitism, more legitimate in contemporary French sociology? What does it tell us about the state of French sociology and about anti-Semitism in French society?

Exploring Ways of Measuring Color-blindness in Sweden: What Happens when we Translate Color-blind Discourse and Color-blind Racial Attitudes Scale?

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Racial color-blindness is a prominent concept in the field of Critical Race Studies in the US but is less prominent and still an emerging and underutilized conceptual tool in the European and Swedish context. Existing research measures color-blind attitudes defined as "a belief that race does not and should not matter" qualitatively and quantitatively. Frankenburg (1993), Bonilla-Silva (2008) and Neville et al (2000)'s work can be named as some of the scholars whose work are central to the theorization of color-blindness and color-blind attitudes in the US context. What happens when we translate these US measurements and understandings of color-blind racial attitudes in Swedish context? What are the results that we can obtain and observe from there, and do we see different patterns of attitudes? In this article, we present results from various qualitative and quantitative research we have conducted which employed the aforementioned theoretical frameworks during the period of 2009-2020 in Sweden. Based on the results we discuss the possibilities, limitations and implications of replicating the theoretical concepts from the US to the Swedish context and propose possibilities in measuring color-blindness quantitatively. The article not only contributes to the theoretical and methodological discussion on understanding color-blind racial attitudes in the European context, but also highlights the prominence of racial color-blindness in Sweden.

RN31_T04 | Conspiracy Theory, Measurement and Opposition

„5 Grams of corinna"- Conspiracy Myths by Right-wing Influencers on Youtube During the Corona Pandemic

Sandra Rokahr

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In my contribution, I would like to give an insight into the right-wing scene on YouTube and introduce current metaphors and narratives of conspiracy myths during the corona pandemic. My focus is on the radicalization of the 20-year-old Naomi Seibt, also known as "Anti-Greta". Exemplified on her video "5 Grams of Corinna", which stands for the 5G conspiracy in the wake of the Corona pandemic, I would like to take a look at the structurally antisemitic conspiracy myths, which in Seibt's case extend to the QAnon conspiracy. With her videos for "Andersdenkende", Seibt is an unconventional example of right-wing actors in Web 2.0. As a young, attractive woman, she stands out from the male-dominated political public sphere. Besides, she is relatively unagitated, elaborate, knows which ciphers to use, and by that reached an international audience within no time. In my lecture, I would like to answer the question: How does her self-victimization and at the same time self-idealization in her corona conspiracy narratives are connected with her hostility towards refugees, her antifeminism, and agitation against the political left. Furthermore, I would like to discuss these as bridging narratives and ideological pieces of a "new anti-modern movement" to which the authoritarian syndrome is essential.

My lecture is based on my Ph.D. project "Conformist Rebellion 2.0", in which I examine authoritarianism and digital identity through the self-enactment, narration, and agitation of right-wing influencers on YouTube. Theoretically, my project is grounded in the social-psychological insights of critical theory. In addition to the rise of antisemitic conspiracy myths, my research is gaining importance due to the increasing significance of social media platforms, especially in the radicalization of right-wingers.

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The IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism, and its practical application in research

Kim Robin Stoller

International Institute for Education and Research on Antisemitism (IIBSA), Germany

The presentation discusses the possibilities of a practical application of the IHRA working definition of antisemitism in academic research. Based on a concrete research project on antisemitic images in social media, concrete application possibilities will be shown and methodological challenges will be discussed.

RN31_T05 | Race, Class and Gender

Racial Contract – Whiteness Contract

Bolaji Balogun

The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

This paper examines Charles Mill's 'racial contract' theory in a different context to its usual applications in the West. In doing so, the theory is opened to a new global application, able to re-centre understudied questions of race in Central and Eastern Europe. To make this effective, I reflect on the region's polity that is often considered race-neutral in terms of its social configuration. I consider the ways in which the 'racial contract' serves as a key historical study of race through three major manifestations – Economics, Colonial association, and Eugenics – that are often neglected in racial discourses in Central and Eastern Europe. To this end, I reroute The Racial Contract (Mills, 1997) beyond the normative liberal Western hegemony, showing that Mills' concept has not been marginal to the histories of race and racism in the West.

#Black Lives Matter - a global movement for change?

Shaminder Takhar

London South Bank University, United Kingdom

We are living in disrupted times with COVID-19 and the #Black Lives Matter movement colliding at the intersection of race and class. The #BLM protests are viewed as anti-racist and have been described as a specific response to inequality and oppression, temporarily freeing people to give voice to demands for race equality in the UK. Racial inequality is a deeply political issue forcing governments to respond in specific ways such as the UK Government's Race Disparity Report (2017) which found overall inequalities and disadvantage amongst minority ethnic groups in education, housing, employment, policing and the criminal justice system (CJS). This year it was the compelling evidence of the impact of COVID-19 on minority ethnic groups which finally prompted the government to set up a Commission on Race and Ethnic Disparities. This paper examines how the #BLM movement has firstly, provided an impetus for us to take action against racial inequality, secondly how it has become a global movement, thirdly, the multiracial composition of protests and finally the extent to which policy making can be influenced. This is looked at in the context of a hostile environment in which the oppressed voice and urgency for change is questioned at the highest levels of government. The #BLM movement presents a challenge to cultural hegemony which seeks to define common-sense positions on race by claiming that institutional racism is a myth, that diversity divides and that anti-racism is merely ideological.

Race, class or gender - Complex Inequality in Europe

Florian R. Hertel

Universität Hamburg, Germany

The presentation investigates the role of race, class and gender in the quantitative description of inequality in Europe. The object is to contribute empirically to the increasing number of quantitative "intersectional" analyses but, at the same time, investigate critically whether the idea of intersecting dimensions of inequality can be productively applied given available data and a quantitative research design. The empirical analyses will draw on various surveys of Europeans to study differences between white and Black Europeans of

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various classes and genders. Outcome dimensions will be mostly labor market indicators (access to employment, employment conditions, unemployment risk, etc.) but where possible also measure of subjective wellbeing. The analysis will be based on loglinear modelling to investigate concrete hypotheses about the interaction of the three dimensions. While the main aim is to describe and map multidimensional inequality as well as the interaction of inequality dimensions across Europe, I will also investigate possible country differences along migration histories and integration regimes.

I am an experienced stratification researcher when it comes to class and social mobility but never tried to study intersectional inequality – mostly because I believe this is one of the fields where qualitative research clearly outperforms quantitative designs because of the former's sensitivity to the constructions of subjectivities. Motivated by the recent BLM protest, however, I believe that quantitative research may contribute to the subject by mapping and quantifying the distribution of multilayered inequalities. To investigate whether the concept of intersectionality can be put to productive use (as compared to more standard concepts of cumulative advantage) in this regard, I suggest this presentations.

RN31_T06 | Antisemitism and Critical Theory

Gender, Race, Jewishness – Constellations Of Alterity In Intersectional Approaches And Critical Social Theory

Christine Achinger

University of Warwick, United Kingdom

In a time when the theoretical engagement with, and the political struggle against, racism, antisemitism and sexism are increasingly hampered by deep identity-political divisions and antagonisms between different scholarly and political camps, it seems particularly important to highlight the interconnectedness of such forms of discrimination without denying their specificity. My paper attempts to approach the question which theoretical frameworks might help us understand the complex interrelations between constructions of Jewishness, race and gender without downplaying their differences in content and discursive function, but also without losing their shared social origins out of sight. With reference to case studies from German and Austrian culture in the 'long 19th century', I seek to illustrate that such constructions of different 'others' can be understood as historically changing responses to the challenges generated by the rise of capitalist modernity. In the light of these findings, my paper then goes on to discuss the respective merits of intersectional approaches as opposed to approaches in the tradition of Critical Theory/the Frankfurt school in analysing such common social origins. I also engage with the related question how experiences of inequality and exclusion can inform progressive political practice without reifying the identities they produce in essentialist and exclusionary forms of identity politics.

The concept of 'the Jews' in the Antizionist Imagination.

David Seymour

City, University of London, United Kingdom

This paper advances my work on the continuities and discontinuities within the discursive practices of antisemitism and antizionism. Focusing on the presentation of 'the Jews' in both, it identifies two distinct but negative developments. The first falls is where pre-existing antisemitic images of 'the Jews' are applied and replaced by 'Zionists'. Conversely, the second development works in the opposite direction. It does so by attempting to draw a sharp distinction between 'the Jews' and 'the Zionists'. However, as the paper explains, this attempt by antizionism to distinguish 'Jews' from 'Zionists' falls. It fails because the distinction rests on the inversion of negative characteristics attributed to 'the Jews' within antisemitism into positive values and which 'Zionists' are said to either lack or 'betray'. Consequently, not only does this approach leave antisemitism uncriticised but in its inverted form, becomes incorporated within an antizionism that treats it as a benchmark against which 'zionists' and 'zionism' cannot but be found wanting.

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Robert Fine: Theorising the Potential for Terror

David Hirsh

Goldsmiths, University of London, United Kingdom

Robert Fine's work focused on the relationship between the critique of existing conditions and the 'critique of the critique'. Fine argues that a shared concern for the dangers posed by radical movements for change, as well as the freedom promised by them, was a common thread running through the work of Hegel, Marx and Arendt. Fine insisted that when such movements ended in a new tyranny, social theory needs to take serious account of this. Fine's work had a focus on the tendency for some ostensibly liberational social movements to reproduce that which they existed to oppose. Fine draws on Arendt's analysis of 20th century totalitarianism to understand what characteristics are typical of movements, or of traditions within movements, which turn out to be anti-democratic. Antisemitism often appears as a key indicator in this context. This paper examines this aspect of Robert Fine's work in particular with the aim of understanding how the conceptual tools that he crafted may help us in our efforts to understand what may be thought of as 'The New Populism'.

RN31_T07 | Europe and anti-Roma

How are Roma Students doing in Spanish Universities? Some Evidence From the UNIROMA R+D Project

Olga Serradell, Ainhoa Flecha, Jelen Amador

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

The low proportion of Roma university graduates in Spain affects their social inclusion opportunities, hindering their access to employment, especially in qualified positions. This collective suffers from a multiple discrimination, both due to their belonging to an ethnic minority and due to their frequent non-academic background. In the case of women, they also face gender-based discrimination.

Horizon 2020 Strategy of the European Commission, within the target in Education, fixes as a priority the increasing of the youth population that completes higher education. In front of this objective, Roma people are one of the most vulnerable groups that face greater difficulties both to accede higher studies as well as to complete them.

Studies focused on the situation and experience of Roma population in Spanish universities are still scarce. UNIROMA project analyses the experience of Roma first-generation college students with the aim to identify the difficulties they face when studying a bachelor or master's degree and identifies measures that contribute to overcome those difficulties.

The methodological design combines daily-life stories, discussion groups, in-depth interviews to key informants; and a longitudinal study with Roma first-generation college students. The present contribution will focus on the results of the initial survey, that has been administered to 100 Roma university students in Spain, and the qualitative fieldwork developed. The final aim is to formulate recommendations to orient policies addressed at increasing the graduation rates of Roma university students and to improve their academic results and their graduation rates.

SARTUCUE, case study Iglesia Evangélica Filadelfia

Jelen Amador, Olga Serradell

Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain

Internationally, there is scientific research that shows how Gender Violence is a social problem that affects many women, regardless of age, ethnicity and culture. In accordance with this social issue, the following communication is part of the SARTUCUE project. Prevention and overcoming of gender violence in the Roma people (National RTD Program, Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, 2016-2019), analyzes the barriers that hinder the overcoming of gender violence, in this case, focusing in the Roma community. Specifically, the contribution in this communication revolves around the role of Iglesia Evangélica Filadelfia so the aim is to analyze the strategies developed to prevent and overcome gender violence. In this sense, it presents the strategies identified in this context that are helping to prevent violence in relationships and that promote victims of violence to break the silence. The project has been framed in a communicative perspective of research to create knowledge, all enhancing the active involvement throughout the research process of "community researchers" (Gómez and Sordé, 2012), that

is, in this case of Roma women themselves. Two study cases have been carried out in two churches of Iglesia Evangélica Filadelfia. As an impact of this analysis, we can point out that especially Roma women are empowered.

The vicious circle of Roma heteroidentification: analysis of the National Roma Integration Strategies of the European Union countries

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Universitat d'Alacant, Spain

As part of the EU's social policy, the National Roma Integration Strategies (NRIS) have been in force until 2020. It was a pending task to systematically observe how these strategies define the Roma population and what element of the definition is prioritised. This is useful in understanding the limits of a unitary policy within the European Union concerning the Roma and also to analyse the orientation of said policies in each country. In this sense, we have previously defined what the Roma heteroidentification components are and we have selected the terms and lexemes that are associated with them. By using content analysis techniques, we have pinpointed the components in the NRIS and we have conducted a statistical analysis with the obtained data. The majority of EU countries define the Roma in their strategies as an ethnocultural, disadvantaged and discriminated group and, to a lesser extent, as foreigners or nomads.This heteroidentification is established based on the geopolitical bloc (East and West) to which the country belongs and the department in charge of the NRIS (mainly social departments or specific departments for minorities).

RN31_T08 | Racism and Ethnic Discrimination

"But We're Cleverer Now": Whitesplaining Racism and Racial Gaslighting in Primary School

Belinda John-Baptiste

London School of Economics & Political Science, United Kingdom

Over the past year, the increased prominence of the Black Lives Matter movement has led to demands for increased antiracism efforts across all social institutions. However, one key site has generally been overlooked in these calls – the primary school. Despite discussion about decolonising primary school curricula, there has tended to be an absence of discussion about how the topics of race and racism are negotiated with primary school pupils and among the teaching professionals (particularly veteran teachers). This lack of discussion is often seen as justified by many people who believe the "sincere fictions" which characterise young children as racial blank slates (Van Ausdale & Feagin, 2001, p.155) and those who believe in notions of teaching professionals as "colourblind" beings (Modica, 2014).

This paper seeks to address the dearth of empirical discussion on how primary schools contribute to young children's understandings of race and racism. It draws on data from my two-year school ethnography, where I was a participant observer in two schools and interviewed 5-year-old to 8-year-old pupils using visual methods to generate story-telling and discussion. I argue here that commitment to a colourblind thesis (Bonilla-Silva, 2018) can stymie antiracism in the primary school learning environment and beyond. I focus on racial gaslighting and whitesplaining by primary school teaching professionals as colourblind strategies that deny and minimise racism and racism's harms, ultimately helping to maintain the racial and racist status quo in education and in wider society.

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Whom do We Trust? Addressing Ethnic Discrimination in a Multicultural Society by a Field Experiment

Jorge Rodríguez, Clara Cortina, M.José González

Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

Stereotypes and prejudices against minorities may lead to discrimination and have clear negative consequences for minorities. They deserve major attention from policy makers in multicultural societies but are seldom studied due to the intrinsic difficulties to measure them. Using experimental research, we investigate the prevalence of discrimination against ethnic minorities in Spain's main online second-hand market platform. These platforms have entailed a true revolution in these markets, with a substantial increase in the volume of private transactions between strangers. The experiment consisted of buying or selling products under fictitious names clearly indicating the ethnic origin of the buyer or seller (Catalonia-Spain, Latin-America, Arab countries and China) and analyzing real individuals' behavior. We find that when a seller receives an offer from (fictitious) buyers, she discriminates against the latter if they are of Arab and Chinese origin, but not Latin-American, and only when the offer is at the listed price. However, buyers do not prefer the products of (fictitious) national sellers over those of (fictitious) minority sellers. We interpret this difference as possibly indicating the presence of statistical discrimination based on stereotypes about culturally distant minorities' behaviour as buyers, as compared to their behaviour as sellers. We have uncovered evidence of discrimination against minorities in market exchanges between private individuals, but only against minorities perceived to be culturally distant. This complicates minorities' assimilation into the host society, encouraging segregation and the social problems associated with it.

RN31_T09 | Antisemitism and racism in Western and Central Europe

A Story About Silence

Karen Frostig

Lesley University, Assoc Prof, United States of America

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The Jungfernhof concentration camp is a story about a forgotten camp that is now teeming with competing agendas ranging from outright denial, to mild curiosity, to multiple claims for ownership over an emerging story yet to be written. After more than 75 years of silence, the camp was recently converted into a recreation park! The site's picturesque landscape dotted with crumbling ruins inspired city councilors to develop the property into a network of volley ball courts, bird watching sanctuaries, an outdoor arena for large music festivals, replete with a winding promenade by the majestic Daugava river for anyone seeking quiet refuge from Latvia's nearby capital city. At the park's entrance, visitors encounter a large sign depicting the site's history. The camp is mentioned in passing but not by name. Also missing is any reference to the 3984 victims, a history of starvation and disease, regimes of forced labor, public hangings and random shootings at the site. As the granddaughter of murdered victims, a cultural historian, and a public memory artist, I presented a new memorial plan for the site in 2010 and again in 2019, inclusive of a non-invasive search for a mass grave. I received permission to pursue a collaborative, interdisciplinary multi-media memorial project unfolding in three phases: Research, documentation and memorialization. Based on a generative model of participatory engagement, the project introduces thirty-three different methodologies encompassing the disciplines of history, art, science and technology, in an effort to promote a reflective analysis of a country encased in silence.

Latent antisemitism in contemporary Hungary

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In 2021, the Tom Lantos Institute carried out a representative online survey about present-day antisemitism in the Visegrád countries supported by the European Commission. The sample consisted of approximately 2,000 respondents. The research measured the different dimensions and types of antisemitism. Accordingly, we measured the cognitive, affective, and conative dimensions of antisemitism. In addition, the prevalence of religious anti-Judaism, conspiratorial, secondary, and new antisemitism in today's Hungarian society. However, in our presentation, we instead focus on latent antisemitism.

One of the major difficulties in the sociological measurement of prejudice is that some respondents, fearing normative stigmatization, do not reveal their genuine emotions. This is especially true for antisemitism, where several studies have revealed strong latency pressure. In order to actually estimate the prevalence of antisemitism, not only its explicit but also its latent forms must be measured. Nevertheless, the last detailed measurement of latent antisemitism in Hungary took place in the turn of the 2000s. András Kovács (2002) then found that about 10 percent of Hungarian society belonged to the group of latent antisemites. In our research, we followed the detailed methodology developed by András Kovács to measure latent antisemitism. In our presentation, we present the process of estimating latent antisemitism and its prevalence in contemporary Hungarian society.

Reference

Kovács, András. 2002. "Public identity in defining the boundaries of public and private: The example of latent antisemitism." Social Research: An International Quarterly 69(1): 179–194.

The Spanish New Right and the Jews: Recent Developments, Perceptions, and Responses.

Alejandro Baer

University of Minnesota, United States of America

This presentation addresses the changes and discursive realignments among the Spanish right and far-right regarding Jews, Judaism, and the State of Israel. Seeking dissociation with traditional neo-fascist groups, the ultranationalist party Vox, which burst onto the political scene in 2019, renounced two of the traditional Spanish far-rights identity traits: the nostalgic endorsement of the Franco dictatorship and explicit forms of antisemitism. At the same time, Vox traffics in veiled forms of antisemitism –such as anti-globalist conspiracy theories–, rants against immigration and adopts anti-Muslim rhetoric reviving the "Reconquista" myth. These characteristics coexist with the embracement of national Jewish communities as posterchild minorities and the demonstrative propping of Israel as a stronghold of civilization and beacon of democracy. I seek to present the specificities of this case, its ramifications in the activist sphere of Spanish anti-antisemitism and discuss with my colleagues at ESA parallelisms and connecting threads with similar developments concerning right-wing populist platforms in other European countries.

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Similarities and Differences between Two Rumors with Racist and Antisemitic Overtones in France

Charlotte Corchete

Sciences Po Paris, France

Drawing on an ethnographic research conducted on a rumor described as a media buzz in 2017 in "La Chapelle" neighbourhood in Paris, compared to Edgar Morin's 1970 survey "Rumour in Orleans", this paper examines the similarities and differences between the two cases. Indeed, in both cases, ethno-racialized and altered men are the target of rumors related to sexuality, and accused by white women. We will see from the interviews conducted in the ethnographic survey in Paris that the various positions of the women correspond to the reactions gathered by Edgar Morin in his Orleans survey: there are those who support the rumor and find a "causal-latent foundation" in racial stereotypes, those who express a "verifying caution" with regard to these cases, and finally those who oppose them by denouncing the racist or antisemitic character of the rumors. We will also point out the correspondences and variations between these two cases, particularly with regard to the historical and political context (from a period of "sexual revolution" to a period of "sexual democracy"). Finally, we will note the differences and contrasts between these two cases, be it in the age and purpose of the persons at the origin of these controversies, in the spread of the rumor, in the status of the men targeted as well as in the content of the stereotypes linked to these men. Indeed, if these stereotypes are both gendered and ethno-racialized, they vary in their content depending on the real or supposed ethnicity, religion and race of these men.

RN31_T10 | Racism, Labour and Class

Class, Racism and Work: The Importance of Class for Understanding Racist Practices in a Racialized Labor Market

Mikael Svensson

Södertörn University, Sweden

Research concludes that working-class people in general exhibit more negative attitudes towards immigrants. However, whilst primarily drawing on quantitative methods, these studies often fail to explain how class comes to matter The aim is not to determine which class is the most racist, but rather to explore (i) class differences with regard to which racist practices mainly occur in relation to different class positions and (ii) to identify generative mechanisms of importance to the practitioners, with particular attention to the workplace and the Swedish labor market. The empirical findings consist of two qualitative case studies (mainly interviews) close to Stockholm; (a) people in working class positions who are living in a working class area, and (b) people in more privileged class positions living in a socioeconomically more favorable area. The sampling relies on a combination of Marxian and Weberian class criteria (conditions of production, occupation and income)

The study shows that categories of practice vary between class positions; e.g. exploiting and corrective practices are characteristic for those in more privileged class positions, while excluding and avoidance practices are more common among those in working class positions. The result also shows that the class structure is a mechanism in itself and has different effects on people in different class positions. Perceived class interests in relation to workers of 'immigrant background' and the degree of authority in the workplace are both examples of this. Moreover, several other mechanisms will be discussed; negative notions of persons of immigrant background underpinned by imagined and actual norm circles, exclusion mechanisms linked to profession and language and the pursuit of class and upward status mobility in a hierarchically racialized labor market.

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Racism Structuring Austrian Society – Entangling the Labour Market, Opinions Toward the Welfare State, Exclusionary Solidarity, and Sensationalism in Media.

Andreas Schadauer

University of Vienna, Austria

In this contribution I address the question whether racism can be seen as structuring Austrian society in a specific and lasting way. Or asked differently, whether varying social, economic, and political sites bear resemblances and are interconnected via comparable practices of homogenising, essentialising and hierarchising members of societies into antagonistic groups. For this, I refer to the outcomes of different research projects I participated in in the last years. This encompasses projects on discrimination at the labour market, on opinions toward the welfare state and toward solidarity in general, and on media reports on refugees - here now combining the outcome of qualitative as well as quantitative studies on racism in Austria. Racism plays a significant role in all of these social sites but has just been analysed separately in the projects so far. The individual findings considered separately do not, however, suffice to argue for racism as constitutive and structuring element of the Austrian society in general.

To exemplify racism as potentially entangling the different social fields or sites I draw upon the understanding of racism as (flexible) symbolic resource, as separately discussed by Anja Weiß and Karin Scherschel, among others. As symbolic resource racism may influence the value or evaluation of varying resources (e.g. language skills), and seen as flexible, it can be used and reproduced in the different social positions and dispositions (e.g. by entrepreneur as well as journalists) and for different goals and purposes. If in this way seen as structuring the Austrian society, this may also further the already often raised argument to (more strongly) consider racism in analysis of social structures without disregarding or downplaying classism and sexism.

Forms of Value, Geo-capitalism, and Racism: a Critical Perspective

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This contribution aims to deal with these processes of global racialization and racism and how they are rooted in the concrete and abstract process of value production in the context of geo-capitalism. For geo-capitalism we intend the current form of capital that has been globalized and increasingly depending on the appropriation of nature and fossil fuels. Moreover, many researchers avoided to link racism to processes of personification, corporealization, phenotypification of differences, that, as noted by Moishe Postone, is rooted in the contrast between the concrete and material dimension of the mode of production and the abstract one. The starting point of this paper acknowledges that for each form of revenue (wages, profits, interest, and rent) in a capitalist society, there is an attendant form of racism (Caffentzis, 2005). Different varieties of racism can be categorized according to different forms of value. Both the abstract forms of the commodity - that of labour and that of money - find a corresponding scapegoat: on the one hand, the quasi-human, unproductive, inoperative but inexpensive body of the "Negro"; on the other hand, the parasite, dishonest, rogue, conspiratorial "Jew". On the one hand the sub-human who steals work, on the other hand the superhuman who steals money. Finally, also the "Muslim" founds is role coming to be considered as the cruel actor of fossil fuels prices volatility, the brutal manipulator of the energy market. Here the Muslim becomes the abstract racialized core of fossil energy.

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RN31_T11 | Conspiracy Theory/Boundaries

Conspiracy Myths, Antisemitism And Racism Among The German Reichsbürger-Scene: Conceptualizing The Reichsbürger-Worldview As An Attribution Of Agency

Niklas Herrberg

Heinrich-Heine-University Duesseldorf, Germany

The sociological study of the "Reichsbürger-Scene", a popular segment of the far right in Germany, is still in its infants. Generally speaking, this scene comprises of different groups and activists, who are claiming that the German "Reich" never ceased to exist and that therefor the Federal Republic must be regarded as a mere construct of conspiratorial forces. A broader discussion in the German media about this segment of the German far right started as early as 2016 when a man with ties to the scene killed a police officer. The coverage of the scene reached a new high during the so called "Corona-Protests" in 2020 in which different groups and persons, who were affiliated with the scene, where not only participating but shaping the ideological positions of the movement. Interestingly, until today a deeper understanding of the Reichsbürger-ideology is still lacking, especially the relationship and interaction of its different aspects.

Based on the results of a qualitative content analysis of online publications of twelve major Reichbürger-groups the presentation will show how the overarching antisemitic and conspiratorial worldview is linked to elements like anti-Muslim resentment, a general "critique" of the media and a "liberation fight" against the "dictatorship of Merkel". I argue that the attribution of agency and the perceived antagonism between a "natural" self-agency and an "artificial" agency of the conspirators constitutes the core of the Reichsbürger-ideology: It is based on the idea of a Manichean battle between the sovereign German citizens and the conspirators, who are often pictured as Jews using Muslims and the media to establish a totalitarian system.

Conversations about Jews and Israel on Twitter. What does it tell us?

Gunther Jikeli, Daniel Miehling

Potsdam University/ Indiana University, United States of America

We have tracked conversations about Jews and Israel on Twitter over two years. This has resulted in a database of millions of tweets. We manually went over thousands of tweets or representative samples and evaluated if the tweets are antisemitic according to the IHRA Definition, if they are related to the Holocaust, if they are calling out antisemitism, if they are ironic, and what kind of sentiment they include towards Jews, Judaism, or Israel. We will present the first results of this analysis, together with an analysis of the metadata that includes information about important influencers, popular retweets, and timelines that relate to offline events.

Patterns of online conversations about Jews and Israel emerge, a majority of which are related to the Holocaust or antisemitism.

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Warm Bonds Or Functional Transactions? Being Neighbours During Ethnic Pogroms In Delhi 1984 And Ahmedabad 2002

Raheel Dhattiwala

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Stories of courage and friendship abound during mass civilian violence. Of people saving their neighbours and giving them refuge at a cost to their own lives. However, there is extensive evidence that perpetrators of mass violence are often neighbours. Neighbour-on-neighbour violence contradicts the 'contact hypothesis' (Allport 1951) which postulates that intergroup friendly contact can reduce prejudice—and violence also (Varshney 2002). But there are gaps in our understanding of contact. Existing studies have failed to systematically examine the moderating impact of contact (Paluck, Green and Green 2018). Does the nature of contact, prior to violence, have a bearing on who rescues and who kills during mass violence?

This paper builds upon previous ethnography in mixed neighbourhoods of Ahmedabad (India), one of the main sites of attacks during the anti-Muslim pogrom of 2002. I draw upon literature on neighbour relations in the context of the Rwandan genocide and anti-Jewish pogroms and provide new data from Ahmedabad and also Delhi (India), where at least 3,000 Sikhs were killed in 1984, to emphasize the complexities underlying the nature of contact and its association with violence and peace. Relationships between Hindus and Muslims in Ahmedabad and Hindus and Sikhs in Delhi were remarkably similar in violent and peaceful neighbourhoods, before violence in 1984 and 2002. Low level of differences between groups and warm bonds between neighbours did not guarantee peaceful coexistence just as functional social relations did not necessarily lead one neighbour to tell on another. By implication, the nature of contact can assuage or escalate everyday triggers of conflict, but not when violence is state-orchestrated.

Beyond Ethnicity: Redefining the Boundary Construction Mechanism Operating in Interethnic Settings

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The well established formula of ethnicity concerning it's constructing in-group and deconstructing out-group power have been extensively challenged in social sciences and humanities. In the era of global migration guarded by rising nationalist appeals and particularistic ideologies, when certain discourse of collective identification (ethnic, national) do not appears disenchanted from primordial constraints, the importance of empirically enriched theoretical paradigms becomes vital. This paper addresses the question of boundary construction mechanism between different ethnic groups. It demonstrates how interethnic boundary lines are drowned beyond ethnic and other primordial differences and how this is harmonised with the logic of double boundary making mechanism in everyday life. By exploring this substantive issue, I utilize relatively new theoretical perspective in the study of interethnic boundary construction by concentrating on its multilevel operational character. Drawing on a rich data sources from mixed method approach I try to provide empirical evidence how ethnic, religious and other primordial codes of identity becomes eliminated and substituted in everyday interethnic settings. The focus of analyses are three ethnic groups residing in the republic of Georgia – Georgians, Armenians, and Azerbaijanis.

Keywords: ethnicity, ethnic boundary, Identity, religion, interethnic cohesion

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An Intersectional Perspective on Extreme Political Masculinities in Times of Crises

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To date, there are few explanations concerning the paradoxes of the extreme right in times of crises: privileged white men proclaiming themselves the true voices of white working class (men and women) against allegedly corrupt political elites, and threatening migrant Other (men). In my study, I suggest a way to address these paradoxes by employing superordinate intersectionality as a theoretical perspective to examine how extreme right discourses depict political masculinities through the interactions between several axes of difference and inequality: gender (masculinities); sexuality (heterosexuality); social class (elites); and race (whitenesses). In so doing I focus on the critical junctions that political sociology offers, between the critical study of masculinities and that of extremism research, which enables an analysis of the gendered nature of these ideologies in times of crises. I illustrate these theoretical articulations with examples from the US and Sweden.

Civil Society And Gender Knowledge In Pandemic Crisis Management

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In this paper I draw on emergent feminist critique of crisis management and Covid-19 and using empirical data from Ireland detail state and civil society crisis response. Analysing case studies on gender based violence, homelessness and care I ask: What forms of gender knowledge underline state pandemic crisis management ? How can we explain the resonance of some forms of gender knowledge and expertise, and lack of traction for others at a time of crisis ? Pandemic crisis management is driven by rationalistic, masculinist and behavioural scientific approaches that engender thin and calculative forms of societal solidarity at best. Civil society crisis response can in contrast be informed by experiential data and gender knowledge that reflects complex intersectional realties of communities some of whom experience forms of permanent crisis. Crisis management including strict lockdowns secured public compliance under the trope ' we are in this together' yet reproduced gendered, raced and classed divides. At the same time non-routine forms of state action, significant popular mobilization and deployment of additional public funds enabled extraordinary forms of state and civil society crisis response that generated innovation and collaboration. State crisis management remains indifferent to the deep gendered effects of the pandemic, yet under specific conditions gender knowledge can compel states to act. However, state narrative of 'exceptional circumstance' and a commitment to a return to 'normal' may recreate less hospitable climate while women (especially minoritised women) continue to experience disproportionate pandemic related social suffering.

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Surviving a Decade of Crises: EU Institutional Adaptation and Societal Responsiveness

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In this contribution we review how public communication and legitimation strategies of EU institutions and governance have evolved over the last decade in response to crises. We ask: How did EU institutions publicly frame crises-derived socio-economic challenges? How were these perceptions brought to the attention of and contested by EU publics? What were the implications for the democratic legitimacy of the political order at national and European level? The argument we wish to unfold is that EU crisis communication has been both facilitated and constrained by new digital communication infrastructures and the formation of new critical publics. The double challenge EU institutions and governments need to face is first, the sustainability of EU institutional modes of governance threatened by crisis, differentiation and an erosion of legitimacy, and secondly, the cohesion of the EU social space threatened by ruptures, cleavages and enhanced conflicts about values. As Europe and the rest of the world remain under the grip of the Covid-19 virus crisis in mid-2020, EU institutions are once again hard-pressed to provide robust support and post-crisis solutions to and acceptable by all member-states. At the same time, they face accusations of not having learnt the right lessons from the past decade of crises to not only uphold fairness and solidarity during turbulent periods but also ensure the union's very existence. All the while, they must communicate and defend their actions in a public sphere whose borders are fluid; participants are highly interconnected yet not necessarily bound by a collective identity, vision or mission; and both information and misinformation flows are constant.

Urban Politics: (Re)Searching Democratic Alternatives to Nationalism and Globalisation

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In search of responses to a complex and uncertain world, cities have long been the focus of studying the societal conditions of crises as well as developing political visions and shared practices for improving our lives. As states seem to retreat from public politics, societies open to diversity, and markets come to dominate unequal transformations, cities have shifted into the focus of globalization. Due to their local concentration, physical density, open multi-scalal relations and transnationally interconnected problems, urban spaces manifest diverse contemporary challenges e.g., of markets, environment, technology, communication, migration, culture, governance, international development etc. Acknowledging the political relevance of cities, since 2016, also the UN and the EU have officially embarked on urban agendas for the transnational governance of global sustainable development. However, globalisation has also incited a retreat to nation states and populist politics whereby anti-cosmopolitan discourses mobilise rural-urban cleavages in support of radical right parties. While urban symbolisms have long served political representations of monarchs and national heroes as well as democratic governments, iconic urban spaces are now turned to stages not only of corporate economic branding but also of anti-democratic movements and political terrorism. Most recently the Covid public health crisis has fostered a return to stronger state interventions limiting and regulating social life in public spaces, thus giving rise to creative new urban practices and mobilising contentions of democratic governance. Embedding, mediating as well as contesting diverse transnational transformation pressures in different local and national paths, these various emerging fields of urban politics thus offer emblematic cases for contributing critical, interdisciplinary research on the diverse spectrum of political agencies and democratic legitimacies in contemporary institutional change.

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RN32_T01_02 | Local Politics

How Civil Servants Evaluate Citizens' Initiatives. The Role of Social Status of Initiators

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Governments increasingly stimulate and invite citizens to participate in public service delivery via self-organization in citizens' or community initiatives. In practice, when citizens self-organize themselves in initiatives, a certain level of cooperation with the government is required, for example in the form of financial support, information or institutional contacts. Hence, self-organizing citizens that want to take on an initiative, turn to governments for approval and support. Although the rise of citizens' initiatives is frequently praised as a democratizing force, scholars warn that this breeds a new societal divide, because less-educated citizens are underrepresented in such initiatives.

Our study aims to analyze whether and how the social status of initiators plays a role in the evaluation of citizens' initiatives, by civil servants tasked to advise on what initiatives to support or not. We expect that, due to a perceived sociocultural distance and the activation of class stereotypes, the social status of initiators influences the evaluation of their initiatives.

To identify both 1) a causal effect of the initiator's social status on the evaluation of the initiative; and 2) its underlying mechanisms, we use a mixed-method vignette experiment. This research design combines experimentally controlled variation in vignettes (i.e. descriptions of hypothetical but realistic citizens' initiatives) with semi-structured in-depth interviews. We select neighborhood managers and networkers - who play an important role in the evaluation of citizens' initiatives - in a large city in the Netherlands that is taking the lead in stimulating citizens' initiatives.

Mixed Research Approach: Simulation Of Methodological Design To Be Applied In The Analysis Of Different Levels Of Scientific Literacy Both In Administration And In The Community

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Analyzing the State of the Art, it is possible to find surveys that evaluate different attitudes towards science, however, most of them are related to a formal context of the educational system, with very few of those that aim to analyse the understanding of science in the community outside the school environment. Although there are countless studies on the use of scientific knowledge by administration in decision making, there are no known published works that assess the importance that the Local Administration (LA) attributes to science that allow to assess different patterns of scientific literacy both in administration and community, and understand how this categorization can contribute to a greater perception of the role of science in the well-being of the community. It is intended to diagnose what kind of diversity is found in the community and LA in relation to different levels of scientific literacy, as well as to understand the role that both attribute to science and, consequently, what they demand from it. LA is endowed with autonomy and authority to act in the territories, however, it is necessary to understand whether there is an understanding of scientific information on the part of this actor and, if so, what importance it attaches to the role of science as a determining factor for well-being of the community. Not always those who reach such positions of influence and power have had an essentially scientific education, however, their academic level will presuppose an understanding of science so that they can give it meaning. Qualitative and quantitative methods are used, using characteristics of grounded theory.

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Local Democracy: Empowering Dalits or Reinforcing Caste Hierarchies?

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Local Caste Histories Shape The Local Panchayat Level Elections In A Way That The Scheduled Castes Are Still Not Able To Wield Meaningful Power From Them. Drawing On A Year Of Ethnographic Field Work In Two Villages Of Muzaffarnagar District Of Western Uttar Pradesh In India, This Paper Seeks To Bring Forth The Culture Of Manipulation And Clientelism In The Local Panchayat Level Elections In Uttar Pradesh. By Discussing Various Strategies Adopted By The Upper Caste Landed Rural Elites It Is Being Argued In This Paper That These Powerful Sections Of The Village Society Hijack The Election Processes To Their Favour Which Strengthens And Reinforces The Caste Hierarchies. The Purpose Of Panchayat Level Elections Which Ensure Representation Of Marginal Groups (Lower Caste And Women) In The Local Level Democracy Through Reservations Is Tactically Subverted By The Upper Caste Landed Rural Elites. The Political Economy Of The Region Is Such That The Scheduled castes Are Landless Or Own Meagre Landholdings And Hence Often Engage In Irregular Agricultural Work As Labourers Or Migrate To Brick Kilns In Punjab And Haryana. The Vulnerability Generated Due To Unequal Distribution Of Resources Which Is A Manifestation Of The Oppressive Caste System And Lack Of Stable Livelihoods Often Push The Scheduled Caste Households In Relations Of Debt With The Upper Caste Landed Rural Elites. The Paper Demonstrates How This Relationship Of Debt Is Often Exploited By The Upper Caste Landed Elites To Maintain Their Powerful Position In The Rural Affairs And Continue Their Dominance In Village Level Panchayat Elections.

Italian LGBTQI+ Community Resistance Against the Populism Storm. Strategies, Actions and Achievements

Antonella Cammarota, Fabio Mostaccio

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In recent years, one of the main targets that the populist storm hit, in many European countries, was the so-called "gender theory" or "gender ideology" (Kuhar, Paternotte: 2017; Kováts: 2018). In the Italian case, especially before the approval of civil unions for same-sex couples, and, recently, during the process for the approval of the law against homophobia and transphobia, there were many attacks by ultraconservative Catholic movements (Ozzano, Giorgi: 2015; Prearo: 2020), connected with Right-wing parties, against the LGBTQI+ community.

In this context, it becomes interesting to investigate the strategies and actions through which the Italian LGBTQI+ movement reacts to these attacks, whilst continuing to work towards the recognition of its their rights. In particular, we show the first results of a research focused on various organizations within the Italian LGBTQI+ community, about their activities to address populism; on their ability to create intersectional alliances and coalitions (Ayoub: 2019) also with organizations involved in other issues and/or with other political players such as politicians belonging to parties not identified as populists; and, finally, the analysis of the outcomes obtained or intended to obtain in the short and medium term.

This study was carried out using a qualitative approach: it used desk analysis (mapping and collection of more relevant Italian LGBTQI+ organizations; law proposals about LGBTQI+ issues; official reports by these organizations) and in-depth interviews with activists and key informants who played a role within the dynamics analysed.

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RN32_T02_01 | Multiple Crises 2

Prefiguration and World-Building in Response to Multiple Crises: 'Abeyance' and Russian Disability Organising

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Social movement abeyance was initially conceptualised to theorise social movement response to external, political institutional conditions which are unreceptive to mass mobilisation and protest (Taylor, 1989). The concept has been further developed to theorise the role of internal processes and culture in social movement abeyance (e.g., Holland & Cable, 2002). However, a greater shift in social movement studies has in fact reframed abeyance variously as part of everyday claim-making, micro-politics, and prefigurative action (e.g., Fröhlich & Jacobsson, 2019; Véron, 2016; Yates, 2015b, 2015a). This literature criticises the theorisation of abeyance for restricting reflection on prefiguration to emphasise decline, failure, quiescence, and movement preservation. In contrast, it proposes prefiguration as a strategic response, 'politicized and politicising', which 'not only underpin[s] mobilization, but [is also] politically expressive and prefigurative' (Yates, 2015a, p. 236).

Without rejecting this renewal, I propose that – in a climate of 'multiple crises' – returning to the concept of abeyance highlights the contribution of political sociology to analysis of diffuse power and the complex interactions between characteristics both internal and external to social movements. Through this paper, I aim to stimulate discussion about how researchers can better explore this interplay. To do so, I take the case of my own research on grassroots, civil society organising for disability rights in Russia. I analyse how actors discuss their negotiation of myriad factors, including legislative change, burn-out and illness, and extended repressive policing. Their strategic negotiations reframe abeyance practices as (a) an act which is strategic, prefigurative, and engages in creative world-building and (b) motivated by and responding to individual and external, structural crises.

Datafication and Crisis

Michele Grigolo

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This paper aims to explore the relationship between, and the politics of, datafication and crisis. While digital technologies and the associated production and circulation of data are not a new phenomenon, datafication addresses the rapid trend towards 1) the measurement of different dimensions and practices of our everyday life and 2) the use of these data for social control and economic profit. The 'epistemic crisis' that is induced by surveillance capitalism and from which capitalism benefits poses multiple threats to democracy and equality, and the liberal institutions that have governed Western societies for a long time (Zuboff 2021). Eventually, moving from a political sociology perspective, the paper discusses critically the relationship between datafication and crisis, inviting attention to competing social, economic, and political projects emerging at their intersection, and the different scales of government that are invested in these projects.

What We Can't Talk About: Political Taboos And The European Parliament

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Absence and silence, in political discourse, are as significant as what is salient and topical, because they identify what "does not matter" or "does not belong" to the political sphere. What we don't talk about is indeed a wide category, which ranges from neglected topics to what is unspeakable, to hidden information. Also, it varies over time: the salience of one topic fades as another gains centrality in the agenda, political morality changes, and information is leaked or revealed.

In this contribution I focus instead on what we can't talk about: the topics that, according to the MEPs, can be labelled as political taboos, by means of content analysis of the European Parliamentary minutes [1996-2020]. Adapting the approach of discursive taboos, the analysis shows that the use of the label decreases over time, and that the topics and concerns greatly vary. The label "political taboo" evokes what is missing from the debate and ought to be there instead. MEPs variously invite to respect or (more often) break the taboo, making an opening for neglected, unspeakable or hidden elements.

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In this sense, the word "taboo" may be conceptualized as a ghost, as it marks what is, at the same time, missing and present, haunting the political debate, and connects the world of what we talk about with the world of silence.

RN32_T02_02 | Pandemics Politics and Policy

Powerful Manifestations of Legitimation in the National COVID-19 Strategy

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Facing the pandemic situation of COVID-19, governments in Europe developed national responses to the health crisis. Our analysis sets emphasis on the initial legitimation and proposes a model of different phases in the respective responses to the crisis. Denmark was one of the first countries in Europe to propose a general lockdown. Denmark, as a paradigmatic case of a mix of a universal and liberal welfare state, developed an interesting response based on a presumption of solidarity and social-mindedness.

We present a discourse analysis of the communication with inspiration from Foucault's view on power and knowledge, and his understanding of how certain regimes of knowledge constitute health policies.

The aim is to analyse how the national strategy and the measures taken were discursively legitimised. The findings will be compared to other formats of response in Europe. This offers a sociological insight into the management of health as a welfare good for all – and sheds light on the public micro negotiations of possible subject positions.

The empirical material is full transcripts of the Danish Government's press briefings held from February 2020 to February 2021. The analysis proposes an analytical design of four complexes of legitimation, each building on a specific understanding of knowledge: political, economical, scientific knowledge, ethical. We argue that this specific design can be used as an analytical frame for analysing health initiatives generally in contemporary welfare states.

Fear, Freedom and Restrictions in Time of Crises: lockdown and social distancing in Italy

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The need to stop and defeat the coronavirus epidemic has made it necessary, in most of the countries involved in the health crisis, to resort to tools for controlling and limiting individual freedoms. To combat the spread of the virus we have relied on a variety of tools. Some more traditional, like the lockdown, which derives from a disciplinary control logic typical of Bentham's Panopticon; other more sophisticated ones that are part of a surveillance system typical of the Ban-opticon (Bauman) model: drones, body scan temperature, contact tracing app, capable of monitoring people's movements to know with whom we came into contact and in what area of the city, in order to stop any outbreak of infection.

The debate emerged in the first phases of emergency and in the subsequent ones considered the fact that the pandemic has brought back the associated life to its original dimension within which fear plays a fundamental role. In this condition, social norms, law, and institutions are characterized by high levels of social consensus, leaving little room for conflicting positions.

Citizens responded in a rather diversified way, willingly accepting some of the limitations (lockdown) and less the use of control technologies, in front of which concerns emerged regarding an increasingly pervasive power capable of taking over every aspect of existence.

Analyzing the Italian case, the paper will focus on:

-Fear, freedom, and restrictions in time of crises: a theoretical approach

-Societal responses to Covid-19 restrictions: lockdown and social distancing official data

-Contact tracing: App Immuni in the Italian case

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Political sociology, Social Europe, and the multiple crisis. On the invisible audiences of the Western Balkans

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What does political sociology have to say today about the Social Europe? How have EU institutions and elites addressed issues concerning the boundaries of European solidarity politics in times of crisis? What solidarity mechanisms and devices have been employed regarding the different causes and audiences of the current multiple crisis?

The paper aims to tackle these complex questions through the lenses of the enlargement process' dialectics towards the Western Balkans (WB6), in order to shed light on the less transparent ways in which EU agency, with its power of bordering and ordering specific European space-sets, influences the social rights of their citizens. Since 1989, the WB6 countries experienced several waves of specific crises. After the violent conflicts of the 1990s, they gained the EU membership perspective in 2000, only to be afflicted by the enlargement crisis after the 'Big Bang' in 2004 and 2007. During the 2008 financial crisis, the EU provided limited support to the region in accordance with its former austerity politics. After several years of deceleration, it was the 'Balkan route' migrant crisis in 2015 that revived interest in integrating the region, mainly for reasons of border securitization, further reinforced in view of growing geopolitical threats to the EU. Will the current Covid-19 pandemic crisis affect the further inclusion of the WB6 into the Social Europe, and how? The inquiry focuses on the EU's support agency towards these countries, their citizens, and the people on the move, in the context of the pandemic and the migrant crises.

Conservative Closure or New Solidarity? Changing values and ideas about the future in times of the Corona crisis

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Current analyses widely assume that the Covid 19 pandemic could bring about profound changes in societal value orientations and views. However, the assumptions and conclusions are not consistent: On the one hand, they point to a societal shift toward greater solidarity, a stronger welfare state, and ecological and economic sustainability, but on the other hand, they also point to the resurgence of the nation-state, social division, and alienation.

In this paper, we investigate whether a change in values can be observed with regard to the value concepts of Shalom Schwartz and Ronald Inglehart by means of data from the Values in Crisis survey in Austria (May 2020) and in conjunction with Austria-specific data from other representative surveys (European Social Survey and European Values Study). Moreover, we explore the Austrians' future visions of society after Corona.

The results show a broad stability of the relative importance of certain values, but at the same time a shift toward basic values such as security, traditionality and conformity and a strengthening of material security needs in times of crisis. For the time after Corona, Austrians would like to see more national and, to a much lesser extent, transnational solidarity, but they believe that economic, social and ecological development will essentially continue as before. These ideas about the future vary among the population, and are largely shaped by the fundamental values held, generational affiliation and political orientation; education, income and the subjective impact of the Corona crisis play only a minor role.

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Polarization of Opinions on Political Measures in German-Speaking Countries – A Comparison between the COVID-19 Crisis and the Climate Crisis

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The world is currently facing two major issues – the COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis – both are polarizing. Policymakers focus now primarily on implementing protective measures to contain the virus, but will also need to address climate change. Considering public reactions to these crises and measures, we see two opposed reactions: Protests against COVID-19 measures and protests for climate action. The successful combating of the pandemic and the climate crisis ultimately depends on the acceptance and adoption of those measures by the population. In this paper, we investigate the polarization of opinions on selected COVID-19 measures (compulsory vaccination, contact tracing, wearing of face masks) and on various environmental protection measures (paying higher taxes and prices, cutting back on living standards) in the DACH-region, i.e., Germany, Austria, and parts of Switzerland. Our analysis is based on a representative online survey in said countries (n = 2560), which was fielded in 2020. We examine predictors of support for these measures, particularly general concern due to the pandemic or the climate crisis, assessment of future consequences at country-level, and attitudes towards the origin of the SARS-CoV-2 virus or the reasons for climate change. Our analysis shows a higher public polarization regarding COVID-19 measures than regarding climate protection measures. Furthermore, we also consider the tweets of all respondents who shared their Twitter handles with us to compare opinions on measures between the two data sources. The Twitter analysis indicates a strong overlap between opinions expressed in the survey and on Twitter regarding COVID-19 measures.

RN32_T03_01 | Populism and Science 1

Populist Framings of the COVID-2019 Pandemic and their Opponents in the EU Parliament

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Globally, and especially across Europe, a broad range of populist forces has attempted to exploit the pandemic-related emergency to gain momentum and increase consensus, while national and supranational institutions were trying to cope with the consequences of the new virus. Despite the limited Europeanization of the health policy field, the European Union, in particular, plays a fundamental role in the management of the COVID-19 emergency and the post-pandemic period that will follow. The reputation of the European institutions, and of the EU itself, may be, now more than ever, at stake. In this paper, we explore how populists and non-populists have discursively constructed the COVID-19 emergency in the European Parliament. Using a database of speeches and debates held at the European Parliament during the period 1 January-31 December 2020, we carry out a content and framing analysis of discourses. What emerges is that there are three main dominant frames about the coronavirus pandemic: the health emergency frame; the economic emergency frame; the political/democratic emergency frame. In all these frames, the struggle between populists and non-populists emerges with certain specificities. In particular, the health emergency frame shows the disagreements (but, to a certain degree, also the agreements) of populists and non-populists regarding the nature of, and necessary measures against, the pandemic. The economic emergency frame shows a very clear-cut difference between populist and non-populist forces in the assessment of the economic measures to be taken to face the economic consequences of the pandemic. However, this frame also shows the internal fractures and contradictions of the two blocks and the fact that in some instances populist actors appear to embrace conspiracy theories.

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Populism, Sovereignism and Conspiracy: Right-wing Populist Discourse in Covid-19 Anti-lockdown Mobilizations

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During the pandemic, street and web mobilizations against lockdowns, masks, social distancing and vaccines spread in Europe and elsewhere. Protesters claimed for constitutional and economic freedoms, as well as individual and national sovereignty, in opposition to medical and political elites and economic corporations, often accused of hiding the truth from the people. In some cases, right-wing populist parties and leaders used this kind of mobilizations in order to adapt their own discursive strategies to take advantage from the crisis (Bobba and Hubé 2021). This paper addresses the question of the link between populism, sovereignism and conspiracy narratives. Thus, our goal is twofold. From a theoretical point of view, we will discuss the literature on populism and link it with that on sovereignism (Kallis 2018; Blühdorn & Butzlaff 2019) and conspiracy theories (Bergmann 2018; Uscinski 2018). In order to illustrate our argument, we will consider a set of discourses produced by right-wing populist parties during the pandemic crisis. Through the examination of the parties', leaders' and representatives' discourses, we will try to understand whether and to what extent populism, sovereignism and conspiracy narratives are combined in actors' discourse, how the discourse is constructed, and examine the variations between different actors and contexts.

Populism and Science

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As public irrationality, conspiracy theories and anti-science movements are gaining momentum we observe what Porpora (2020) refers to as the 'crisis of truth'. It is a distrust of expertise and scientific knowledge and post-truth populism speeded with fake news. The crisis of truth refers to an era where evidence and objective facts go missing in sentiment, emotion and personal beliefs. Relying on emotions, creationism, religious beliefs and common sense over expertise, purposefully creates a counter knowledge referred as pseudo-science (Dawes 2018), troll-science (Eslen-Ziya 2020) or fake-science (Edis 2020). It is projected politically and ideologically

charged alternative knowledge and has changed the way science and experts used to inform political decision making. As the worth of scientific expertise is devalued, the counter scientific discourses supported through right-wing political rhetoric help produce not only a culture of resistance to science, but also create new grounds for digital populism and pseudo-science. In this chapter I seek to explore how the development of counter knowledge serves as a catalyser of producing and disseminating public sentiments on populist discourses.

Populism and Conspiracy

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Unitelma Sapienza, Italy

In recent decades, in parallel with the increasing success of populist movements, conspiracy theories have also spread. From the smallpox vaccine to chemical trails or, more recently, to the conspiracy theories on the origins of the Covid-19 pandemic, it seems that a conspiratorial attitude characterize more and more citizens' beliefs in different political contexts. In this paper, we will present a review of the most important theoretical approaches to the study of conspiracy theories, in order to provide a multidisciplinary background for the empirical study of the phenomenon. We will examine sociological and political as well as psychological approaches, and we will present the main theoretical findings and their empirical applications. On the one hand, we will consider the literature that relates conspiracy theories with populism; on the other hand, we will explore what have been defined as "paranoid" tendencies in the political realm. The goal of this paper is be to frame the emergence and spread of conspiracy theories in a wider framework, taking into account long-term social changes such as secularization, individualization, the weakening of social ties, the crisis of the concept of community, the crisis of ideologies and the increasing difficulty for citizens to understand the political and social complexity determined by globalization. As it has been done for other macro phenomena, such as populism, this paper will provide an analytical framework in order to facilitate the study empirical cases, in a multidisciplinary perspective.

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RN32_T03_02 | Depoliticisation

Emergency Politics And Democratic Crisis In The Era Of Authoritarian Neoliberalism

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Pandemics, economic defaults, natural disasters, wars, terrorism require democratic governments to act quickly to deal with emergencies. "Necessity" and "haste" have become the ordering principles of politics. This leads us to reflect on the ways in which decisions are made in this historical period. The pandemic has led Governments to take decisions that restricted the spaces of freedom connected to certain fundamental rights - mobility, meeting, work, leisure, social relations. Partial limitation of freedoms, centralization and personalization of political power are therefore the traits that characterize this historical phase in which emergency politics seems to have become an endemic feature of contemporary democracies. In the paper, these transformations that signal a clear process of de-democratization will be connected, on the one hand, to the dynamics of de-politicization - that is, to how institutional politics operates today within the confines of neoliberal governance; on the other hand, to those dynamics well described by the by literature which has problematized the concept of "authoritarian neoliberalism", understood as that set of state strategies through which the parameters of the neoliberal system are kept away from any possible pressure popular. We therefore assume that neoliberalism takes shape and strengthens itself, firstly, through coercive state practices aimed at disciplining, marginalizing and often criminalizing the opposition forces; secondly, through the juridical-administrative apparatuses that limit the paths along which neoliberal policies can be questioned and challenged. Neoliberal policies in fact need a strong state, but a weak democracy in terms of the relationship between institutions and citizens.

The Politics of Discourse, Knowledge and Expertise in a Decade of Crises
On the Usage of Evidence in Diverging Narratives About Asylum

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The contribution draws upon the Gramscian concept of hegemony and the recent scholarship on (de)politicisation, and explores the role of "advocacy" think tanks and the media in producing evidence that contributes to shape policy narratives about asylum seekers and forced migrants.
The research focuses on SAR operations in the Central Mediterranean Sea, involving Italy and the European Union, and selects two events as case studies. The first is the discovery of an alleged direct connection between humanitarian rescuers and smugglers, a discourse created and popularized in 2016 by Gefira, a think tank linked to the European far right. The second refers to the collusion between the Maltese government and Libyan traffickers reported by the Italian progressive catholic newspaper Avvenire in spring 2020.
The two cases are examined through the lens of critical discourse analysis, focusing on (1) the modes of validation of the information, and (2) the impact they have had on policies and institutional discourses. The contribution also observes (3) the dissemination practices and (4) the networks of relevant actors involved.
Overall, the aim is to improve our understanding of the (differential) capability of influencing public narratives and actions shown by the two discourses. The results also contribute to the analysis of the political and cultural processes through which hegemony is established, contested or reinforced, and "common sense" is built.

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Depoliticisation And Politicisation of EU: the contribution of Mario Draghi as political leader

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European Union is considered the most important archetype of depoliticisation, both in terms of its institutional architecture, structured on a a multilevel governance, and about the integration process, continously interrupted in these years in a climate of uncertainty and distrust towards EU and its institutions. What EU is today is partially the product of how EU came out of the financial and debt crisis: in the moment when european governance has given space to economic bodies and technocracy to tackle the crisis, EU faces with a total lack of leadership. In this scenario Mario Draghi, former ECB president, seems to be the unique leader able to cope with the crisis: starting from the questions on "is Mario Draghi a political leader?" and "how Mario Draghi managed the euro crisis?", this paper aims to provide a new contribution about the EU depoliticisation and politicisation process through the analysis of the Draghi's political language, during his mandate (2011-2019), conducted with the politolinguistic method. The contribution argues that with Mario Draghi European Union started a new process, framed as a politicisation process.

RN32_T04_01 | Populism and anti-populism: questions of political identity in the Post Covid era

Populism And Anti-populism In the Representation of Gender-based Violence. The Cases of the Italian Newspapers "Libero" and "Il Manifesto"

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Media play an important role in spreading cultural models. Through their narratives they contribute to create and reinforce stereotypes and prejudices about the role of women in society, thus favoring the persistence of those relations of material and symbolic domination, that still too often lead to gender-based violence.

Starting from these assumptions, the aim of our work is to understand how political orientation of media shapes their representation of gender-based violence. To this end, focusing on the Italian case, we will investigate the representation of gender-based violence in two Italian newspapers that reflect opposing political orientations and identities: "Libero Quotidiano", the main daily newspaper that supports the positions of the populist right-wing, and "Il Manifesto", a newspaper that supports left-wing and non-populist political positions.

Specifically, the research questions we aim to answer are: a) How is gender-based violence represented in newspapers that support the positions of the populist right-wing parties and in newspapers that reflect left-wing and non-populist political positions? b) How do "Libero Quotidiano" and "Il Manifesto" represent the victims of gender-based violence and the authors of such violence?

In order to answer these questions, we will analyze and then compare the articles related to gender-based violence published by the aforementioned newspapers between January 2017 and December 2019.

Populism and Expertise in Pandemic Times: A Comparative Analysis of Conte and Macron

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The Covid-19 has enhanced the role of experts in contemporary democracies. Phenomena like populist governments, the refusal of traditional (i.e. representative) politics and the myth of direct democracy, often supported by digital platforms, are typical of post-representative democracies. The role of political leaders during the pandemic is further complicated by the need to rely on experts' advice and scientific data that can be obscure to the wider public.

The paper addresses these issues by focusing on two European cases: Giuseppe Conte in Italy and Emmanuel Macron in France. The modalities through which they have upsurged to power are somewhat similar: besides the slightly different biographies, they both can be considered as "technicians" overcoming the typical pathways of political career and, at the same time, they embody different gradients of techno-populism. This peculiarity allows us to trace a comparison between how the two leaders have faced the pandemic on a communicative ground. The paper relies on an extensive analysis of their speeches during the first wave of the pandemic to highlight the argumentative strategies and rhetorical repertoires used by Conte and Macron. We focus on how they have justified the presence and influence of experts in managing the crisis and how they have represented the changes occurring to State power, popular and parliamentary sovereignty, and personal freedoms. The paper offers a contribution to the reflection about techno-populism and argues that discourses and institutions that have dominated the scene during the pandemic are structuring the post-Covid democracies.

Populists Against the Virus. Boris Johnson and Viktor Orbán's Leadership during the COVID-19 First Wave

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The paper analyses leadership styles adopted by the two main populist European heads of government during the pandemic's first wave: Boris Johnson and Victor Orban. Through the content analysis of their official speeches (March and April 2020), our work aims to identify themes, topics, moods and styles that have characterized the political communication adopted by European populist governments struggling with the coronavirus. The analysis is also focused on verifying whether this health crisis has also produced an intensification of populist rhetoric's traditional characteristics (starting from its main ideological dimensions: appeal to "the people", attacking the elite, ostracising the others) or if it has rather led to a change of its argumentative structures. The collected data are part of the work from the Tuscia University Research Unit, coordinated by Prof. Flaminia Saccà, within the Research Project of National Interest, funded by the Italian Ministry of Education and coordinated by prof. Carlo Ruzza: «The Transformations of Democracy: Actors, Strategies and Outcomes in Opposing Populism in Political, Juridical and Social Arenas».

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Populisms and Anti-populisms in Gender Issues: a Comparative Study Between Italy and Bolivia

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Contemporary populisms should be interpreted as "the social manifestation of popular sovereignty in particular conditions of crisis of a political regime" (Anselmi, 2019, p. 113) united by a "family of attributes" (Mény, Surel, 2001; Ruzza, 2017; Canovan, 2005) of which the main ones are anti-elitism and the constant reference to "the people" in Laclau's (2008) sense (of plebs, the so-called underprivileged).

Starting from this characterisation, our contribution questions the ambiguous relationship between populisms and vulnerable social groups in the neo-liberal era, focusing on the connection between populisms, female identities, and women's rights, in an engaged comparative perspective between Italy and Bolivia.

On the one hand, we'll analyse the representation of women that emerges from the narratives of two different populisms (one right-wing, the other ranging from the "ethnopopulism" of Morales, to the right-wing populism of Anez, to the populism of the current president Arce), with attention to the consequences these have on women's rights. On the other hand, we study the anti-populist action of feminist organisations and movements in Italy and Bolivia, focusing on their strategies of opposition to populism.

The comparison between the two cases reveals clear similarities in the representation of women (women-mothers-wives) by populist political discourse and the erosion of women's social rights, but interesting differences in terms of gender policies. Also, it stimulates interesting reflections on the identities of the new feminist movements and their political action. Finally, it confirms the complexity of populist phenomenology, whose characteristics depend on the social and cultural context in which it takes root, and of the socio-political category of anti-populism, which remains, as yet, little explored.

RN32_T04_02 | Educational Futures

Politics in Spite of Adversity. Imagining Social Change at the Margins of Polity

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This paper explores the social, cultural and political circumstances in which alternative futures can be imagined. According to Appadurai (2004 & 2006), the capacity to aspire is unevenly distributed in society. In spite of high levels of adversity, socially and economically disadvantaged sections of society are less likely to 'plan, hope, desire and achieve socially valuable goals'. However, the uneven distribution of the capacity to aspire is no fatality. What are the social, cultural and political circumstances in which individuals faced with high levels of adversity start thinking about social change?

Building on some earlier work on the social processes involved in the development of the capacity to aspire (Baillergeau & Duyvendak, 2019) and a discussion of the concept of emergent aspirations as framed by Zipin and colleagues (2015), this paper examines the research findings of the mixed-methods CO-CREATE project as carried out in a middle-size city in North Holland. In a local vocational school, socially and economically disadvantaged young people have been involved in a youth-led participatory action research geared at coming up with policy ideas for the promotion of healthy environments and childhood obesity prevention, testing and discussing these policy ideas with policy-makers and other stakeholders in the local context. The paper focuses on the ways in which the involved adolescents have looked at politics, youth participation and collective action toward social change and sheds light on the micro-social processes at stake in the exploration of problems that matter and in the formulation of alternative futures.

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Partnerships Under Pressure. Working Together In Communal Educational Landscapes During The Corona Pandemic.

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For some time, there is increasing attention towards so-called welfare-mixes, especially in local social policy: partnerships between actors from state, economy and civil society are expected to contribute towards local welfare increase.

In the field of educational policy, these forms of welfare co-production are discussed under the term „Bildungslandschaften" (educational landscapes). The project ZivilKoop, funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, looks at how civil society actors are involved in regional educational policies. The project started just before the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic and thus, was able to trace it´s impact through the eyes of the respondents.

With this contribution, we ask if, and how, the far-reaching restrictions on public and private live influence cooperation between communal administration actors and civil society actors in the educational field. Both perspectives are being captured by applying a mixed-methods approach. In a qualitative study with 17 communal actors and an online survey with 324 civil society organisations, both taking place in the second half of 2020, we asked respondents on their involvement in local partnerships and networks.

Results indicate that the corona pandemic thwarts personal networking, pushes inequalities and slows down conceptual-strategic agenda-setting. At the same time, the pandemic works as a magnifying glass, revealing urgent topics in the educational field. Insofar, the pandemic can be seen as a "stress test" for partnerships in communities. Whether these socially demanding partnerships are able to withstand the hindrances and to unfold their potential, can only be assessed in retrospect.

Local Policies on School-to-Work Transitions. How Best to Include Civil Society Organisations?

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Transitions from regular school to vocational training and studies are biographical key passages that decisively co-determine young people´s social inclusion. How youth manage the entrance to working life is also dependent on the local conditions they face.

German school-to-work transitions are framed by a complex, multi-institutional setting which is cooperatively governed by actors from different levels of state administration and the economy. Effective cooperation between these key actors has long been identified as important element of successful transition systems (Durand-Drouhin & Sweet, 2000). In many places, communities show great commitment in the active design of better local transition schemes. Against the backdrop of (controversially discussed) participative governance formats, they increasingly rely on building local partnerships between the involved actors. However, there is still little knowledge on the functioning of these partnerships. And while, by now, actors from the economic field (e.g. chambers, employers) are established partners, the potential of civil society actors, which offer support to young people in transitions (especially to those at risk), is still neglected.

From the different perspectives of key actors involved in German transitional systems, this paper looks a) how communities define, and shape, their role among the different responsible transitional actors; b) the processes of communal cooperation and networking with specific focus on the involvement of civil society actors and c) the role of civil society organisations in local transitional support structures.

The analyses are based on qualitative interviews with local actors and civil society institutions in four German communities. The data derive from an ongoing, government-funded project on the involvement of civil society actors in communal educational policies.

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Institutional Rationales and Enactment Dynamics of Educational Reform. A Policy Instrumentation Approach to the 2015 Italian School Autonomy with Accountability Reform.

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School Autonomy with Accountability (SAWA) regimes are now globally endemic but research in Southern European countries is scarce (Verger, Fontdevila & Parcerisa, 2019). The 2015 Italian education governance reform introduced four SAWA instruments: principals' expanded powers, teachers' direct recruitment by principals, the Enhancement teaching Staff for pedagogical school autonomy, and a teacher merit-based bonus. The research unpacks instruments selection and retention processes, and analyses school enactment and how and why it differed from institutional expectations.

A political sociology perspective of policy instruments (Lascoumes & Le Galès, 2007) and enactment theory (Braun, Ball, Maguire & Hoskins, 2011) are employed. Methodologically, this research is based on 8 semi-structured interviews to policymakers, Members of Parliament, and technical working groups members, and on the analysis of 7 legal and policy documents. 24 principals, vice-principals, and teachers were interviewed in 4 public schools differing by socio-economic context in the city of Rome, in a highly heterogeneous district.

Structural problems, insufficient political backing, and institutional mechanisms mediated the instrument selection phase, while implementation issues and teacher unions' contestation affected retention. Policy makers' expectations and school enactment matched only partially. Structural scarcity of economic and staff resources offset the merit-based bonus and Enhancement Staff, and teachers' professional culture rejected competition and economic incentives as drivers of quality. Thus, schools absorbed these tools into the existing regime, mitigating its problems. Only principals with strong instructional, managerial, or transformational leadership embraced their stronger role, while others avoided internal conflict due to uncertainty of policy durability. The fragmented and turbulent policy instrumentation process mirrors Napoleonic administrative tradition, while enactment

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results validate the impact of interpretation and translation in transforming instruments within situated contexts.

RN32_T05_01 | Contemporary Urban Challenges to Democracy

Post-Democracy Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic. The Echo of a Popular Diagnosis in Recent Election Programs of Vienna's Governing Parties.

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In a context of rising democratic discontent, the COVID-19 pandemic brought yet another challenge to political systems around the world. We ask how the governing parties of Vienna (Austria), SPÖ, GRÜNE and NEOS reflect this new constellation in their party programs for municipal elections in 2020 compared to 2015. Applying the popular yet disputed concept of post-democracy (Crouch 2005), we acknowledge the present-day standing of social-democracy in Vienna and create a way to examine the co-occurrence of the COVID-19 health crisis with different symptoms of crisis in democracy. A qualitative content analysis of the election programs of 2015 and 2020 shows that the discourse on a democracy in crisis is echoed in the election programs in all three of the examined programs of 2015, but in contrasting ways and that the programmatic points of the studied parties seem to be more similar now than previously. These findings allow various interpretations, spanning from reasonable reactions to COVID-19 over tactical reasoning concerning the formation of coalitions to an ongoing narrowing of the leeway of decision-making. In conclusion, our research shows the use of the concept of post-democracy for reflecting on multiple dimensions of crises and pragmatic styles of politics.

Urban Struggles Over Spatial Justice: The Covid-19-Crisis As Constraint And Fuel For Civil Society Initiatives

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What becomes of the right to the city during a global health crisis? Once a Marxist claim in line with the 1968 movements targeting spatial injustice, the concept has experienced diversification in the following decades and has recently become problematic in the light of Covid-19-containment measures as well as uprising Covid-skeptics-movements. In cities, the pandemic has thus increased civil society struggles that address urban space in two ways: urban space as a sparse resource that poses questions of (re)distribution and as a field of active citizenship and democratic action. In this paper, I am therefore taking a look at the ways civil society initiatives have been raising these issues concerning spatial justice (Fainstein 2014). Drawing on Della Porta and Diani (2020), I am analyzing the groups' self-positioning as legitimate actors in the political process, their symbolic production of norms and meanings as well as organizational and strategic factors. Subject to the empirical investigation are the three initiatives "Platz für Wien", "System Change not Climate Change" (tbc) and "Covid-19 Watchgroup" (tbc) based in Vienna that have been reacting to the ways the city is built, operated and made resilient in the course of the crisis. Through interpretative textual and visual analyses of the initiatives' claims and actions as well as qualitative interviews with representatives, I examine how the initiatives could form, obtain and extend their agency. This will support an understanding of the crisis as a magnifier of social problems and democratic deficits but also as a potential catalyst for new opportunities and conflictual impulses for civil society to claim the right to urban space.

How To Deal With Anti-Semitic Legacies In Urban Public Space? The Case Of Karl Lueger In Vienna

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In the course of the Black Lives Matter movement, monuments all over the world were damaged, daubed with paint or brought down. Protest activities were followed by public debates on the adequate handling of historical legacies in urban public space raising questions on hegemonic symbols in the city on the one hand and historical and normative pathways on the other. Following this, the paper raises the question how burdened historical legacies in the city can be interpreted in the context of (trans)national movements which are questioning urban symbols of repression and hegemonic power relations? In Vienna, preceding debates got revived when the monument of Karl Lueger, former mayor of the city of Vienna (1897 – 1910), was damaged in 2020. With its anti-semitic past, a Social Democratic rule and the strong degree of institutionalization of cultural policies, the city of Vienna provides an interesting example to study the interconnectedness of history, cultural heritage and anti-semitism in the city. Taking the example of the highly controversial figure of Karl Lueger, this paper focuses on public negotiations of burdened legacies in urban space at the intersection of movements, institutions and politics. Three moments in time are of particular interest: The renaming of Dr Karl Lueger Ring (2012), and protest activities regarding the Lueger monument in 2009 and 2020. Through an interpretive analysis of newspaper articles, protest material and policies, strategies and discourse coalitions in different points in time will be analysed to see how power struggles over contested places convey and (re)construct meaning.

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RN32_T05_02 | Populism Religion and Gender

Right-wing Debates on Female Muslim Body-covering In Austria. Between Biopolitics And Necropolitics

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In the mid-1980s the FPÖ 're-invented' itself as a populist party, mobilizing with two antagonisms, first against 'the elite', i.e. the two dominant parties SPÖ (Social democrats) and ÖVP (Christian-conservatives), and second against 'Others', mainly migrants. The anti-migrant mobilization targeted since the turn of the century the intersection of gender and religion by focusing on veiled Muslim women and thus fostering anti-Muslim racism. Election campaigns focused on forced veiling, oppressed Muslim women and patriarchal Muslim communities. The paper analyses these campaigns of the FPÖ (party programs and publications, parliamentary debates on the prohibition of Muslim body covering) with a focus on the one hand on the dimension of biopolitics, i.e. constructing an Austrian 'pure people', and on the other hand of necropolitics, i.e. racist constructions of Muslim migrants as non-belonging and to be excluded. The aim of the paper is to detect how exclusive intersection of gender and religion feeds into forms of governing which at the same time includes racist politics and the self-affirmation of the Austrian population in times of multiple neoliberal crises.

Mobilising the People Through Gender and religion—The Veil as an Object for Populist Politics

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In this paper, we comparatively analyse radical right-wing parties' intervention into the veil debate in Turkey, France and Sweden which are characterised by different understandings of legal and normative secularism. We explore the intersection of gender and religion in the dynamic formation of populist categories and how they can be mobilised differently along the vertical and the horizontal axes by the example of the veil. In all three countries we have analysed capitalise on gender, religiosity and secularity, and the veil is exploited in drawing boundaries between the People and non-People but also between the People and the Elites. In this way, the meanings attributed to the veil are used as a mechanism of exclusion and of drawing the boundaries through gendered narratives of who belongs to the People.

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Constructing Homonationalist Identities in Relation to Religious and LGBTQ+ Outgroups: A Case Study of r/RightWingLGBT

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Recent research on homonationalism addresses the ideological and electoral combination of LGBTQ+ politics and radical right populism. However, right-wing LGBTQ+ identities remain seemingly paradoxical, as right-wing Christianity-rooted conservatism is generally hostile to LGBTQ+ empowerment. Grounded in literature on both off- and on-line radical right populism and its relationship with both religion and sexuality, as well as Tajfel's (1979) social identity theory, this study argues that right-wing LGBTQ+ people must resolve identity tension, by creating a positive group image. To understand this process, we analysed over 2,500 posts on a prominent (new/alt/populist) right-wing LGBTQ+ Reddit community, r/RightWingLGBT, focusing on the presence of ingroup-outgroup categorisations and identity management strategies. We found that right-wing LGBTQ+ users maintain a positive self-identity by positioning themselves against 'degenerate, liberal, non-binary queers', thus limiting themselves to narrow iterations of acceptable queerness which are congruent with hetero- and cis-normativity. Islam replaces Christianity as the primary anti-LGBTQ+ outgroup, which, given the normalization and naturalization of religious-rooted moral selves, helps to reconcile LGBTQ+ identities and right-wing populism.

Framing 'Gender Ideology': Religious Populism in the Croatian Catholic Church

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This paper explores the role of the Catholic Church in the articulation of populist discourse. By analysing the frames in Catholic doctrines and their dissemination by the Croatian clergy, I make three contributions to the field. Firstly, in contrast to research on the populist radical right, which argues for a manipulation of religion committed by non-confessional actors, I identify the Church as an influential source and producer of the populist master frame. Secondly, I demonstrate how the bridging of the 'gender ideology' frame to the populist master frame allows the local Church to articulate traditionalist stances on morality policies. Thirdly, I identify the local-level argumentation strategies, empowered by frame bridging with anti-communist, nationalist, and sovereignist themes typical of radical-right populism. Focusing on religious actors' agency allows us to improve theories rooted in the non-confessional world of populist politics that neglect churches as important sources of populist discourse and mobilisation.

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RN32_T05_03 | Public Opinion and Right Wing Populism A

Support for and Opposition to Populist Right Anti-Immigration Stances in Austria and the UK: Results of a New Survey

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This paper will report on the findings of a survey (n = 1000 in each country) conducted in May 2021 examining the extent and causes of public support for and opposition to radical right populist (Mudde 2007), far right and 'defense nationalist' (Gillespie 2021) parties, rhetoric and policy positions in the UK (in the aftermath of Brexit) and Austria (in the context of radical right populist electoral successes). The survey will investigate authoritarianism, Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, anti-feminism, religiosity, social isolation, solidarity in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, sense of threat and sources of information on politics and society, enabling us to address hypotheses formed from psychosocial and media consumption theories concerning propensity to support and oppose far right, radical right populist and defense nationalist positions and actions. The paper will address the panel themes of the social politics of pandemic crisis management, societal responses to Covid-19 restrictions, and the role of new media in resistance and mobilization.

A Revolt of the Deplored? The Role of Perceived Cultural Distance in the Educational Gradient in Anti-Establishment Politics

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Anti-establishment politics have become part of contemporary Western democracies. Less-educated citizens in particular have been found to display political distrust and populist attitudes, support populist parties, and abstain from voting. We advance a novel explanation for these patterns, drawing on extant theoretical insights to hypothesise that less- and more-educated citizens differ in the extent to which they perceive politicians to be culturally distant to them. Informed by our earlier in-depth qualitative research, we developed novel indicators of such perceptions and included them in a survey fielded among a high-quality panel representative of the Dutch population. We found: 1) positive associations between perceived cultural distance to politicians and anti-establishment political attitudes and behaviour; and 2) while taking conventional, alternative explanations into account, that perceived cultural distance substantially underlies the educational gradient in political distrust, populist attitudes, voting for a populist party, and non-voting.

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Fighting Fire With Fire? The Effect of Mainstream Parties' Accommodative Strategies on Immigration on Voting for Right-Wing Populist Parties

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Right-wing populist parties are undoubtedly one of the principal political actors in Western European democracies, constituting a challenge to the old mainstream parties. However, after years of a steady increase in their consensus, these parties experienced setbacks on some occasions. Across Western Europe, a growing number of mainstream parties are co-opting the policies on immigration adopted by right-wing populist parties during electoral campaigns. In these circumstances, right-wing populists reported considerable electoral losses at the ballot box. Nevertheless, little research has focused on how these strategies on anti-immigration issues influence individuals' support for right-wing populist parties. In other words, do these strategies affect voters' decision to support right-wing populist parties? Using multilevel models with combined data from the ESS (2002-2018) and the Manifesto Project, this study examines these strategies' effect on voting for right-wing populists across Western European countries. This study focuses on party-positions on the two core dimensions of right-wing populist parties' campaigns: cultural nationalism and economic nationalism. The former involves party-positions regarding the need to defend national culture from the threat represented by immigrants; the latter emphasises all the positions highlighting the need to protect the national economy from foreigners. The expectation is that when mainstream parties co-opt these parties on their core issues, they undermine their issue-ownership and, consequently, their electoral support. The results show that accommodative strategies on cultural nationalism decrease the likelihoods of voting for right-wing populists, especially among those showing negative attitudes towards immigrants. Differently, these strategies on economic nationalism do not affect voting of those manifesting high anti-immigration attitudes. These findings have important implications for future studies about right-wing populist support.

RN32_T05_04 | European Parliament

The European Green Deal – An Inclusive Moonshot For A Climate-Neutral Yet Prospering Continent?

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In December 2019, the European Commission presented the 'European Green Deal' (EGD): a marriage of environmental sustainability, social wellbeing and financial gain, envisioned as climate-neutral prosperity. Presented as "Europe's man-on-the-moon moment" by Ursula von der Leyen, the EGD's ambitions to gain political traction and societal momentum in European eco-social transformation processes is obvious. However, becoming the first continent to achieve climate-neutrality can only compare to sending the first man on the moon if policies align with public sentiment that sees climate-neutral prosperity as an extraordinary goal worth the historical and collective effort – in other words, that "all of us must work to put him there" (Kennedy 1961).

Though, while the ambitious language of the EU's "symbolic commitment" (Baker 2007) invokes a universal goal – uniting Europe for the sake of humanity – it also mobilises social fields that have specific and potentially conflicting interests vis-a-vis eco-social transformations that promise a green future for some but pose an existential threat to others.

In our paper, we bring together perspectives on eco-welfare regimes and a field-analytical approach, according to which the legitimacy of the EU's EGD agenda relies on complex constellations of political, cultural and social authorities. Using topic modelling analysis, we draw on public statements from a large variety of policy actors and the civil society at the European level and in two member states (Germany and Ireland). On this basis, we identify existing and emerging coalitions and major lines of conflict within the responses to, demarcations from, and engagement with the EGD.

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Values In European Politics: The Cases Of Greek And Bulgarian MEPs From The Migration And Refugee Crisis To The Management Of The Pandemic Crisis

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The European Parliament represents a prototype of supra-national parliament for Europe. While it challenges the traditional concept of representation and political legitimacy, it also clears the road for the EU's constitutionalisation. Simultaneously, the EP is responsible for promoting the 'European values', a core characteristic of European integration, which has gained less importance across the bibliography. Covering such a gap could offer us the opportunity to examine better the 'less at stake' nature of the second-order election category, in which the European Parliament elections belong.

As a result of the above, our main research question is: How have the 'European Values' been imprinted in the Members of the European Parliament discourse?

Having constructed our research question, we will specify the time and the sample of our study. Therefore, we shift our interest to the last two terms of the European Parliament, meaning the periods 2014-2019 (8th term) and 2019-2021 (9th term). The coincidence of those two periods with the peak of the migration and refugee crisis and the breakout of the pandemic crisis will offer us the ability to understand those political and cultural collisions regarding the 'European Values'. Furthermore, by extending our research period, we will better understand the supply-side of politics, acknowledging the crucial role the Parliament has in shaping the European policies. To achieve that, we will analyse the members of the European Parliament's official discourse, specifying our research to Bulgaria and Greece. The two countries present similarities in their crises' handling and the degree they have been affected. We will use the grounded theory methodology combined with the MAXQDA software to proceed with our research and manage our results' validity.

Borders of Ideology or the Ideology of Borders. Comparison of the Party Affiliation and Nationality as Factors Shaping Voting Patterns in the European Parliament - a Formal Model Based on Empirical Data.

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Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) have double allegiance - on the one hand, they represent their country, and on the other hand - the European party they belong to. Although the MEPs are grouped by their political affinity, not nationality, they become MEPs based on the elections on the national level. This observation leads to a question - which of this allegiance has stronger influence on their voting decisions? In our presentation we use formal models to answer the question. We use the maximum likelihood estimation method to reconstruct the ideological structure (the partial homogeneity structure) of the European Parliament 8th term and the beginning of 9th term on the basis of all votings in the terms. For the purpose of the analysis we have extended our concept of games with very large number of players (oceanic games) to the situation with numerous distinctive large groups of players (oceans) within ideological structure. We compare the political power of each of the Member States in situations when the MEPs coordinate or do not coordinate their votes within the state structure. Analogically, we compare the power of each European party in situations when the MEPs coordinate or do not coordinate their votes within the political structure. We also compare patterns during traditional votings and online votings introduced during the Covid-19 age.

The presented model allows to predict which actors will push towards national or party consolidation in the European Parliament.

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RN32_T06_01 | Public Opinion and Right Wing Populism 2

Populism and Marginal Neighborhood. An Ecological Analysis of Naples Case

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The paper analyzes the social geography and territorial distribution of the vote for populism parties in the Italian city of Naples. Marked by strong socio-spatial inequalities and a serious financial crisis of the local government, which has impacted on the welfare system and public services provided to citizens, the city of Naples – the largest city and metropolitan area in Southern Italy – can be considered an important case study to study and evaluate the connection between populist vote and socio-economic connotation of the urban space. In the last few years voting behaviour in Italy's large urban areas has brought out a significant territorial characterization in terms of center-periphery cleavage, as highlighted by the 2016 municipal election held in Rome and Turin. Districts which present higher rates of socio-economic deprivation register a significantly higher percentage of votes for anti-system and populist parties (Lega Nord and Movimento Cinque Stelle), while both the traditional left- and right-wing parties (PD and Forza Italia) get the best results in the central and more affluent neighborhoods. The findings of ecological analysis show that the electoral behaviour of Naples' sub-municipal units, based either on administrative borders (inner-city wards) or on homogenous socioeconomic profiles (marginal areas) confirm this growing national trend: the electoral support for the populist force in Naples in 2018 was broadly correlated to specific socio-economic contexts and concentrated mainly in the marginal and disadvantages areas of the city.

What Kind Of Democrats? Democratic Support and Substantive Views of Democracy in Europe Following Hard Times

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A good many political sociologists, and political pundits alike, agree that liberal democracy and republicanism are currently at odds with de-democratizing derails instigated by backlash politics in Western developed societies and competitive authoritarianism in less developed states. Data from the World Value Survey suggest that overrating democracy is a common trait in many publics worldwide but the value basis of this preference can significantly vary from society to society. Somewhat less documented is the path dependency affecting nominal and substantive support for democracy and its underpinning values thereafter. This paper comparatively examines support for democracy and views of democracy (e.g. liberal vs. social, minimalist vs. maximalist) among the European countries included in the EVS/WVS database. We examine the influence of different macro-level variables associated with institutional legacies (e.g. maturity of democratic institutions, strength of civil society, welfare state regimes) and recent exogenous shocks (e.g. depth of economic crisis) in terms of both direct impact on overall national levels of democratic support and understandings of democracy, as well as their indirect effects through their interaction with individual-level variables. On this basis, we hypothesize that a) differences in democratic support between European countries can be partially accounted for by the timing of democratization (e.g. second vs third wave democracies) as well as the timing of political socialization at the individual level; and b) patterns of democratic support among European publics are influenced by the absence (or presence) of deep-rooted political liberalism.

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Ethno-Territorial Mobilization In Western Europe. Measurement, Varieties, And Causes Of Political Regionalism From 1945 To 2020.

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While movements for regional autonomy are on a peak of success throughout the peripheries of Western Europe (e.g. Scottish and Catalan independence referenda, electoral success by the Lega Nord), there has been a neglect on this issue in sociology. The early sociological perspectives (e.g. Rokkan & Urwin 1983; Smith 1981) were replaced by the interdisciplinary field of regional studies, occupied by political scientists (and economists). The present study tries to reemphasize a genuinely sociological take on stateless-nationalist and regionalist movements, also considering the neglected works by Ludwig Gumplowicz in the yet untranslated "Allgemeines Staatsrecht" (1877/1907).

The empirical investigation followed essentially four sequential steps: First, a cluster analysis on stateless-nationalist and regionalist parties (SNRPs) was used to develop an inductive typology of regional forms of nationalism, using data from the Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) of 2014. The typology consists of an ethnic, cultural, and civic type; and was replicated in all five other waves of the CHES (1999-2019), not used for the initial analysis. Second, these types were used to create an original dataset of electoral success for the different types of stateless-nationalist and regionalist parties (SNRPs) for regional elections in Western Europe from 1945 to 2020; the types were attributed using content analysis on the materials available (e.g. manifestos) for all SNRPs not covered by the CHES. Third, different commonly used indices were validated and compared for systematic bias for the first time. Lastly, after aggregating the original data with the external indices, the different causal dynamics underlying the three types of regional nationalism were investigated using structural equation modelling.

Perceived Social Inequalities and Vote for Populist Political Parties in Czech Republic and Slovakia

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Social inequalities are often claimed to be one of the important factors behind electoral success of the non-mainstream political parties. Using the data from International Social Survey Programme module Social Inequality, this study focuses on voters of two populist political parties – We Are Family (Slovakia) and Freedom and Direct Democracy (Czech republic). Both parties are led by former businessmen, who gained popularity by promoting the idea of the divide between "the traditional (corrupt) politicians" and "the (pure) people". Results from previous studies, focusing mostly on Western populists, suggest that unemployed voters, those with lower income, those that come from lower classes, or those with lower education are more likely to vote for this kind of parties. Results from Czech Republic and Slovakia do not fully support these hypotheses and, moreover, do not show obvious similarities between voters of both parties, suggesting there is no universal populist voter. They do, however, imply that people more likely to elect populists are those who think that government is not successful in reducing the differences in income between people with high incomes and people with low incomes (Czech Republic) and those who feel angrier about differences in wealth between the rich and the poor (Slovakia).

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RN32_T06_02 | The European Project: Support and Critique

EU Support Comes in All Shapes and Sizes. Grasping Different Meaning Structures on EU Support in Dutch Survey Data

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What does it mean to support the European Union (EU)? While ample research has scrutinised the causes and consequences of support for or criticism of the EU, a pressing question remains: what do citizens actually mean when they express these attitudes? Applying the novel statistical method Correlational Class Analysis (CCA), we inductively assess how the meaning of support for the EU differs across different segments of the public. Our analysis of high-quality survey data collected in The Netherlands (n = 2,142), including novel items informed by insights from previous in-depth qualitative research, reveals three distinct meanings of EU support: federalist, non-federalist and instrumental pragmatist. Evidently, support for the EU comes in different guises. Interestingly, we find that people who differ substantially in their attitudes towards the EU — i.e., opposing or supporting it — may do so from an identical meaning structure. Subsequently, we investigate the social bases of the different meanings of support, and show that the way of thinking about the EU associates with media consumption, political orientation, and socio-demographics. The implications for ongoing debates are discussed, and explicit attention is given to the need for more meaning-centred approaches to EU attitudes research.

The Many Faces of EU Support: Elucidation of a Concept

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Brexit has made clear that public opinion of the European Union (EU) matters. Scholars have long attempted to define popular support and understand the reasons for it. Four main theoretical explanations, namely utilitarian, reference, cue-taking and identity, have dominated the field (Hobolt & Vries 2016, Ejrnæs & Jensen 2019). Support has been conceptualised in various ways by object (EU membership, EU enlargement, euro, community, free movement) or nature from specific/diffuse (Gabel 1998; Boomgaarden et al. 2011; Armingeon & Ceka 2014) and utilitarian/affective (Lindberg & Scheingold 1970; Gabel & Palmer 1995; Kolpinskaya & Fox 2019) to input/output oriented (Scharpf 1999; Lindgren & Persson 2010; Schmidt 2013). As an analytical category 'support' enabled to capture a broad range of empirical research, yet these studies have seldom gone beyond statistical analysis of standard responses to standard questions. This article provides a critical overview of the properties implied by operationalisation and measurement of the 'support' by survey researchers and adopts a semantic approach to identify other attributes of the concept. Drawing on in-depth interview material, close attention is paid to the language which illuminates the shared salient meanings ascribed to the EU. An interpretive technique called ordinary language interviewing (Schaffer 2015) allows to go beyond the existent conceptualisations and to propose new ones, for example blind/constructive support. The article contributes to the strand of academic literature researching the EU attitudes by using a novel methodological approach and advancing our understanding of the ways EU legitimacy is perceived.

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The Core-periphery or Centre-periphery Cleavage in the EU?

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The division of the EU into core and periphery reflects not only the deep-rooted economic differences between member states, but also the historical and geopolitical contexts under which they joined the EU. While numerous analyses in the wake of the Eurozone crisis dealt with core-periphery relations, it is argued here that the interpretation of various crises that shook the foundation of the EU should also include the analysis of historical cleavages within newer member states and their relations with the EU. Southern enlargement of the 1980s followed after the fall of right-wing dictatorships and Eastern enlargements of the 2000s followed after the fall of communist dictatorships, and these heritages are still reflected in the positioning of political actors towards the EU. The notion of Western betrayal is an important factor in explaining the rise of radical right and radical left Euroscepticism in European Eastern and Southern periphery, respectively. The development of social movements and political parties that acted as carriers of historical grievances and their changing relations towards European integration will be presented.

This paper compares European economic integration of Eastern and Southern periphery and their national identity building in relation to European integration. The comparison is based on various economic indicators, party manifestos of leading parties and interviews with political and intellectual elites and country experts. In the conclusion, this paper tries to answer whether the current pandemic crisis contributed to the polarisation of an emerging European society and to the creation of a centre-periphery cleavage in the EU.

RN32_T07_01 | Discourse Interests and Actors

'The People Have Decided': National Consultations, 'Anti-foreignness', and the Justification of Anti-immigrant Policies by the Hungarian Government

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The paper focuses on the ways the Hungarian right-wing populist government applied a new and innovative political tool, the so-called 'national consultations' to publicly justify its anti-immigrant and 'anti-foreign' policies. Since coming to power in 2010, the government has launched nine such consultations on a variety of topics including pensions, immigration, or economic policies. The questionnaires, which are delivered to every adult citizen, have been widely criticized as being manipulative and only serving as legitimation for the already decided governmental policies. The present paper, drawing on the author's earlier work dissecting the Hungarian Government's anti-immigration discourses of 2015-2016, focuses on three such consultations, the consultation on 'immigration and terrorism' (2015), the consultation about 'the Soros plan' (2017), and the consultation called 'Let's stop Brussels!' (2017). These three documents, besides being the most controversial ones, all outlined different but interrelated aspects of an allegedly imminent and dangerous 'external threat' to the nation's traditions, lifestyle, culture, security, well-being, and ethnic and racial homogeneity. In the governmental narrative, 'culturally different' migrants and refugees pose a threat both to the security and the 'traditional culture' of the native population, while leftist and liberal 'Brussels bureaucrats' and international 'interest groups', in particular the Hungarian-American philanthropist and businessman George Soros, are presented as promoters of 'illegal migration' with the aim to weaken European traditions, and thus to weaken the nation states and national governments. Human rights and anti-corruption

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watchdog NGOs are presented as 'local agents' of these foreign interests (members of the 'Soros network'). The paper provides an in-depth historical discourse analysis of the three consultation documents and embeds them in the Hungarian social, political, and historical contexts.

Transparency and Redistribution in Transitions to Democracy

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The available analysis of transitional justice processes show data from more than 80 transitions that have occurred in the world, from which conclusions have been drawn, comparing similarities and differences. At the moment there is no existence of consensus in the relation that exists between transitional practice and the redistribution of wealth in the long term, but recently, it has been described how the transitions led by the elite are less redistributive than those that are carried out through a process of rupture or revolution.

This study is a historical comparative research of the evolution of Southern European countries after democratic transitions in terms of redistribution of wealth. The research illustrates that Spain deviates from trends exhibited by countries such as Portugal and Greece. The causal analysis is based on Nalepa ¨skeletons in the closet¨ model, suggesting that lack of information transparency regarding previous authoritarian regime collaborators determines democratic quality.

In southern Europe, two opposite models (concealing-disclosing) have been followed in the treatment of information from the old repressive apparatus. This comparative illustrates how concealing information from the previous regime has derived in the strengthen of the position of certain elites, through clandestine power networks originating from the previous authoritarian state in the case of Spain. The study reveals secret information as a structural element that enables the elites from the previous regime to avoid redistribution.

Identifications and Values in Political Persuasion: Aspect of Interrelations in the Logic of Appropriateness

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My paper investigates discursive strategies in political persuasion, focusing specifically on the relevance of identifications and values as rhetorical assets in argumentation which I call the 'relational scaffolding of persuasion'. This research is part of my postdoctoral project European Solidarities in Turmoil (Academy of Finland, 2018-2021) studying political rhetoric in European political discourse in its contemporary challenges. I approach identities and values from the perspective of sociological neoinstitutionalism and its further elaboration discursive institutionalism, acknowledging the relevance of cultural factors in policy-making processes (Boli & Thomas 1999) and emphasizing the relevance of local discursive practices in the way social change is negotiated (Schmidt 2008; Alasuutari 2015). Taking it that the scene of decision-making involves much more complex set of components than just those of rational calculation and utility-maximation, neither values nor identities are approached as pre-given entities which determine action (Finnemore & Sikkink 1998). Instead, knowledge and rationality itself are generated processually and value-laden preferences are formed in interactive practices, whereby political actors struggle to convince each other (Alasuutari & Qadir 2014). The focus of this research is on the 'strategic character of social construction', highlighting the aspect of institutional legitimacy and the 'logic of appropriateness' political actors follow in the activities (March & Ohlsen 1998). I introduce three policy cases and a policy paper debate which each sheds light on different aspects of the interplay between identifications and values, ranging from horizontal to hierarchical settings, and from strategies managing simultaneity to those of organizing temporal trajectories in political debate.

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Punishing without Punishment? The Case of Civil Forfeiture in the U.S.

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A growing body of empirical literature examines the multiple sources of punishment outside criminal codes and its implications for power distribution and rights allocation. My study touches on an unexplored figure within this framework: civil forfeiture, a legal innovation of the drug war. Civil forfeiture laws allow the government to seize property for its alleged connection to illegal activities without having to charge or convict the owner. My research examines how courts negotiate and produce tenuous notions such as "facilitation of crime" or "negligence" when they work with the legal fiction that property itself may be guilty of facilitating illegality. From my analysis of a multi-state sample of real estate cases heard by lower federal courts between 1984 and 2016, I argue that the use of civil forfeiture introduces a novelty in the way the law interprets the responsibility of individuals, for example, concerning the actions of other individuals. By establishing an essential feature of civil forfeiture's empirical phenomenon—the argumentative staging when it is at work—my research sheds light on how the limits of the power to punish outside the criminal framework are constructed, legitimized, and negotiated.

RN32_T07_02 | Populism and Science 2

Anti-vaccinism. Between populism and subpolitics.

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The spread of anti-vaccinism cannot be considered merely as an effect of the change in communication dynamics promoting disinformation and fake news: it is caused by a plurality of political, social and cultural factors.

Conspiracy, anti-scientism and delegitimization of the "mainstream" political, economic and media actors, find nowadays expression in the growing consensus towards populism, which combines criticism of the political elites with an aversion to the economic and scientific elites, mostly considered subordinate to the interests of the former. The core idea is that the obligation to get vaccinated is functional to the interests of pharmaceutical companies, and that vaccines are harmful.

According to the theory which identify a clear relation between anti-vaccinism, conspiracy and populism, the anti-vax attitudes should be more prevalent in the lower social classes, and among less educated individuals. Indeed, anti-vaccinism, or at least a critical attitude over vaccines, is widely spread in highly-educated, medium and upper-class individuals. Our hyphotesis is that some manifestations of anti-vaccinism may also be interpreted as expression of a critical attitudes toward science and as an example of subpoliticization of every-day life. That is, the anti-vaccinism spread as expression of different political phenomena, which have common roots, but diverge significantly in their redefinition of the relation between every-day life, science and politics.

Qanon and conspiracy theories – the Italian case

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The social unrest and the uncertainties experienced during the coronavirus pandemic have enhanced the visibility of QAnon, a baseless internet conspiracy theory alleging that a cabal of Satan-worshipping Democrats, Hollywood celebrities and billionaires is running the world while engaging in a global child sex-trafficking.

QAnon followers consider President Donal Trump as their paladin, the only antagonist of this cabal and its "deep state" collaborators who are secretly struggling to expose the malefactors and send them all to Guantánamo Bay. The chapter will analyse how this conspiracy theory primarily based in the USA is spreading and taking root in Italy. More specifically, the focus will be placed on how and why the main narrative has been able to acquire meaning and social strength within a social and political context apparently different from the breeding ground where it was originally conceived. By considering mutual implications between populist attitudes and conspiracy frames, the contribution will explore how QAnon has succeeded in bolstering local-based conspiracy theories and articulating pre-existent and widespread feelings of discontent, mistrust, and enmity. The phenomenon will be examined as a cluster of cultural practices (Fenster, 2008) – 1) media practices of sharing and circulating QAnon propaganda, 2) interpretive practices of QAnon narrative and other local based conspiracy theories associated to QAnon and with a strong anti-intellectualist

attitude, 3) relational practices of engaging and mobilizing citizens - that gives shape to specific epistemological communities with a strong political stance.

Populism And International Energy Politics. Influence On The Sustainability Transition Via Changing Energy Paradigms?

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States are largely seen as being constitutive of international energy politics. Moreover, due to the international nature of the energy industry, the relevant literature, by and large, agrees that the evolution of the world's energy systems is strongly influenced by the dealings between individual states. Populism as a political phenomenon has its roots on the domestic level, but it may as well have an influence on international energy politics. To discuss this influence, this paper asks to what degree populist movements have influenced the constructed realities that structure international energy politics. To do so, the dealings between states are being portrayed as a four-stage communication process. First, national standpoints are being formulated domestically. Second, these standpoints are being transmitted via different channels. In turn, the receiving states interpret the message, and, finally, develop their own counter-message based on that interpretation. To analyse the influence of populism on these processes, this paper takes a number of archetypical energy paradigms as its starting point. Reflecting the core ideas, values, and beliefs of the actors involved with formulating national energy standpoints, these paradigms highlight the understandings of energy that are being communicated in inter-state dealings. While some states have historically emphasised particular paradigms, the latter also vary considerably across time due to the changing configurations of political forces at the domestic level. To discuss the impact of populist movements on the sustainability transition via international politics, examples will be used to study their leaning in terms of existing energy paradigms. Examples will also be used to discuss their actual influence on states changing their energy paradigm, as well as the actual outcomes of international energy policy.

RN32_T07_03 | Civil Society and Citizens 1

The Framing Processes And Reactions Of The "Antagonist Left" To The Covid-19 Pandemic Crisis In Italy

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Answering the question of how social movements have framed and reacted to the pandemic and the measures taken by governments to counter its spread is relevant to understanding society's bottom-up responses. In this paper, I focus, in particular, on the reactions and framing processes to pandemic crisis of the so-called "antagonist left" in Italy, which is the anticapitalistic movement sector, made up of social centers, autonomous, post-autonomous, communist groups and networks, etc. At first glance, they refused the Covid-19 denial and conspiracy theory (No Mask, No Vax), and accepted some limitations, but criticised the government policies, like the military and police control on society. They organized self-managed services for lower classes and claimed for public health as a collective good not for profit, basic income and a radical change of system. In fact, antagonists tried to connect the pandemic crisis, which increased pre-existing socio-economic inequalities, to the ecological and climatic crisis, identifying the responsibility in the capitalist mode of production. In this paper, first, I will analyse how the antagonists took part in protest events during the last year. Then, using the framing perspective, I will identify the diagnostic, prognostic and motivational elements, if a masterframe emerged and if the frame alignments took place between activists and the populations they intended to mobilize. I will use the daily online press, the online documents from their websites and conduct some semi-structured interviews to key informants of the more relevant national networks: a) Infoaut/ autonomists; b) Global Project/post-autonomists; c) Contropiano/Communists Network.

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The Re-elaboration of the Social and Political Revamping

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The paper is aimed to investigate Covid-19 considering it as an accelerator of already existing processes – oriented towards the reinvention of the social and the re-elaboration of the political.

The key words/processes that we consider are: individualization, as the background dynamics of the reinvention of politics; the hybridization between fields and spheres of action (moving its meaning from the context to the individuals); the reconfiguration of boundaries and relationships between individual and collective.

These processes are the foundation of a revamping of participation, as shown by experiences such as social direct action (Bosi, Zamponi 2018), new mutualism (De Luigi et al. 2019), collaborative economy (Pais 2017), social enterprise (Pirni, Raffini 2015) and the emergence of new styles of volunteering (Eikenberry 2019; Monforte 2019).

Specifically, we analyze the role and the activities of the Third sector, social entrepreneurship and civil society as an experimental field of innovative territorial strategies to face the health crisis. Our hypothesis is that it is possible to find new combinations of social and political participation, generating both risks and opportunities.

Nowadays, social reinvention seems to involve 1) a wide-mesh model that leaves out several subjects, 2) shifting responsibility from institutions to individuals, 3) reasserting the local dimension, promoted through concepts such as innovation, activation and resilience.

The Influence of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Political Attitudes in Austria

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Sociology and political science traditionally argue that attitudes towards the political sphere – e.g. interest in formal political procedures; acknowledging the relevance of politics for one's own life – are strongly tied to socialization. However, studies also illustrate that attitudes towards the political sphere can be potentially reshaped by specific events as well as societal changes.

Coming from this understanding the paper discusses how the particular experiences during the Covid19-Pandemic and the ongoing political responses influenced societal attitudes towards the political sphere in Austria.

Following (1) a general analysis how attitudes towards the political sphere changed over the years and the immediate effect the Covid-19 restrictions had on these, it will be explored, (2) if individuals who are particularly affected by the Covid19-pandemic – due to their living situation and/or socio-economic circumstances (e.g. social responsibilities, presence or age of children, socioeconomic situation) – are now paying particular attention to politics and take a greater interest them, or at least recognize their relevance to a greater extent.

To do so we draw upon the concept of political involvement from German political-scientist Van Deth and his co-authors as well as Austrian survey data collected via an online access panel during the pandemic of 2020 (n=1500; structurally identical with the Austrian resident population aged 14 and older). Accordingly, the paper uses a recent crisis to illustrate the relevance of specific life circumstances on political attitudes and how the discussion of such can move beyond socialization-based analysis. An aspect that has not been systematically explored via quantitative in the Austrian yet, despite strong claims that recent social and political crisis influenced the outlook on politics significantly.

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RN32_T08 | Civil Society and Citizens 2

The Impact of Gentrification on Housing Struggle in Lisbon. Everyday Interactions and New Urban Identities

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The city of Lisbon is in the midst of a perfect storm for housing generated by the intersection of the long wave of economic crisis and austerity with recent touristification, gentrification and massive real estate investment. At the same time, urban mobility is reshaping neighborhoods' fabric, with effects on the housing activism's identity, frames and claims. Between 2011 and 2013, Portugal experienced the largest protest cycle since the 1974 revolution. In connection with anti-austerity movements, housing activism has significantly strengthened in the country, and especially in Lisbon, introducing relevant innovations in the identities, forms and content of the housing protest. New actors mobilized initiatives such as the Caravana pelo Direito à Habitação (Caravan for the Right to Housing) and the demonstration Rock in Riot, which gathered poor tenants, minorities, and new inhabitants such as young researchers, professionals or Erasmus students, which could be consider as gentrification's pioneers. As such, the paper aims at understanding to what extent the interaction between different players is a result of the gentrification process itself, how it works, and what its impact on the protest dynamics, specially, on the interaction with institutions. For this we rely on: a) participant observation during activists and tenants' meetings, demonstrations and other actions; c) interviews with activists and scholars; d) frame and protest event analysis.

Civil Society Challengers in the European Union Gender Policy Field

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The European Women's Lobby (EWL) is one of the key actors in the EU gender equality policy field. Claiming to represent 2000 women's organizations across Europe, the EWL is regularly consulted by the European Commission and the European Parliament for its "gender expertise" (Cullen 2020; Seibicke 2019; Strid 2009), being legitimized and financially supported by the Commission. However, other transnational civil society organizations representing women also organize at the EU level, including ethnic minority women, migrant women, disabled women, religious women and women within various professions. The EWL's position has also been questioned by conservative women (Rolandsen Agustín 2012). Moreover, women's organizations are not the only ones active in this "field of gender"; LGBTQ, human rights, SRHR organizations and others also participate, making it a diverse and contentious field. This paper investigates how the elite position of the EWL is challenged by other civil society actors and by ideological differences and contentious issues, conceptually approaching this gender field as a "field of contention" (Crossley 2006). Given that civil society organizations mainly have discursive power, the analysis focuses on how they participate in a discursive space and struggle in which they try to produce meaning and contest who the gender experts are. We explore this question through the contentious cases of transgender issues, prostitution/sex work, and how to represent such a diverse group. The analysis is based on interviews with organization representatives and experts as well as textual sources.

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Addressing Social Impact in Political Sociology During Pandemics and Beyond

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Recent advancements in the field of evidence and policy highlight the increasing challenge to include political and social impact in social sciences, which is relevant especially in a pandemic context that challenges states worldwide. Although sociology has addressed how to achieve such social impact, there are fewer developments in political sociology. The objective of this work is to present and discuss the advancements and effective strategies that enhance political and social impact of social sciences and humanities research, which can be potentially replicated in political sociology. Among the effective strategies to consider, the methodologies in political sociology can be further explored in the light of the relevance of the meaningful stakeholder involvement throughout the project lifespan or the need of articulating from the beginning of a project the objective of realising social impact and a strategy to do so, among others (Aiello et al., 2021). Social sciences have made progress and political sociology research is also called to advance in the area of political and social impact.

The Art of Nationalism: Social Solidarity and Exclusion in Contemporary Latvia

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The surge of populist and nationalist movements over the recent years can be seen as an effect of several decades of neoliberalism. The detrimental effects of neoliberal reforms – socio-economic polarisation, dismantling of welfare structures – can be observed especially clearly in the Baltics. These reforms have contributed to high socio-economic inequality and poverty rates and prompted large-scale emigration. In this context, nationalist cultural policies and everyday displays of national belonging have emerged in Latvia as key instruments of social solidarity and security. There has recently been a drive of state initiatives in the field of cultural policy promoting national identity (e.g. Latvia's Centenary cultural programme 2017-2021). Artists and cultural industry workers are emerging as "performers of sovereignty"

(Hansen 2006) as they engage in state-commissioned projects. In this paper, I map and conceptualise emergent discourses and practices of cultural policy and art in the aftermath of neoliberalism in Latvia as potential vectors of both solidarity and symbolic violence. On the basis of this empirical material, the paper seeks to contribute to a theorisation of contemporary European nationalism as an ambivalent phenomenon – an "encompassing" as well as exclusionary discourse (Calhoun 2002, 2012, 2017), a source of solidarity as well as symbolic violence (Bourdieu 1999) in neoliberal democracies.

RN32_T09_01 | Leaders and Politics

Winners or Losers? The Image of Italian Politicians on Social Media during the Covid-19 Emergency

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The aim of this work is first to study what effects covid-19 has had on the public image of the main Italian politicians. Secondly, it intends to understand whether the analysis of social messages related to the virus can provide useful information to track the appreciation of politicians in the population. These questions are relevant because Italy has been one of the countries most affected by the pandemic and the debate on the virus has dominated the speeches in social media. The analysis, both quantitative and qualitative, focused on the tweets about covid-19 containing the names of the leaders of the main Italian parties. Almost half of the tweets extracted cite Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte. Most of these messages relate to the anti-covid measures of the government and therefore assume a protective and positive connotation. This is also the case for the leaders of the parties of the governing coalition. Among the opposition parties, the leaders of the two right-wing populist parties, Salvini (Lega Nord) and Meloni (Fratelli d'Italia), are often associated in the debate on the social, but the words with negative meanings relate mainly to Salvini. Little mentioned is the leader of Forza Italia Silvio Berlusconi. Although they should be confirmed by further research, the results show an impact of the virus related themes on the public image of the leaders and, at the same time, that the debate on social media can be used

as a proxy to study the trend of popularity of political figures.

Leader Democracy and Populist Democracy: Two Different Paths of Political Personalization?

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The aim of the paper is to consider the concept of plebiscitarism, the different ways in which this process develops, and the relationship between leadership and democracy in contemporary societies. The clarification of these concepts is far from nominalistic considering that they point out the different substance that plebiscitary disintermediation assumes in the relationship between leadership and democracy. Just this is the premise that allows to distinguish the difference between the personalization in liberal-democracies, the charismatic personalization and the populist personalization. Within the wider process of disintermediation that modifies the bond between voters and institutions, populism takes the form of a politics of "unpolitics" and it seems to be a particular declination of plebiscitarism that is not the same of personalization in liberal-democracies and neither the same of the charismatic personalization in the Weberian perspective. Although a large part of the literature on populism tends to equate the populist leadership with the charismatic one, there is however a more recent questioning of the overlapping of the two phenomena. The paper aims to analyse the difference between the populist personalization and the charismatic personalization, not only because of the presence of non-charismatic populisms, but also because of the constitutive difference between the conceptual cores of the two phenomena.. If political personalization modifies the linkage between people and institutions, then the effects of populism on representative democracy are different from those of the transition from party democracy to leader democracy as a development of the Weberian and Schumpeterian perspective.

Populist radical right as gendered performance: The case of Marine Le Pen

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It is widely argued that gender is increasingly a key analytical category to understand contemporary populist radical right, and that the surge of populist radical right politics goes hand in hand with a macho style of leadership. Scholarship that studies the role of gender in the construction of populist radical right leadership thus mostly focuses on the political style of male leaders, especially delineating the performances of "hegemonic masculinity" by such leaders. However, the gendered discourses, political style, and performances of female radical right leaders attracts less scholarly attention. This study focuses on Marine Le Pen, the leader of France's populist radical right party, Rassamblement National (RN-formerly Front National), and investigates the gendered political performances and symbolisms she has employed since she has taken over the party leadership from her father Jean Marie Le Pen in 2011. Through a discourse analysis of Marine Le Pen's speeches, interviews, media performances, as well as her representation in the media, the study explores the discursive and stylistic repertoire of Marine Le Pen. Employing the conceptual framework of hegemonic masculinity and hegemonic femininity, I attempt to answer the following questions: How are performances of femininity and masculinity utilized and articulated in Marine Le Pen's political style? More importantly, what does the case of Marine Le Pen uncover about the role of gendered symbolisms and performances in populist radical right politics?

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RN32_T09_02 | Politics Beyond Europe 1

Sociological Knowledge of the Revolution: Testing to Turkey's Change under AKP Rule

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The idea of revolution is perhaps one of the most rooted and controversial concepts in thought history. There are theories that studying and analyzing revolutions that have occurred throughout history. These theories of revolution provide sociological information to make it easier to understand revolutionary transformation. In this study, I will examine the transformation that took place under AKP rule in Turkey, based on sociological knowledge of the revolution.

I look for the answer to the following question: Is Turkey in a revolutionary transformation under the AKP rule? To answer this question, it is first necessary to reach the sociological knowledge of the revolution. In this direction, based on the theories of revolution, I first arrive at the sociological knowledge of the revolution. Then, based on the sociological knowledge of the revolution, I try to understand and explain the transformation that is taking place or intended to occur under AKP rule.

Accordingly, I assert that there have been many developments under the AKP rule that should be categorized as a revolutionary transformation. Turkey has been rebuilt under AKP rule, which lives and reminds the culture and values of Ottoman-Islamic heritage. In this direction, I discuss this revolutionary transformation in terms of institutional, structural, and social values.

Key Words: Revolution, Sociological Knowledge of the Revolution, AKP Rule, Ottoman-Islam

Transformation of Kurdish and Islamist Parties in Turkey (and Consequences on Regime Change)

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The ethnic (i.e. Kurdish) and religious (Islamist) parties have historically been subject to repression by the Turkish state elite. Particularly in the 1990s, many of these parties had been closed down by a court decision while their members had been arrested. Each time, these parties returned back to the electoral arena through their successors. Yet, in the national elections of 2002 and 2007, the Islamist-successor party (the AKP), and in 2015 national elections, the Kurdish-led party (the HDP) thrived and gained record-high votes, through building coalitions with social groups that were not part of their traditional constituency. How was this possible considering both the Kurdish and Islamist parties were once treated as the anti-system parties of Turkey? What kind of political contexts allowed these parties to expand? And what were the motivations of these parties while they were broadening their support base? Did these motivations differ from one another? How did these differences affect the regime change? In this project (which I hope to publish as a book), I argue that in a semi-democratic context where the repressive acts of the state such as banning parties or arresting politicians have been subject to a considerable degree of public criticism; 'confronting the state' becomes a salient issue. Ethnic and religious parties turn into populist parties, framing this salient issue as 'an issue of democracy' and become the owners of it, which helps them reach out to broader constituencies. An ownership of the issue of democracy does not yet necessarily democratize the regime when the party comes to power. Democratization is conditional on whether the party motivation is office-seeking or policy-seeking.

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Left-wing Populist Foreign Policy: Kirchnerism and the Politics of Discourse in Argentina

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Populism is not a new phenomenon. Historically, it has been associated with the malfunctioning of democracy and it has been considered the result of institutional weakness with reference to underdeveloped countries. For this reason, Latin America has always been seen as a pioneer in the emergence of populism – understood either as "post-democracy" (Crouch 2004) or "disfigured democracy" (Urbinati 2014). It is precisely because of this geographical and social variety that populism must be approached by taking into account the context where it arises, given that "the complexity of populism must be read and analyzed in conjunction with the respective social processes of democratization" (Anselmi 2017: 1-2). Despite it has mostly been a Latin American feature, populism became a global issue when it appeared in the consolidated democracies of the West, therefore we cannot dissociate reflection on contemporary democracy and decades of crisis from consideration on the populist phenomenon (Anselmi, 2017). This article addresses the issue of populist foreign policy in Argentina and employs multi-methods research that combines discourse analysis, foreign policy analysis, and historical political reconstruction of Kirchnerism. Theoretically, we refer to populism as an "Ideational Approach" and we consider Destradi and Plegaman's thematic lines in order to investigate populism in world politics. Throughout the paper, we argue that left-wing populist foreign policy does not discriminate against international cooperation and globalization per se but in a Manichean vision of the world, it criticizes western rich countries and proposes the creation of new regional alliances and political systems.

RN32_T10_01 | Populism, Concepts and Debates

Deweaponizing populism: A conceptual debate.

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Populism as a theoretical construct is perhaps one of the most ideologically charged concepts to be used in academia (Berezin, 2019). Using the critical lens of political sociology and contentious politics, in this piece I unfold some of the recent controversies to be found on the literature on populism and try to set up a distinctive sociological approach to the concept. Using the Catalan case as an illustration of the problematic nature of what constitutes populism in populism studies (Cossarini 2020; Tobeña, 2020; Barrio et al. 2018; Casado 2019; Ruiz 2020) in this text I lay out some theoretical hurdles pending clarification. Amongst them: the collapse of populism with nationalism and identitarianism; the framing of populism mostly as a negative (or reactionary) force; the collapse of top-down and bottom-up populism; the misuse of contentious politics as an equivalent of anti-politics; the conflictive nature of setting boundaries to the constituent demos; and the intertwined relation between supply and demand of populism.

To deweaponize populism studies (De Cleen et al., 2018) this article suggests a few avenues to deal with the previously identified problems by making use of the distinctive lens of political sociology. Namely, unveil the ideological charge of populism studies as a form of motivated cognition, problematize the performative nature of some theoretical elaborations on populism; see anti-populism as skewed towards epistemological conservatism; reinsert emotions to political theorisation; and treat populism as a complex phenomenon that hardly can be isolated from the context-rich depictions brought about by contentious politics scholarship.

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Populisms: Divergent Articulations of Political Futures

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Presentation continues to develop early arguments of Paul Taggart (2000) on the "chameleonic nature" of populism and shows how populism is an inextricable part of today's differentiated and hierarchically organised societies. I examine how an interplay of professional institutional practices is to be considered when accounting for differences in populisms manifested in rhetoric, content and numerous styles of populist discourse. Thus I show that populism manifests itself according to the institutional framework, prevailing principles and mechanisms traversing the differentiated (national and international) social fields. First, populism is conceptualised as a primarily communicative or discursive (i.e. rhetorical) articulation, an argumentative Manichean logic with its dyadic antagonistic structure (elites vs. the people). I argue that this verbal articulation is to be understood as the product of the internalized (populist) linguistic and interpretative scheme (see habitus in Bourdieu 1997). "Thin" populist interpretative scheme, prevailing in left-wing ideological variants, is in its nationalist and nativist versions complemented by (xenophobic) fear or hatred of foreigners. Second, presentation shows how populist interpretative scheme is influenced by its immediate (professional and educational) environment and how populist speech is systematically disseminated following the logics, mechanisms and organising principles of differentiated social fields: political field, journalistic field, artistic field, space of social movements etc. Commercial logic and competitive principles (maximization of votes, appealing to wide audiences, closeness to "the people" etc.) underlie the production of populist discourse, however an interplay of narrow professional institutional routines in specialised fields (personalisation, episodic events, neutralism, scoop) account for important differences in its rhetoric and especially its styles.

Emotions In British Politics – A Trend Analysis Of Conservative And Labour Party Speeches From 1900 - 2019

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The deep interconnection of emotions and politics has been acknowledged by philosophers as early as Plato or Aristotle. Guided by a Kantian or Rawlsian rationalism, modern Western democratic societies however seem to perceive this relationship differently, rather following the idea that politicians (in the West) are rationally motivated and controllable actors. Only in recent years this perception has been challenged by figures such as U.S. president Donald J. Trump or British Prime Minister Boris Johnson. With their less than rational conduct they obtruded the topic of emotionality or pathos back into the discourse of (western) politics. Analysts were quick to point out these political figures' populist demeanor, accusing them (alongside other politicians of a similar fabric) of having emotionalized the political sphere to gain political influence. A problem posed by these assessments is that they too often conflate 'emotional' (political) communication with (right-wing) 'populist' communication.

In an attempt to untangle this conflation and to provide much-needed historical context for emotional political speech in the west, I therefore scrutinized this alleged 'novel' emotionalization through 'populist' actors by conducting a comparative trend analysis of political speeches from British Labour and Conservative party leaders over the course of the past 100+ years, beginning in 1900. Alongside hand-curated neurolinguistic dictionaries representing three key emotional stimuli (sex, fear, and violence), I established a neopragmatist discourse analysis to determine the distinct argumentative patterns of the sampled speeches and the role emotional stimuli play within them. Additionally, I conducted a sentiment analysis and tested several 'populist' identifiers that were retrieved in a previous study of mine on the 2016 U.S. presidential elections.

Keywords: British Politics, Populism, Emotion, Pragmatic Sociology, Trend Analysis

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What Do People Mean When They Express Welfare Chauvinist Attitudes? Evidence From A Correlational Class Analysis On Dutch Survey Data.

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Extant research on welfare chauvinist attitudes primarily scrutinizes which citizens are more likely to be welfare chauvinist and for what reasons by analyzing citizens' social backgrounds. But what do citizens mean when they express welfare chauvinist attitudes? Because welfare chauvinism taps into various issues, related to economic redistribution, interethnic differences, and anti-institutionalism, it is not straightforward whether it means the same thing for different people. In order to better understand welfare chauvinism, we need to go beyond this and also explore the meanings citizens ascribe to that attitude.

The novel statistical technique Correlational Class Analysis (CCA) was used to inductively reveal different meanings of welfare chauvinism by analyzing how welfare chauvinism associates to attitudes on other socio-political issues. Analysis of a recent survey held among a high-quality sample of the Dutch population (n = 2,218), including validated items from the literature, reveals three understandings of welfare chauvinism. These are: (I) a mainstream conservative welfare chauvinism (39% of the respondents), (II) an alternative secular-populist welfare chauvinism (32%), and (III) an isolated welfare chauvinism (29%). Subsequent regression analysis showed that those with different understandings of welfare chauvinism differ with respect to political party preference, media consumption, religious denomination, and level of education.

In effect, the same level of welfare chauvinism has three fundamentally different meanings. We discuss implications for ongoing scholarly debates and provide suggestions for future research.

RN32_T10_02 | Politics Beyond Europe 2

Impeachment, Lawfare and Fake News in Brazil

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The purpose of this article is to analyze the powerful mechanism of impeachment, lawfare, and fake news in Brazil. These mechanisms have been decisive in other electoral processes in recent times. This will allow us to think about the actual Latin-American political circumstance, that is characterized by a majority of liberal right-wing governments, conservative or populist, identified with neoliberal politics.

Fireside Chats: from Roosevelt to today

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The present research aims to analyze the role played by artists in the recent campaign for the American presidential elections and in particular it focuses on the "Artists in President" project. The project is inspired by the fireside chats, a series of evening radio addresses given by U.S. President Frank D. Roosvelt during the Great Despression. Just as Roosvelt sat by the fireplace and spoke to the nation, so did 50 artists recording a podcast as if they held the office of President. Each artist focused his/her speech on the subjects, which he/she considered most important, with the aim of becoming the spokesperson for different issues.

The podcast, the form of communication they chose, recalls the great radio speeches given by the main political leaders during the periods of crisis and stresses the use of a medium that is becoming more and more popular.

The aim of the research is to understand the role of art in the complex contemporary political scenario and the potential power of persuasion and penetration of podcast as a new medium of communication.

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Ethnic Parties and Democracy in Nepal

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In a democracy, political parties are the most important connecting link between state and society. In this sense, ethnic parties are also working as a bridge to connect their respective societies with state power. The paper argues that ethnic politics and ethnic parties are contributing to the process of democratization in Nepal. As a manifest product of democracy, the ethnic politics primarily concerns for inclusive democracy and ethnic demands so far have been seeking to compete for resources within the system. However, there is a possibility of more aggressive expressions, even violence, and irredentism, if legitimate demands for social justice and political equality are not entertained by those entrenched in power. Thus, the relationship between democracy and ethnic politics depends on the context. The ethnic politics supports democracy in certain conditions. For instance, extremist expression of ethnic leaders tends to divide society. However, historical suppression led to the extremism of ethnic leaders or activists but they must show democratic character, i.e., ethnic leaders need to raise their voices from the democratic format. Likewise, the state also needs to provide a democratic environment for ethnic politics. There are two conditions: if state and other political parties can properly address the ethnic concern, ethnic politics can also support to the democratization process. But if the state fails to provide democratic space to ethnic forces, it can be a violent expression that will threaten democracy too. Based on close observation and in-depth interviews with ethnic leaders and scholars in Kathmandu in May-July 2020, this paper attempts to explore the relationship between ethnic politics and democracy in the Nepali context.

RN32_T11 | Distribution and Redistribution

Perceived Inequality and Biased Political Demand: Taxing Wealth and the Role of the Media

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According to a recent discussion in social sciences the attitudes of citizens on distribution policies are guided by inaccurate, biased perception of economic inequality. The presentation examines, whether this is confirmed regarding wealth taxes. Is the perceived tax burden of wealthy households – measured as the estimated tax rate on top incomes – biased and does this have consequences for public support of wealth taxation? I draw on Germany, where the re-introduction of wealth taxes is currently debated in politics. Based on data from an online survey the effects of possibly biased perceptions on the one hand and media framing of a wealth tax on the other are tested. We see that top income taxes are overestimated, which reduces political support of re-introducing taxes on wealth.

Taxing the rich is not a matter of objective inequality, but of tensions between images of privileges of the rich on the one hand and the thread of capital and jobs withdrawn from the country. The mass media are the channel by which political parties and interest groups get access to public opinion and deliver their images. The struggle for dominance is conducted by frames, who's influence on political support for wealth taxation is tested. Even if attitudes are in favour of taxing the rich, the menace of job losses is a strong frame. By making it available via media, interest groups and parties contribute to the power of a liberal script.

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An Unexpected Helping Hand: Ideological Consequences of Redistribution

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Literature on redistributive preferences has proliferated in past decades. A core assumption behind it is that variation in redistributive preferences can explain different levels of redistribution. In contrast, this paper considers the reverse. What if it is redistribution that changes redistributive preferences? The core assumption behind the argument is that if self-interest - which we label concrete preferences - and ideology - which we label abstract preferences - come into conflict, the former will prevail and lead to an adjustment of the latter. To test the hypothesis, data from a survey conducted in Switzerland during the first wave of the COVID-19 crisis is used. A significant portion of the workforce at the time unexpectedly received state money through the short-time working program. We test the effect of short-time working on the support given to hypothetical, ailing firms during the crisis as well as on the prioritization of justice principles guiding state action. We find moderate to strong evidence that unexpectedly finding oneself at the receiving end changes redistributive preferences if one's ideology is antithetical to redistribution. We discuss the implications of our findings on the study of populism, individual ideologies and political change.

The Peculiar Fate of Europe's Austerity Poster Child: Irish Political Culture and the Barriers to Collective Learning

Richard Milner

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Set in comparison to its peripheral counterparts, Ireland presents an exceptional case in the imposition and experience of austerity over the past ten years. Held aloft by European political elites as a success-story – the 'poster child' for austerity – in responding to the financial crisis of 2008 and the subsequent Great Recession, this portrayal obscures a more complex and problematic story. As traditional political loyalties and identities begin to shift and transform – as reflected in the 2020 Irish General Election and the response to COVID-19 – this paper develops a critique of Irish political culture and considers the implications of this for ongoing processes of democratic legitimation from the perspective of the theory of collective learning. The looming prospect of permanent austerity regimes, followed by instances of populist convulsion, provoke this search to specify those mechanisms that prevent the public thematization and crystallization of legitimate democratic alternatives. In the Irish case, justification narratives that emerged in the aftermath of the 2008 crisis, which promoted the need for austerity, while discursively containing and/or obstructing the exploration of alternatives, constitute what are understood here as an example of a collective learning pathology. The paper identifies and explains, taking a methodological cue from Theo Van Leeuwen, the resonance of these narratives, pointing towards a peculiar underlying political culture – characterised by a distinct form of Catholic conservatism and a fragile national identity – as a key generative mechanism. Although the paper develops a negative critique, its conclusions are strongly reconstructive, anticipating the emergence of innovative discourses carried by new social movements aimed at a deeper and more secure sense of social justice in Ireland.

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RN33 | Women's and Gender Studies

RN33_T01_01 | Gender Equality and the pandemic

Gender and Covid-19 Crisis: Adaptation, Individualisation and Isolation of Women in Compressed Times and Spaces

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The inequalities regarding gender roles and gender beliefs were already prevalent, Covid-19 domesticating lives of everyone, it has shown that the inequalities in the domestic life are even more evident. The patriarchal structures were already dominating the domestic lives, but they became more accentuated when the house became a workplace. Why did gender become more essential and less influential at the same time during Covid-19? In this article, we attempt to focus on two theories: Rosa's time and capitalism theory and Hakim's preference theory in the context of McRobbie's post-feminist individualisation. As a result of the face to face focus group interviews conducted with 50 women who had smart working or teleworking experience in Tuscany in Italy, we have done coding with Atlas. ti. We have observed diversified strategies amongst women who deal with smart working from home during the pandemic. Our interviews reveal an excellent differentiation level regarding how the women responded to these challenges and the exigencies of work lives. It was observed that some women thought that smart-working was fitting their jobs whilst others not. The justification of inequalities and acceptance of inequalities has become a part of the daily life of women, and they fought against the unequal distribution of time and space via negotiation, via showing evidence, via adaptation and creativity, in some cases and also via returning to the office(s). The women in work life are searching for space to have their recreational activities and satisfy their work-related exigencies. Therefore, how can we redefine and rearticulate this micro political space at home?

Women at the universities and Covid-19 pandemic. A preliminary comparative research among Italy, Germany and Poland

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The pandemic of Covid-19 has been affecting drastically social and economic life in many dimensions. At the same time existing inequalities including gender inequality are amplifying and magnifying. Considering what has been said, exploring the impact of Covid-19 on women's lives is of major importance now.

This paper focuses on the topic of "Women, Men and the Covid-19 Crisis". It is a review of the international project conducted in autumn 2020 in three European universities: Heidelberg University, University of Milan and University of Warsaw (4EU+ Alliance). The research questions were:

1) What is the pandemic impact on the situation of women at European universities?

2) How Covid-19 is changing women's lives?

3) What are the differences / similarities in the experiences and issues caused by the pandemic and raised by women at universities in Warsaw, Milan and Heidelberg?

To answer these questions the focus-group interviews (FGI) were conducted, both at the national and international levels. The term "women at universities" implies female faculty members: academic staff, i.e. teachers and researchers, administration staff including librarians as well as doctoral candidates and students.

The research shows that the Covid-19 pandemic has influenced women's professional career as well as their family and social life. The pandemic brought many challenges, including those related to remote work, increased working hours, workload and changes in the organization of everyday life. Depending on the group of affiliation, women pointed various issues: technical problems related to the home office, lack of support from universities and superiors, or loosening social relations. Among the positive experiences they mentioned, among others reorientation of one's own life priorities.

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The Impact of Pandemic Containment Measures on Women's Careers in Academia - the Case of Slovenia

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Pandemic measures have largely led to a shrinking (almost vanishing) of the public sphere and to an enlargement of the private sphere. This has meant that the tasks of many public services and educational institutions, which play an important role in reconciling work and family life, have fallen almost entirely on the shoulders of families, or more precisely on women, who still do most of the work in private life.

In many professional fields (including academia), women face a specific androcentric structure that, even before the pandemic, posed many challenges and obstacles in terms of work-life balance. As various studies have shown, women progressed more slowly in academia than their male counterparts. Considering this, we hypothesize that the pandemic situation affected the academic scientific production of women to a much higher degree compared to their male colleagues, especially in Slovenia, which has a world record of school closures in the second wave of the pandemic. The aim of the paper herefore is to analyze the data from preprint repositories of the five highest ranked journals in the field of social sciences and humanities in Slovenia and to find out the gender differences in scientific production during the declared pandemic in 2020 and compare them with the previous year. In addition we will deepen the analysis on this topic with the insisghts from the interviews with few female scientists and their partners on how they experienced pandemic containment measures and their influence on division of labor in their private lives and consequently their scientific production.

Gender Equality and Feminist Politics at the Crossroads of Neoliberalism, Conservatism and Illiberalism

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The newly established gender equality and feminist political projects have been challenged both by neoliberalism and conservatism. The financial and economic crisis was an important setback, it deterred Romania from a progressive democratic road, and opened avenues for democratic backsliding (Krizsan, Roggeband, 2018, Băluță, 2011, 2016, 2017).

During the last couple of years we have also witnessed an intensification of conservatism and right-wing populist parties and movements promoting "family values" and traditional understandings of gender. Scholars have already reflected on the effects of the neoliberal austerity measures on gender equality and a resurgence of conservatism in private life, however the role of the Orthodox Church in challenging gender equality and feminist political projects have not been systematically analyzed.

In 2021, we witness a still ongoing international health crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic. The periphery of gender equality policies, the neoliberal vision of the government and conservative backlash weakened the institutional reactions during the pandemic, especially the protection of women against gender based violence and access to sexual and reproductive rights.

My argument is that parliamentary initiatives, policies, public discourses are underpinned by three political projects —neoliberalism, conservatism, and illiberalism. I explore these overlapping and their mutual enforcement in one political context, namely Romania. These gendered projects pose serious challenges for gender equality and feminism and their convergence can help us understand both the slow progress and the rather newly consistent backlash against gender equality. The paper dwells more on the role of the Orthodox Church in fueling illiberal policies and rhetoric. Feminist analysis benefits if we move beyond compartmentalization,that is if we move beyond focusing feminist critique of either neoliberalism or conservatism or illiberalism.

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RN33_T01_02 | Gender Inequalities and Care

Work From Home: A Boon or Curse? Reflection on IT Working Women in COVID pandemic in Kerala, India

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Working from home has suddenly become the new normal as most of the IT organisations switched from 'work from office' to 'work from home' amidst the spread of the COVID-19 virus. In the Indian state of Kerala, women enjoy uniquely high status as reflected in the development index. IT industry also became an agency for the empowerment of women as it contained a high level of female work participation in Kerala compared to the National level. But at the same time, Kerala women operate within an intersectional space between Western individualism and acquired patriarchal traditional gendered roles. Most of the IT women, especially those married resorted to the help of helpers/ maids to get household chores done. However, during the lockdown, no one except health workers, police force & people providing essential services, were allowed to go to their workplace and so all household works have to be get done by women themselves. The paper attempts to study the challenges that IT woman faced during the outbreak of Coronavirus and the accompanied lockdown and investigate the psycho-social cost that working women had to incur. The purpose is to examine whether this new normal has changed the gender relations within the household. It also intends to examine whether there is any relationship between "Being women, it is more challenging to work from home than work at the office" and "Working more as that of normal hours". It seeks to employ a mixed methodology, wherein qualitative data will capture the experiences of IT working women and the quantitative data will throw light on the general gendered aspects of the new normal.

Desperate Working Mums In The Covid-19 Crisis: Is Homeworking The Solution Or Part Of The Problem?

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University of Milan (Italy), Italy

The Italian labour market is known to be disadvantageous for women, especially mothers: in 2019, 37 000 mothers left the labour market (17 000 in 2011). The Covid-19 crisis reinforces this trend, with women being more likely than men to quit their jobs to achieve the flexibility required by Covid-19 related issues, such as school closures.

Scholarship has shown that having children remains the variable that explains most gender inequalities in labour market (Kleven and Landais 2017). Unpaid work in general, and children's care in particular, are mostly done by women (Duffy 2007), although younger generations show a more balanced division of labour.

Our paper investigates how the Covid-19 crisis affected the division of unpaid labour among heterosexual dual-earner couples with children in Italy, particularly those who switched to homeworking during the lockdown. We analyse the data of an online web survey we ran in Italy between April 29th and 22nd June 2020 (N=934).

Our results show that women were overloaded with unpaid work, even when both spouses were homeworking during the lockdown, and the more so when having children. Actually, male partners' involvement in domestic chores was little sensitive to changes in the work mode, always doing much less than their female partners. As for childcare, we found that some work arrangements tended to result in a more equitable tasks sharing among spouses, particularly when the male spouse (but not his partner) switched to homeworking and when the couple had more than one child.

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Men, Fatherhood And The COVID-19 Pandemic

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Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected every sphere of our lives, posing challenge to practices of motherhood and fatherhood. Lockdown, introduction of remote work in many sectors, distance schooling and social isolation required adopting new strategies and solutions related to caring responsibilities, and in particular - caring for children. Based on the qualitative interviews conducted as part of the Men in Care project with male employees in international corporations and their partners, we will consider whether, and to what extent, the COVID-19 pandemic in Poland impacted men's approach to care and parental roles and raised questions/triggered reflections in relation to caring masculinities. Since our study captures the situation of post-outbreak months where suddenly care duties became delegated almost exclusively to parents we try to gather their impressions/reflections on their care engagement as perceived between March and August 2020. Simultaneously, we will draw on the experiences of male employees to show how the "interweaving" of care and work has influenced the involvement of fathers and the division of care between partners. As our case study relates to a specificity of employees of international corporations in Poland, we will also try to discuss to what extent the organizational culture of a company and specific measures offered by it may support men who want to engage more actively in caring work. Results from Poland will be presented in a context of other European countries case studies (Norway, Austria, Spain, and Slovenia) to present a broader picture of father's care practices during the pandemic.

The Men in Care project received financial support from the European Commission under the Program for Employment and Social Innovation "EaSI" (2014-2020).

Mothers' Mental Wellbeing During the First Covid-19-related Quarantine in 2020

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During the lock-downs that were introduced by the governments in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic worldwide, working parents of young children were in difficult situation when having to manage the multiple burdens of home-schooling, childcare, household work and paid employment. In Hungary and in Romania, time spent on unpaid household work has been gendered before the quarantine, therefore our qualitative research (N=52) aimed to get a glimpse into the daily experiences of mothers in these two countries amid the home-leaving restrictions in spring 2020.

Our findings showed, that despite the difficulties, many participants considered the quarantine – in general – as a good period. In the present study, within the framework of social stress and gender role theories, we analyze the circumstances, strategies and coping mechanisms that allowed these women to preserve their positive outlook. Four groups were identified in the study sample. Mothers in the first two groups, due to advantageous circumstances, could decrease the time spent on one of the three main domains. Those, who had older children, could minimize the time spent on home schooling, while those, who could or had to cut down the amount of paid work, could fully devote themselves to their families. The third group shared the tasks or renegotiated the division with their partners, whereas women in the last group carried out everything themselves and derived satisfaction from meeting the role expectations.

This paper delivers important evidence for the discussion of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on social roles and mental health.

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RN33_T01_03 | Gender Based Violence and the Media

Factors Associated with Acceptance of Violence Against Women and Rape Myths

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With global rising of social movements empowering women to speak about sexual violence and sexual harassment, regional and national responses are taking place. In 2021 Balkan version of the Me Too movement started with the slogan "I didn't ask for it". The general public is exposed to more information on different types of violence against women, manifestations of victim blaming and other types of myths about violence against women. At the same time, the rise of right-wing political ideologies and extremist movements in Europe which, among others, advocate reduction of women's rights and status pose a new challenge. In that context, a cross-sectional study was conducted among quota sample of Croatian residents (N=600) with primary objectives to (1) assess the acceptance of violence against women myths and specifically rape myths, and to (2) determine types of sexism and political ideologies as predictors of their acceptance.
Results showed that the majority of respondents does not accept violence against women and rape myths, however men are, compared to women, more prone to accept most of them. Some myths, especially those about rape, have a significant share of acceptance, which goes as high as 30% among male respondents. The strongest predictor of both types of myths acceptance was traditional sexism, while right-wing authoritarianism was the strongest predictor among political ideologies. Hierarchical multiple linear regression analyses have led us to some interesting conclusions that shift the established focus in explaining beliefs in myths about gender-based violence.

Digital Gender Based Violence Against Women of Public Relevance. Intersectionality, Violences and Responses

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Gender based violence affects all kinds of women, but digital gender based violence (dGBV) becomes especially visible against women with public relevance. In recent years, there has been a growth of dGBV associated with the digital dissemination of hate speech and the rise of the new populist right, hand in hand with misogynist and homophobic ideologies. At the end of 2019, we carried out an exploratory and descriptive survey in Catalonia to identify the main dGBV, as well as their impacts, the responses of women and their demands. 270 women responded and 31.3% of them declared to be of public relevance. This allows us to investigate particularly women with voice, and ask to what extent we observe differences with the rest of the women. Our results highlight, first, that women with public relevance received a great diversity of dGBV with serious impacts, especially economic, labour and public. Second, these women suffered, above all, sexist insults, threats, cyberharassment and discredit and, on the other hand, less control, access to their accounts and gaslighting. Third, dGBV was aggravated due to their ideological position, sex-gender diversity and functional diversity. Therefore, intersectionality and intensity needs to be addressed. Finally, women with public relevance stand out for a greater use of public reporting, as well as a slightly higher use of prevention and digital identity management measures. Finally, the study shows that women demand more training and information on dGBV, legal improvements, a greater response from technology platforms and more institutional resources. Thus, more research and action are still needed to address the rise of dGBV, its impact, and meet the demands of women.

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Media Representations on Domestic Violence against Women in Greece Under Crises

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For the past decade, contemporary Greece is witnessing multiple and successive crises as many countries globally: the economic crisis from 2008 onwards, the humanitarian crisis due to the refugee question and the pandemic (hygiene) crisis due to COVID – 19 spread. It is in the scope of the proposed paper to address an important social issue, that is, media representations on domestic violence under circumstances of these successive and interconnected crises. The theoretical foundations of the research upon which the proposed paper is based, lie within the gender perspective of the social representations on domestic violence against women through the contemporary media rhetoric in Greece. The proposed paper is based on press narratives of domestic violence against women through a sample of daily press clippings for the past decade. The emphasis is placed on images of victims and perpetrators as well as domestic violent acts scenes in order to understand more fully the mediating impact and influence of the daily press of distinct political affiliation towards perceptions, beliefs and stereotypical representations of the issue at stake. The aim is to "read behind the lines" and unmask things and thoughts "'unspoken" which help the collective consciousness to emerge almost automatically and guide or verify audiences accounts on domestic violence. Our task is not an audience oriented approach, of course but a rather "source" of information oriented undertaking. To this end qualitative research was most fruitful.

A Virtual Ethnography On Toxic Masculinities During The Covid-19 Pandemic. Italian Incel And Red Pill Communities' Hate Speeches And Violence Against Women

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Today, online groups sharing violent language and hate speech are spreading and multiplying. The Incel and Red Pill groups are part of an active and growing manosphere, in Italy as well as in other countries. The aim of the study is to analyze gender representations and symbolic discourses related to gender identities and models of masculinities, proposed and co-produced in the Italian Incel and Red Pill virtual communities. After a long virtual ethnography, carried out covertly in closed online groups on social media from January 2020 to February 2021, we identified three intertwined dimensions: male aesthetics and self-narratives; reification and dehumanization of women; violence against women. The results show that violence is immanent and integrated into the lexicon and imagery of this virtual community. Violence is justified by a self-victimization narrative, which calls into question the economic crisis and the lack of work, as well as aesthetics: these boys and men declare themselves lonely, ugly, precarious or unemployed. Instead of questioning a rigid and extremely normative binary view that traps them in unattainable patterns, and instead of reconsidering the extent to which their legitimate anxieties and fears are caused by economic policies that increase inequality, precariousness and unemployment (Kimmel 2013) - above all during the Covid-19 pandemic -, members of this groups implement a backlash (Faludi 1991) against women who, in their view, do not respect traditional roles and models (Köttig et al. 2017). Moreover, these online groups are a relational context which could act as a justifying ground as well as a trigger for transitions to violent practices offline, as emerges from the various episodes of terrorism that the authorities have linked to online Incel groups.

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RN33_T02_01 | Violence, Harassment and Consent

The Consent Project: Incorporating Young People's Voices to Delve into the Analysis of the Communicative Acts

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To progress in the construction of knowledge about consent is crucial to better understand and overcome many situations of gender violence and sexual harassment. The consent in law is defined by academic jurists as "affirmative consent" which means affirmative, conscious and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. From the "no means no" law and campaigns to "anything other than yes means no" until the consideration that only an explicit "yes" means "yes", these advancements are based in the verbal language. The existing debate is not providing enough insights to avoid gender-based violence in stable and sporadic relationships. More scientific knowledge is needed to make a shift in the analysis from the focus only on the speech acts to the study of the communicative acts. The CONSENT project is aimed at studying which communicative acts, in both stable and sporadic sexual relationships among young people, are coercive and which are consent. This paper is oriented to present the CONSENT project and its preliminary findings. Methodologically, the project is based in an analysis of scientific literature and previous research on sexual consent and coercion, in an analysis of laws, policies, campaigns and initiatives and in the implementation of communicative methodology techniques to incorporate the voices of different social agents, including young people, to analyse the elements of communicative acts which enable consent or coercion. The main results are oriented to create new knowledge to fill in the gap of the current understanding of consent versus coercion in sexual-affective relationships in young people.

Judicial Treatment of Sexual Aggressions and Abuses

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In the last fifty years, there has been a shift in the understanding of sexual assaults, from attacks on honour to address them within the framework of sexual freedom, based on the idea of consent. International and national legislation has modified both the concept of sexual aggression and its treatment through instruments such as the Istanbul Convention, Resolution 35 of the CEDAW Committee, or the Statute of the Victim of the crime in Spain. These legislative changes open up a new way of conceptualising and dealing with sexual violence. Yet, it has not been studied in what way the legislative changes have meant a different treatment in legal practice, nor whether sexist stereotypes or limitations in the understanding of sexual violence have been overcome. The multidisciplinary research (currently underway) Ius-Philosophical Keys for the Analysis of Judicial Treatment of Sexual Aggressions And Abuses (JURISAGREX) aims to understand the factors that influence the application of criminal legislation on sexual aggressions through the analysis of case law on sexual aggressions in various autonomous communities in Spain and in-depth interviews with judges and legal operators. The paper will present preliminary results of the analysis of judgments on sexual assault and will reflect on the analytical tools of feminist legal sociology to address the analysis of court rulings.

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Sexual Violence and Consent: An Approach to the Perception of University Students in Catalonia

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This presentation analyzes Catalan university students' perceptions of sexual violence occurring within heterosexual relationships. Since 2017, the social, political and legal debate in Spain on the issue of sexual violence has intensified. In this context, there is clearly a need to analyze the prevailing imaginary when it comes to sexual violence and to the closely related concept of consent.

The specific objective of this paper is to deepen our understanding of the prevalent ideas of consent held by university students. The notion of consent has long been a "naturalized" social phenomenon. The socially constructed idea of consent, in other words, is the product of a lengthy process of patriarchal dehistorization, privileging the notion of consent as an autonomous, individual and rational choice and confusing the causes with its effects. The ultimate goal here is not so much to arrive at a definition of consent as to record the gender inequalities identified by the students. These inequalities underlie the contemporary concept of consent, and they often serve to justify or naturalize sexual violence.

To accomplish this, we have worked with data gathered in the study "Violencia de género en las universidades catalanas: diagnóstico y herramientas de prevención" (Gender violence at Catalan universities: Diagnosis and tools for prevention). As part of this study, 8,434 students at private and public universities in Catalonia completed a self-administered online survey, and 30 in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted.

RN33_T02_02 | Gender and Politics

A European Agenda? The Supra-National Dimension Of Anti-Feminism In Europe

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Research on the global rise of right-wing authoritarian tendencies has increasingly pointed to the role anti-feminist ideologies. Anti-feminist movements can rightly be described as local embodiments of a transnational phenomenon and their ideologies as local articulations of a global discourse, but the transnational dimension of current anti-feminism does not only evolve in the spaces between nation states and cannot always be adequately captured by the image of informal transnational networks. While the Catholic Church as global institution is of course an important factor, it cannot account for the activities of the secularised political right, which has become an important player in some contexts.

Therefore, our paper explores the supra-national European dimension of current anti-feminist movements with a focus on discourse, ideology and strategy. We want to find out, which role activities in the supra-national European context play for anti-feminist movements. Findings from several European countries point to a convergence of different actors from religious to politically conservative, far right or even neo-Nazi groups that find common ground in their rejection of gender equality and sexual emancipation. Although European institutions have repeatedly been targeted by anti-feminist campaigns we know little about their activities on the supra-national EU-level. Empirically our paper is based on an analysis of the discussion paper 'Restoring the Natural Order' authored by the right-wing conservative network Agenda Europa, which provides rich material for the analysis of anti-feminist ideology as well as strategic propositions. The findings will provide a clearer picture of the role the European supra-national political sphere plays for anti-feminist movements, thereby adding to our understanding of how transnational ties within these coalitions are actually created.

Women, Nations and Punitive Repression from Feminist Perspectives

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It is key to analyse the role played by women in national liberation processes and to relate it to the criminal justice system that controls and punishes dissidence. In the study of national liberation movements such as the Kurdish or Palestinian or, in the case of Europe, the Irish, the Basque Country or the Catalan, it is often forgotten that women are also persecuted, criminalized, prosecuted, exiled and imprisoned. With this paper, we want to focus from critical and feminist perspectives on the punitive and control measures over women, especially those that are subject to political repression. And to do so, taking into account the processes of recovery and memory of the various oppressions and discriminations suffered by imprisoned women and their families, especially political prisoners, during the Franco regime. Lately, these processes have been emerging strongly and are very relevant to Catalan recent history to understand the continuities and ruptures with the current situation of all incarcerated women.

War as A Gendered Phenomenon: Women's Experience of War in Diyarbakır, Turkey

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This study aims to examine the gendered feature of war by focusing on a field study conducted in Diyarbakır, 2019. After the security operations and armed conflict between the Turkish army and PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party), the Southeastern part of Turkey, including Diyarbakır, became the venue of organized violence named "ditches war." The war in Diyarbakır resulted in the destruction of the city, especially the Suriçi settlement, and many deaths in the region. Throughout the times of organized violence, women had a unique and ambivalent role in the context of war. They had many different identities like fighters, mothers, daughters, officials, and both the subjects and victims of the war. Using the interviews with women conducted in Suriçi in September 2019, this study set out to investigate the relationship between gender and war through women's experiences. As Laura Sjoberg puts it, "it is only possible to fully understand gender in the context of war and conflict, and it is only possible to fully understand war and conflict considering their gendered aspects (2014: 3-4). Thus, this study should be seen as a continuation of war as a gendered experience.

Women's Political Representation at Local Level in Spain and the Orientation of Policies

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Gender political representation studies suggest that an increase in women's descriptive representation (critical mass) implies an improvement in their substantive representation (Dahlerup 2010). Based on this suggestion, there has been a debate in gender studies with two perspectives. The first argues that the increased presence of women in political life leads to substantive policy changes. The second approach argues that the presence of women in political institutions is not enough to produce transformations in institutional culture, values, forms of participation and/or in the policy agenda (Mazur, 2002; Cellis,2008). Analyses of political representation and gender tend to focus on the national or regional level, and there are very few empirical studies at municipal level (Andrew, 1995), even though it is a level of government where the presence of women seems to be higher, which may lead to a more evident interaction between descriptive-substantive representation. Previous studies at the local level in Spain have shown a clear trend towards the 'feminisation' of political representation, and thus the possibility of women's demands, and interests being incorporated into the local policy agenda (Rodríguez and Navarro, 2012; Rodríguez 2013).In line with this previous evidence, we rely on the analysis of local spending, to test whether the increase in women's representation has produced a greater orientation of local policies towards welfare areas than economic actions. Hierarchical (multilevel) linear regression models were estimated to analyse both cross-sectional (N=8.108 municipalities) and trends effects since 1999 till 2019 in women's representation and influences on local spending orientation.

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RN33_T02_03 | Reproduction: paid and unpaid Work

From Critique of Paternalism Towards "New Orthodoxy": Professional Groups and Women in Discussion on Reproductive Loss

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Reproductive health and choices of women comprise the interest for many groups, including the state, professional communities, various social movements, church. In this context reproductive losses (miscarriages, stillbirths, abortions for medical reasons) set a new dimension in the conflicting debate on ambivalent social/ moral/ cultural status of pregnant women and unborn. Many professional groups participate in the process of production of knowledge and policies about the reproductive loss. Their perspectives can greatly vary, as they refer to different logics (biomedical, moral, psychological, bureaucratic) and concepts of care.
In recent years we can observe a rise of criticism against 'obstetrical aggression' and paternalism. But at the same time new 'caring' agents in professional field of maternity care (psychologists, doulas, etc.) offer a framework where reproductive loss is assumed to be 'essentially painful' and highly traumatizing, unborn is mandatory personalized, and prolongation of (complicated) pregnancies has significant psychological and moral benefits. An emotional management provided by adherents of this "new orthodoxy" (Komaromy 2012) can be perceived as no less disciplining and objectifying (pushing women towards 'right' feelings, decisions and actions). The personalized women-centered care remains beyond these two extremes.
In this paper I will explore how different professional groups produce knowledge about women and unborn, what practices of care they implement, and how women perceive it.
The paper is based on 25 in-depth interviews with women who experienced reproductive loss, 15 interviews with professionals, and analysis of discourse.

Intersections of the Solidarity and Resistance in the Biographies of Rural Women Negotiating Postmodern Family Models in Poland.

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Exploring contemporary diversity through families experiences of individuals and communities living in rural areas are not a common perspective. This is especially true for public discourse in Poland, where after the collapse of socialistic regimes in 1989, village people have been increasingly marginalised and othered by various, racialised categories of class inferiority and have been stereotyped as a fortress of traditionalism. Such phenomena encourage looking at rural communities in different ways, as laboratories of relationships' changes in diversifying world.
Firstly, I will discuss the class and gender dimensions of negotiating post-modern patterns of family life. I would like to look at the chosen ways and strategies of negotiating the axio-normative system in the process of (un)becoming wife. Secondly, I would like to analyze how in these processes mediate homosocial circles - what in fact is the question about sisterhood solidarity and resistance in the countryside' everyday family lives. The above analysis will allow me to discuss processes of exclusion that are reproduced around traditional and postmodern patterns and also the strategies of positioning others in "village's voices" and practices.
The analysis will be based on data who comes from ongoing empirical, qualitative study (6 months of etnographies, autobiographical narratives). The aim of the study is to identify and explain whether and how the traditional models and gender roles in rural families change in the context of the socio-economical transformation of rural areas, and the broader transformation of the family after 1989 in Poland.

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The Advances And Challenges Of The Policies That Promote The Labor Participation of Women in Latin America, The Caribbean And Europe

Raquel Edith Partida Rocha

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Now there is also a strong need to understand how the dynamics of gender inequality intersect with other social inequalities including ethnicity, religion, age, disability, and class. In this paper we propuse
care in two region EU/LAC. Its analysis comparative with the context del Covid-19. This objetic is evalue the impact difference the gender, the gap in the domestic work and the lost the job. In Checa Republic, Spain, Italy and México, Chile and Argentina. This analisys is that reflect upon feminist approaches to building knowledge and responses to current gender challenges in post-covid 19.

What Decides How Do I Spend My Time? An Analysis Of Unpaid Care Work In Heterosexual Couples In Colombia.

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The purpose of this article is to advance in the analysis of the gender gap in time spent in unpaid care work (UPCW) in Latin America. Using the Colombian National Survey of Time Use (ENUT- 2016/2017), we analyze the distribution of time between heterosexual couples and explore the main individual, household and socio-economic factors that influence the unfair proportion of unpaid care and domestic work done by women. Our empirical strategy uses an original gender role representation index and is supported by specific logistic regressions. The results show that 75% of women do at least two-thirds of this work and highlight the importance of time availability and income as the main contributing factors in this study. But they also reaffirm that, in order to change the unequal burden of unpaid domestic work, we need more public policies that aim at transforming gender norms. In

fact, in the context of Colombia, where there is a strong traditional model of families, the gender role representation of men and their level of education seems to have a high influence in time distribution among heterosexual couples. Furthermore, the amount of UPCW and the presence of young children play a role in shaping this unequal distribution, thus highlighting, once again, the regional challenge regarding care policies.

RN33_T03_01 | Feminism, Ecology and Climate Change

At The Junction Of Feminism And Ecology, Towards More Inclusive Urban Public Space

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As more cities and local governments resort to gender sensitive approaches to urban planning, it is insightful to address gender and the environment as crosscutting issues (Levy, 1992). Indeed, the greening of cities is a widespread response to climate change, as mitigation and adaptation to its microclimatic effects in cities. This creates opportunities to reassess the gender inclusiveness of urban space, as projects of greening school yards show. Yet if the conversation on gender inclusive public space is not well rooted in the local government, policies to protect the biodiversity might impede the appropriation of the city by women and LGBTI people.
Our paper is based on the empirical work conducted as part of an ongoing PhD thesis on that matter, in three French cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants. We question how gendermainstreaming translates into tools and solutions for urban green spaces, as well as re-vegetated public places.
The paper will show how civil servants working on the conception and maintenance of such green spaces understand and familiarize themselves with the gender sensitive perspectives and the challenges they face doing so. We will describe what hinders the production of more gender inclusive public green spaces. We will also explain to what extent civil servants and elected officials regard at the right to the city for women and LGBTI people as a security issue. Then we will discuss the implications of

such a framing of the public problem on the emerging solutions.

Levy, Caren, 1992, "Gender and the Environment: The Challenge of Cross-Cutting Issues in Development Policy and Planning". Environment and Urbanization 4(1): 134–149.

For Land, Communities and Rights. A Global Overview on Women's Opposition to Mining

Francisco Miguel Venes

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The paper explores women's participation in socio-environmental conflicts associated with large-scale mining activities across the world. Women's involvement in collective struggles over natural resources has been defined as one of the critical themes within Feminist Political Ecology. However, existing literature on women's opposition to mining is limited and mostly explains their involvement as a reaction to the gender specific impacts of the activity. At the same time, little attention has been paid to the actions and strategies they use in anti-mining mobilizations.

The paper examines 151 mining conflicts present in the Environmental Justice Atlas database, in which contributors have identified women as a mobilizing group. Whenever possible, available data is complemented with additional information coming from existing research on the selected conflicts. The paper offers both a systematization of the information available on women's participation in mining conflicts and a critical reflection on the main arguments advanced by existing literature. More specifically, it looks at why and how women organize in opposition to mining, the challenges they face, and whether they transform both gender and territorial dynamics through their activism.

It aims to broaden current knowledge on women's opposition to mining activities by paying attention to common patterns on a global scale without losing sight of context-specific aspects and differences among women activists.

Making Knowledge With The New Materialisms: Human Responsibility For The Materialising World

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Any possibility for coexistence in the twenty-first century demands of us that we rethink our understanding of nature, matter, and our ways of relating within a more-than-human world. As a multidimensional approach to the challenges we are facing, this paper presents an overview of the new materialisms, a movement in social theory largely inspired by ecological feminisms and dense with feminist scholars. The new materialisms propose a new, monistic ontology where all materialising entities are co-constitutive, meaningful, and 'entangled' in the flux of materialising life. They reject the Cartesian subject-object, mind-matter dualism, together with the Newtonian conception of matter as passive and inert, for their resultant axes of domination that cut across dimensions of social life: culture/nature, human/nonhuman, self/other, naturalising domination by opposing fixed sets of identities. The new materialisms propose a new onto-epistemology that reflects the creative generative capacities of nature/matter, the entanglement of material entities, and the discursively-material implications of our knowledge-making practices. They argue for a unified, post-anthropocentric view of the world in which all bodies, human and nonhuman, have agency in the production of the world. This paper joins their call to human responsibility and ethical accountability for the effects our practices have in the world's process of becoming, across dimensions of social life, thus implicating questions of knowledge, power, and social justice.

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RN33_T03_02 | Global and Local Feminism

Transgender Youth During COVID-19 Pandemic: "I Miss Us"

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As Europe has stepped deeply into the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic, the professional communities across various fields increasingly call for a more differentiated approach concerning the research, design, implementation and communication about the COVID-19 related protective measures and their wider social effects. As it is becoming evident by mostly quantitative research, the negative effects of the pandemic situation, either in terms of illness or in terms of secondary effects of the pandemic (i.e. unemployment, mental health issues) are disproportionately distributed across various social categories. It is said that the pandemic situation appears to amplify already-existing inequalities, and LGBTIQ+ community is one of the communities that has been hit particularly hard. In this paper, we present the results of a research on Slovenian transgender community's experiences of a pandemic situation in terms of general experiences of COVID-19 protective measures, with a special attention given to the health care system access, given that the protective measure of cancellation of the elective health care services was put into practice in order to avoid overburdening the health care system. In the research, 11 transgender people participated either in focus groups (3) or in in-depth interviews (2). In addition, interviews with transgender experts from LGBTIQ+ related nongovernmental organizations (3) were conducted. This enabled us to gain in-depth insight into individual experiences and general overview of how the transgender community has experienced pandemic situation. Data show that COVID-19 protective measures are experienced in a negative way, especially by younger individuals – those who extensively rely on LGBTIQ+ community support, and those who have yet to complete gender affirmation procedures.

Towards a Feminist Approach to Supporting Refugee Women

Inga Hajdarowicz

Jagiellonian University, Poland

The ongoing military conflicts in the Middle East and the growing number of refugees pose new questions to academics and activists. Gaps in institutional aid and the critique of humanitarian assistance and development work have encouraged new initiatives that analyse existing mechanisms and create spaces of cooperation between those who are in need of support and those who provide it. Referring to the post-colonial critique, the initiatives opt for more grassroots and horizontal approaches that include diverse voices from marginalised communities and strengthen their feeling of subjectivity and agency. Such approaches can be found in the work of some of the feminist organizations working with Syrian refugee women in Lebanon. Beside psychosocial support and basic education training, they open a space for women political participation that can be practised on the grassroots level, even in the precarious and temporal context of exile. Who are the main actors behind those grassroots organization? How do they support refugees women's political participation? What forms of politics do women get involved in? I will answer these questions based on my doctoral field research with a Syrian women organisation in Lebanon, which aims at supporting refugee women's participation. I conducted ethnographic research with a woman centre being the primary location for my research and Women Leadership Program the main space of my observations. After accompanying women in their learning process, I complemented my observations and everyday conversation with in-depth interviews with 34 emerging Syrian grassroots women leaders.

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Reconceptualizing Feminist Activism: How Feminist Identity (Might) Translate Into Activism

Kristína Papcunová

Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic

Extensive research into the framing processes for feminist collective action has contributed significantly to the recognition that the sense of injustice and solidarity is an important motivation to overcome obstacles and to achieve a social change. Therefore, the presentation will explore various forms of feminist commitment to building the solidarities in the Czech Republic, which play central role in forming a collective identity within the feminist movement. The objective of the study is to elucidate the question of how women in the Czech Republic develop their feminist identification and to analyze in detail the cultural, political or social factors that influence their motivation for the activist engagement. Using data from biographical narrative interviews with feminists and feminist activists, in this presentation I will analyze the narratives of feminist identity and activism and their relevance in everyday life. The interviews reflect their experience with offline and online activism, the process of identifying with feminism or their previous experience with social justice activism. Furthermore, I will explore the question how feminists make sense of what it means to them to hold an identity of feminist and how this identity might translate into feminist activism.

Hacia La Huelga Feminista: Feminist Strikes In Spain And (Re)configurations Of Feminist Activisms Towards Change

Tayrine Dias

UOC, Spain

The 2018 and 2019 feminist strikes in Spain were multitudinous: at least hundreds of thousands took to the streets to protest on March 8 and around five millions workers went on partial or 24-hour labor strikes both years. Inspired by previous mobilizations in Latin America and Europe, feminist activists (re)claimed and (re)imagined a classic repertoire of contention: they called for labor, student, care and consumption strikes. The strikes were conceived, organized and performed by national and local-level networks of activists who joined efforts to debate, enact and connect through contentious practices.

The feminist strikes were groundbreaking for feminist movements at least in Spain if not in Europe, considering its transnational spillover with feminist strikes taking place in Germany, Portugal, Belgium and France, among others. The feminist strikes in Spain did not lead to the formation of 'a' new social movement in itself, but they cannot be reduced to a one-day public campaign. This is a case of women on the move: organizing strikes led to the very (unfinished) process of (re)shaping alliances, practices and political projects that put into question the taken-for-granted, the status-quo, the unsaid or the absent across intersecting dimensions of race, class, ethnicity and sexuality to (re)imagine the future in a context of crisis. Which (re)configurations of feminist activisms did the journey towards the feminist strikes propel? How did these groups (re)signified 'strike'? Which contradictions, dilemmas or conflicts emerge from these disputes for different ways to understand feminism activism and feminist contentious practices? To answer these questions, I conducted an extensive two-year fieldwork in Barcelona following meetings, events and protests, and analyzed material from semi-structured interviews, participant observation, documents and newspaper articles.

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RN33_T03_03 | Gender Inequalities and Poverty

Intersecting Inequalities in Women's Life Paths and Their Strategies to Cope with Poverty

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In the last decades, perceptions about welfare have changed and recipients have been accused by mass media, politicians, and by public opinion, of dependency, laziness and fraud. This perception was also on the basis of active social policies, created to reinforce individual responsibility and 'autonomy'. This presentation aims to challenge some of the stereotypes specifically related to poor mothers, showing the idiosyncrasies of their paths and highlighting their strategies to cope with poverty within an inequality context.

The research draws on the work of Intersectionality authors, Equality Studies and Bernard Lahire's dispositionalist approach, to examine the ways in which inequalities intersect in the lives of poor mothers, and to explore how they resist the material and affective inequalities that pervade their lives. To explore the subject, sixty in-depth interviews were held with women from Portugal. Besides a clear intergenerational reproduction of poverty, characterised by the lack of economic resources, participants' social exclusion was deeply connected with affective inequalities, such as abuse and neglect in early childhood and domestic violence in adulthood, which have had emotional, health, economic and educational implications.

However, despite inequality, poor women had strategies to deal with their lives' constraints. Most interviewees had a defined strategy for upward social mobility, especially concerning their children's future and their agency was thus strongly related to children's care and the prioritization of their needs.

The research revealed that the income support allowance's value is clearly insufficient for the families' needs. In fact, it enables mere survival, keeping the interviewed women in a state of dependency towards welfare, making them vulnerable to abuse, thereby conflicting with the objectives of 'autonomy' for which they were designed.

Addressing the Gender-Poverty Nexus in the Post-Pandemic Era

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The Covid-19 pandemic has sharply revealed the complex dynamics of gender, mobility, and poverty that shape space and everyday life. Post-pandemic policy has the potential to become transformative, if it can build on this to better identify and address the needs of these vulnerable social groups. This requires an intersectional understanding of the factors that drive their household decision-making processes and their movements. As part of a long-term comparative research project into the Gauteng City-Region (GCR) of South Africa, this paper presents two mixed-methods studies in the informal settlement of Denver, located just outside Johannesburg's city center. It discusses the results of focus groups, ethnographic and expert interviews, as well as mapping with an innovative smartphone tracking application, comparing everyday life for several households in this area in before the pandemic in 2019 and during the pandemic in 2020. Preliminary findings show that the female participants in Denver – already subject to significant burdens related to gendered roles of household management, childcare, and poverty – reported intensifications of gendered care and housework since the onset of the pandemic, and suspension of the crucial circuits of regional-scale familial migration that underpinned their livelihoods. The Covid-19 crisis is thus exacerbating several forms of inequality. The nexus between poverty and gendered spatial practices must be better embedded into both socio-spatial theory and policy conceptualization, if responses to the pandemic are to generate more equitable, resilient futures for the women of Denver, informal settlements of the GCR, and such vulnerable populations around the globe.

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The Facts Survey – A Longitudinal Approach to Examine Gender Inequality in Electronic Music Festivals

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Since 2012, members of female:pressure, an international network of women and LGBAT*I*QQ artists in electronic music, have conducted the FACTS survey, aiming to assess the gender distribution among artists performing at electronic music festivals. While there is no geographical restriction for inclusion in the survey, the focus is on Europe and North America. For each festival, FACTS volunteers collect gender data of the performing artists via festival websites, internet platforms for electronic music, or email enquiries with festival organisers. In addition, data on the type of funding, festival size (attendance), and gender of the artistic directors is assessed. If possible, data is verified by a second assessment. The latest 2020 survey includes 393 editions of 158 different festivals from 37 countries that took place in 2017 to 2019. A steady rise in female acts over the last eight years is observed: the proportion of female acts overall rose from 9.2 percent in 2012 to 24.6 percent in 2019 at festivals for electronic music. Larger festivals tend to have lower proportions of female acts, while publicly funded festivals and festivals with female artistic directors tend to have higher proportions of female acts.This disproportionate gender ratio can be interpreted as a structural discrimination in electronic music. In this regard, we would also like to discuss how to conceptualize and operationalize ethnicity of female artists within the framework of the FACTS survey and towards the field of electronic music festival culture in order to measure intersectional inequality due to gender and ethnicity.

Struggling Against Crisis: Italian Music Industry, Gender Inequality and the Solidarity As A Post-covid Effect

Alessandra Micalizzi

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Creative media can be seen as a socio-cultural context where models and practices are legitimated as well as an industry's sector that covers the 6,9% of the Italian GDP (Gross Domestic Product).
Music market is part of this specific area of our economy and, like other cultural and economic contexts, are dominated by a gender inequality (Unioncamere, 2019).
It is not only an Italian issue even if Italy represents the country with the highest gab between, for example, men (91,85%) and female (8,15%) productions (IMAE, 2019). However, beside such an unbalanced production, the economic value generated by female singers and performers is more than double (ivi).
Indeed the gender inequality is a wider socio-cultural issue that is a part of all the work market and it is a results of a generalized and pervasive masculine point of view that collocates women in a complementary position (among others Volpato, 2018, Connell, 2009, Carson, M, Lewis, T, & Shaw, SM 2004, Witheley, 2010).
This paper aims at presenting the main results of a qualitative study on the role of women in the Italian music industry. We carried out 40 narrative interviews with women that are at different stage of their careers in music industry. We added also 10 interviews with men priviledge observers.
We tried to highlight some dynamics triggered by the pandemic crisis: gender solidarity and the attempt to create communities of practices is one of the real great responses of the movement to women within the Italian music industry.

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RN33_T04_01 | New Challenges in Gender Based Violence Research

Sociological Patterns of Femicide: a Focus on Female Geronticide

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The study of femicide has now been established as a legitimate field. It is now time to diversify research interests and focus upon different sociological patterns of femicides characterizing different age groups, ethnic groups and classes. One of these fields is female geronticide, or the killing of elderly women because of their gender. Female geronticide constitutes approximately one tenth of all femicides globally, irrespective of culture. Within this field, different patterns of gendered geronticide can be ascertained, depending on the attitude to elderly persons, and the value of women in society. The paper surveys the limited research into the field globally, and focuses on a case-study of female geronticide in Arab and Jewish societies in Israel over a decade. The paper suggests that it is possible in many cases to predict female geronticide, and therefore it is possible theoretically to prevent it. This would reduce the number of femicides perpetrated annually.

Representations Of Femicide In The Public Arena: Political And Media Discourses

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In recent times, the representations of femicide have become relevant issues in the public debate, with regard to media coverage, journalistic visibility and academic attention. Despite this increase, visibility does not guarantee a good way of dealing with gender issues and, above all, of representing femicide and gender violence in general.

Why and in what way are these prevailing representations shaped by journalistic cultural and communication practices?

This contribution aims to reflect on the prevailing forms of representation of femicide, in the light of the final results of the Italian research unit of the PRIN project (Projects of relevant national interest - Ministry of Education, Italy) "Social representations of violence against women: the case of femicide in Italy", carried out from 2015 to 2017.

Starting from the content analysis of public debates and interviews to journalists and politicians, the research results conclude that the issue of femicide in the media constitutes a complex representation that configures a broader cultural and symbolic horizon and which provides a frame in which to embed the discourse. To promote proper representations of women and affirm a culture of respect between genders, it is necessary to adopt a critical perspective towards information mechanisms and give attention to the importance of media education, primarily aimed at citizens, and directed to public and media sector.

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Gender Equality, Sexual Tolerance and the Use of Social Media in the Formation of Attitudes About Justification of Violence Against Women

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Following the modernization theory (Inglehart and Norris), both attitudes about gender equality and sexual tolerance (defense of divorce, abortion and homosexuality) increased in the social modernization process and helped to explain the rejection of violence against women ("justification for a man to beat his wife") as some author pointed out (Rodriguez and Khalil, 2013). However, new information technologies (particularly the use of social media as a source of information) may be having a negative effect on the defense of equality and sexual tolerance, and consequently, in the justification of violence against women, if men use more social media than women. In this paper, we present the results of an analysis of World Values Survey (2017-2020) for two countries: Germany and the United States. The comparison (based on the construction of a structural equation model) allows us to conclude that Germany follow the prediction of the modernization theory, because sexual tolerance and gender equality contribute to the rejection of gender violence. In Germany the use of social media as source of information is associated with the justification of violence because men use social media as a source of information more than women do. But in USA, even if gender equality decreases the justification of violence, advocacy of sexual tolerance leads to an increase of justification of violence. The use of social media, in this case, do not have any effect on the justification of violence because women use more social media than men do.

RN33_T04_02 | Gendered Organizations

The Transformation of Patterns of Gendered Organizations in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic: Evidence from the Russian Public Sector

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In response to the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, the federal government in Russia introduced a series of measures that included remote work. Despite these measures, in the strongly-feminized public sector, employees frequently had to work extended hours in the office. We conceptualize the COVID-19 pandemic as an external shock that has influenced interactions at both structural and individual levels at the workplace. Drawing on interviews with female public servants working for the federal government, this paper aims to answer the following research question: how did basic patterns and characteristics of gendered organizations change during the COVID pandemic? To do so, we will compare female workers' expectations and actual practices related to anti-COVID policies. We operationalize our interviews on the basis of five processes that reproduce gender in organizations: the division of labor, cultural symbols, workplace interactions, individual identities, and organizational logic (Acker, 1990). The feminized public sector is an interesting case to examine since public service motivation has long been theorized as having gender dimensions—compassion, attraction to public policymaking, and commitment to public service—that might influence different organizational processes, including individual identities. We use an interpretative phenomenological analysis to grasp individual expectations and experiences of workplace policies. Our study aims to contribute to theory by teasing out how each of the five organizational processes operated under the influence of this unexpected external shock and the ad-hoc measures introduced.

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Women and Men in the Portuguese Digital Games Industry: the Impact of Covid-19.

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The history of human civilization has shown us that in every crisis, being it environmental, religious, political, health or economic-financial, men and women are affected differently in various dimensions of their lives: family and work contexts, physical and mental health, etc. This means that the impacts of crises are never gender neutral, and the COVID-19 pandemic is no exception. This paper shows the preliminary results of a qualitative investigation which aims to identify what were the immediate effects of COVID-19 pandemic for women and men employed in the Portuguese digital games industry, namely the changes in their routines during and after the lockdown in Portugal. It also seeks to investigate how women and men reconciled their personal and professional time during the lockdown. Nine women and five men were interviewed. All of them had work experience in Portuguese digital games companies. The results showed differences in the self-management of work time, namely most of the women interviewed followed a fixed work schedule, while the men were guided by the projects they had to perform. Labor flexibility, remote working, and the use of information and communication technologies, inherent characteristics of this industry, contributed to the absence of significant changes in the routine of the interviewed workers. This paper is an empirical contribution on the impacts and constraints placed by gender social relationships on individual responses to pandemics and post-pandemics.

Forms Of Work In Spain Along Three Generations Of Women: A Qualitative Longitudinal Analysis

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Focusing on the Spanish case, the paper examines the relationship between the transmission of employment patterns over generations and the involvement of women in the labour market. It looks at how a macro phenomenon, women in paid work as a new social norm, operates at the micro level, and the extent to which continuities exist between grandmothers, mothers and daughters that delay or advance the trend towards an adult worker model. The concept of path dependency is helpful to understand the transmission of work patterns from one generation to another. Qualitative longitudinal data are used, based on life histories of ten generational triads (30 interviewees) which represent different combinations of paid and unpaid work (traditional, transitional, modern and regressive.

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Structures of Technology Startups as a Context for the Production and Reproduction of Gender Patterns

Edyta Tobiasiewicz

Jagiellonian University, Poland

The purpose of my lecture is to present the preliminary results of larger research (project financed by the Polish National Science Centre, no. 2020/37/N/HS6/03913), focusing on the analysis gender patterns, produced and reproduced by social actors operating in technology startups in Poland. Important assumption adopted in the research is the belief that although the structures of technology startups are oriented towards implementing innovations and are organized in a non-traditional, non-hierarchical way (Christensen 1997, Kulej 2018), gender is an important category within them, that differentiates the division of labour and organizational power (and take on forms different from those typical of traditional, hierarchical, highly formalized organizations). Because

the heuristic framework of the research are referred to integrative concepts of gender (Connell 2006, Martin 2004, 2006), I understand gender patterns as recursive, complex relations among social practices and organizational structures. Based on the data collected during the research I will present: gendered strategies undertaken in relation to various situations occurring in the professional environment; positions occupied by units, expectations connected with them, scope of decision-making and duties; mechanisms of stratification; and a set of gender rules and norms in startups. The methodology of the project are derived from the multi-sited ethnography tradition. My analysis will be based on empirical material gathered from 15 semi-structured in-depth interviews with people representing the technology startups environment (investors, employees of various levels, business angels, mentors, managers) and existing materials (desk research), such as websites of institutions related to startups, regulations, documents or announcements related to (startup) events.

RN33_T04_03 | Work-Life Balances

Parental Leave and Home-Office: The Gendered Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic. Empirical Evidence from Austria.

Gerlinde Mauerer

University of Vienna, Austria

In 2020, I submitted an abstract for the RN 33 midterm conference aiming at discussing "Parents' Experiences at Work and (Global) Future Perspectives". Meanwhile the pandemic has caused the gendered effects in the working sphere and he private. I explored this effect in a study on "Parental Leave and Women at Work in Vienna. Parents' dual Reconciliation of Work and Family (09/2020-02/2021). I would like to discuss these results referring also to my previous empirical outcome (Mauerer/Schmidt 2019; Mauerer 2018b, 2018a). Referring to parents' health, previous results showed an improvement of men's health during their parental leave, as most fathers got support from their partner and had time to do sports and meet friends. Furthermore, I

discovered a high level of gender inequalities at the workplace. The effects of the Covid19-pandemic tend to reinforce these inequalities, as welll as a traditional gendered division of labour, especially in employers' view.

Methodically, I have used the Grounded Theory (Strauss/Corbin 1990), as the studies aimed at generating theories of medium range regarding men on parental leave, based on data beyond single cases. The applied interview method was based on problem-centered interviews (Witzel 2000), suitable for surveying data on isolated issues or problems, without neglecting the relevant settings of the interviewees.

In my conference contribution I would like to discuss working parents' challenges before, during and after the pandemic, focusing on parents' dual reconciliation of work-family, family life and working time arrangements.

Gendered Realities During Covid-19 in Iceland: Work-life Balance from the Perspectives of Working Mothers

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The paper explores the gendered realities of work-life balance in Iceland during the Covid-19 pandemic, in particular how these societal changes reflect and affect the gendered division of unpaid labour, such as childcare, household chores, and mental load. The study draws on written, open ended real-time diary entries, collected daily for two weeks during the peak of the first wave of the pandemic, in March and April 2020. The entries represent the voices of 37 mothers in heteronormative relationships.

The findings show how burdened the mothers were in their everyday life during the first wave of the pandemic, juggling time between work and childcare. Their words reflect a reality in which they shouldered more of the housework and childcare than their partners. They also described intense emotional labour, as they tried to keep everyone calm and safe. The division of tasks at home lay on their shoulders, causing them stress and frustration. The findings suggest that, even in a country that has been branded as a gender equality paradise, an unprecedented situation like Covid-19 can reveal and elicit strong gender norms and expectations towards mothers.

While the personal and rich reflections presented in the diary entries provided invaluable insights into everyday

life of working mothers in the first weeks of the pandemic, we also found it important to follow up on how the situation developed. Therefore, semi-structured follow up interviews are currently being conducted and our aim is to include them in the analysis for this paper.

Diversifying Corporate Policies for Working Parents in the Digital and (Post)Pandemic Age

Olga Savinskaya

HSE University, Russian Federation

The study explores the practices of combining professional and family life of parents in business organizations as one of the dimensions of gender equality in the workplace. The SARS-2019 pandemic had intensified these issues. What are the established ways of solving the issue, and what are the new mechanisms and tools for solving the work-life balance based on the digital society facilities? How are the different types of families to which workers belong are considered in the corporative support measures? Do HR personnel recognize the need to diversify corporate policies to support workers with different family responsibilities or different gender roles in the families? These rather practical questions will answer sociological research questions. Do corporate policies to support employees with family responsibilities reproduce traditional gender roles, thereby perpetuating gender inequality in society? Do the policies to support employees with family responsibilities help to shape the diversity of the family life of employees, or do they target the main forms of families with children (nuclear, complete, with a traditional distribution of gender roles in the family) and discriminate against atypical families (large, single-parent (mothers and fathers), with disabled children who have special hobbies (including involvement in different subcultures), etc.)? How do new formats of work in a digital society (and especially in the pandemic) change working conditions and create new opportunities and new barriers for combining professional and parenting responsibilities?

Gender and Equality-Promoting Communicative Practice in State Welfare Representatives' Interactions with New Parents about Parental Leave

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This paper investigates the Swedish welfare state's adoption of gender-neutral language in relation to parental leave. Despite gender-equal regulations, Swedish women use most of the parental leave, which impacts negatively on their incomes, pensions, and health. In addition to reforms and campaigns, the state's equality-promoting work includes developing more inclusive language practices. For example, official terminology is non-gendered (parental, not maternity/paternity leave) and information is designed to suit various family constellations ('the pregnant parent' rather than 'the mother'). While this shift has been observed in official documents, little is known about the use of non/gendered terminology in informal welfare encounters with parents. What happens in such 'street-level' interactions is important since state policy is here realized in conjunction with personalized service provision. We use conversation analysis to examine 559 recorded phone calls and 378 emails between clients and welfare representatives, focusing on references to a non-present parent (e.g. your husband, your partner). We show how welfare representatives avoid heteronormative presumptions by non-gendered references (e.g. 'the other parent') when gender is unknown, thus aligning with equality-promoting objectives. However, when clients make gendered references (e.g. 'my wife'), welfare representatives nevertheless tend to respond in gendered-neutral terms. Opting for less specific terms than clients themselves use diverges from how reference in conversation typically works. We thus argue that gender-neutral language may come at the cost of formality, standardization, and de-personalization, and discuss how welfare organizations can implement an inclusive language that avoids such pitfalls. This analysis brings new knowledge on how welfare organizations can work to promote gender equality.

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RN33_T05_01 | Domestic Violence and the Covid-19 Pandemic

Addressing Violence Against Women Under the Covid-19 Pandemic Through Communication. A Comparative Analysis of European Countries' Public Communication Campaigns.

Gabriella Polizzi

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The public debate on violence against women under the COVID-19 pandemic which has recently developed within and outside Europe has highlighted that the risk for women to be victims of domestic violence have been made more severe by the conditions of home isolation with violent partners which national governments have imposed to reduce the spread of the virus.

In order to provide additional support to current as well as prospective victims of domestic violence under the pandemic, the national governments of an increasing number of European countries have set specific anti-violence measures and launched public communication campaigns to spread information about them.

From these premises, this paper aims to explore the contribution of European countries' public communication campaigns for addressing the issue of male violence against women under the COVID-19 pandemic as a "double emergency".

To achieve this goal, the paper presents the objectives, method and results of a comparative analysis of the public campaigns launched by the national governments of some of the most affected countries in Europe, such as Italy, France, Spain and the United Kingdom.

The ultimate purpose of the comparative analysis is to identify what frames of representation of the violence against women emergency as connected to the COVID-19 emergency can be traced in the campaigns' media texts. Research results show how the campaigns portray victims, perpetrators as well as witnesses of violence under the COVID-19 pandemic, what types of recipients and ultimate beneficiaries the campaigns are targeted to, what beliefs, values and behaviour the campaigns are intended to deconstruct or, conversely, foster, and lastly, what specific types of anti-violence services the campaigns promote to address the double emergency.

Cyberactivism: Domestic Violence In The Pandemic

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The coronavirus pandemic emphasized women's vulnerability to restrictive measures enacted by governments. Confinement forced women to live daily with their partners in order to enhance domestic violence. The present study aims to understand the cyberactivism developed around the increase of domestic violence in times of confinement in four social networks of feminist movements in Portugal, taking into account the contents and the way in which cyberactivism is being used in the pages of the Facebook of feminist movements in Portugal on domestic violence during the pandemic. Content dealing with the subject was selected on the Facebook pages of Feministas em Movimento, Feminismos sobre Rodas, Rede 8 de Março and Frequência Feminista between April 18 to May 18 and January 15 to February 15, 2021. The clipping The research team will understand the content published on the pages during the two periods, in a comparative perspective. The main themes addressed are the history of feminist movements (Freire, 2010), the appropriation of social networks by movements (Câmara, 2016) cyberspace and cyberactivism (Fonseca, 2018). The research will use a methodological approach based on content analysis (Bardin, 1977) to guide the analysis of posts. After the analysis, it will be possible to identify the approach given to the occurrences of domestic violence during the pandemic through the pages of Portuguese feminist movements, the main forms of cyberactivism and the formats of the initiatives taken in this context of domestic violence during the pandemic.

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Breathing Between Threat and Security: A Posthuman Perspective on Domestic Violence in Times of the Covid-19 Pandemic

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In times of the Covid-19 pandemic violence in partnerships increases and also the ambivalence of threat and security that persons affected by violence have to deal with. This ambivalence becomes virulent through the analysis of breathing. In a posthuman reading (Barad 2007) breathing is a process in which humans are just as involved as forms of nonhuman materiality (Górska 2016), such as visible breathing masks and the non-visible virus.

In applying this idea to women affected by domestic violence the analysis of interviews and observations shows several breathing constellations, in which the ambivalence of threat and security is expressed in different ways. The carefree breathing in the own living space can transform into a threatened breathing when the partner is more often present through home office, short-time work or unemployment or if the virus is instrumentalized as a means of promoting violence. If women move to a shelter, visible protections must be taken to ensure safe breathing, however, the women can become a threat to other people through breathing. Unsafe breathing in public occurs when women feel constricted by the mask due to their experiences, and fears are reactivated or they cannot recognize their counterpart because of his breathing mask.

A posthuman perspective on domestic violence through breathing points up vulnerabilities that affect women more than men in their everyday experiences. The paper shows that breathing is not a gender-neutral bodily process, but a way of stabilizing ideas of femininity and masculinity and gendered power relations.

RN33_T05_02 | Women, Gender and Migration

Gender (equality) ideals among young migrants in Berlin

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The debates at the nexus of migration and gender often focus the supposedly diverging values Muslims and Christians have in regard to gender equality, including norms of femininity and masculinity. Highly politicized discussions center Muslim women with burqas or young refugee men performances of 'dangerous masculinity'. Such migrant feminities and masculinities are considered to be at odds with liberal, western values and undermine the efforts for more gender equality in western societies. Only few studies have so far addressed such issues and our paper intends to close this gap. We adopt an intersectional lens to investigate how young (16-29 years old) male and female migrants with roots in different world regions imagine their own and others' ideal of masculinity and femininity, and which role they assign to gender equality. We use data collected in 2019 in Berlin, Germany. While all research participants – alike the non-migrant youth – wishes their life partnerships and friendships to be based on equality, we see that their ideals of feminities and masculinities are underpinned by racialized social relations. Analyzing different kinds of data, including narratives generated in in-depth individual interviews, focus group discussions and thematic visuals produced during the research by our participants, we go beyond the explicit accounts of feminities and masculinities. In conclusion to our paper, we discuss how imaginaries of feminities and masculinities shape gender (in)equality, and how concealed racism undermines the efforts for more gender equality in Germany.

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The Polish Female Migrants During COVID-19 Pandemic in Norway

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The COVID-19 pandemic has become one of the most important public health crisis in Europe. It affected the societies not only on health, and at the socioeconomic level, magnifying already existing social inequalities. Migrants often belong to population groups with lower socioeconomic status including poor living and working conditions.

In the paper, we will present the results of quantitative online survey of Polish migrant women in Norway. The Polish migrant women are in a particularly difficult situation as many of them have family obligations in both Poland and Norway. The paper will discuss the impacts and implications of the pandemic on the Polish female migrants in Norway. We will look at their situation on the labour market, health and access to healthcare services, transnational activities and gender dynamics in the families.

The paper will also discuss how Polish female migrants experience the existing borders, both real and symbolic. Until now, the borders in Europe were rather invisible, symbolic. The pandemic has made them visible, sometimes impassable and very real. For the first time in a very long time, national borders have been closed and for some people it was impossible to return home.

Searching Gendered Unpaid Labor in Turkey's Migration Narratives: The Representations of Guest Hosting Women in the Process of Urbanization

Elif Sabahat Uyar Mura

Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey

This study traces the way women's guest hosting is represented in Turkey's migration narratives. Within the context of gradual process of rural-urban migration, short-term and long-term guest-hosting have functioned as an access mechanism for the extended family networks to urban-based facilities of education, work, and health. Young migrant women have mostly shouldered labor-intensive tasks of hosting as gendered unpaid work. Neither guest hosting nor women's hosting work have attracted much attention in the migration studies despite the widespread acknowledgement of utility of solidarity practices among migrants to alleviate the conditions of poverty. On the contrary, the prominent works of the literature and cinema have not overlooked migrants' guest hosting and often captured the tension between overnight guests and hosts as one of the significant parts of social life. For example, Oğuz Atay's famous novel Tehlikeli Oyunlar (1973) starts with the stream of consciousness of the protagonist Hikmet, a young man who recently migrated to Istanbul staying in an acquaintance's home as a guest. Likewise, two migration movies, Köyden İndim Şehire (1974) and Züğürt Ağa (1985) portrays the tension between urban hosts and guests although exclusively from men's and guests' perspectives. The protagonists stayed with a relative or acquaintance in the city and presumed that they are entitled to the women's labor in that household. This research provides a thorough analysis of such popular narratives in the peak years of migration with a specific focus on gendered unpaid labor of hosting women.

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The Intersections Of Gender, Migration And Illiteracy In European Social Policy

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Despite decreasing levels of absolute illiteracy over the last decades, women still represent two thirds of the world's adult population unable to read or write (UNESCO, 2016). Women also constitute 48% of the worldwide migration and 52,4% of Europe's international migration (IOM, 2018). Therefore, the intersections of gender, migration and illiteracy are shaping the lives of many women in contemporary societies, raising the need to debate how social policy is responding to the specific needs of these individuals.

In this presentation, we aim to discuss the intersections of gender, migration and absolute illiteracy in European social policy, based in the content analysis of reference EU policy documents in the fields of gender, migration and education.

Using Matsuda's method "ask the other question" (Matsuda, 1990), results show good developments in the integration of a gender perspective in migration and adult learning policies, and at the same time, the consideration of the low skilled and of the migrant population in gender equality policy. However, the confluence of gender, migration and illiteracy, have not yet been comprehensively addressed at the EU level.

We argue that the illiteracy of migrant women configures concrete challenges for social integration and remains as an invisible phenomenon in European social policy, despite the existence of EU funded literacy programs in place in several Member-States.

Following Beluda's (2017) and Manuel's (2006) analysis, debate is still needed on how public policy can succeed in addressing the needs of the populations with different social locations.

RN33_T06_01 | Generations

Covid-19 Outbreak Experiences of Women Over 65 Living in Istanbul: Deepening Inequalities and Sources of Resilience

Esra Kaya Erdoğan

Postdoctoral Independent Researcher, Turkey

The COVID-19 outbreak has affected every social segment worldwide, and especially those people over the age of 65, at various levels of impact. Research conducted during this period makes the argument that the pandemic has deepened gender-based inequalities and has also revealed a social care crisis. The research we conducted between July-December 2020 revealed that women and men experience the pandemic in different ways . This research* includes both qualitative and quantitative methods, and was undertaken for the purpose of understanding and explaining the social sources of resilience of the population aged over 65 and living in İstanbul. After a survey conducted with 502 individuals and interviews held with 50 individuals, our analysis indicates that the pandemic introduced additional daily burdens and responsabilities for women. Apart from the visible and direct consequences of increased domestic work, women are subject to pre-existing structural and historical inequalities, such as low personal income. In addition, differences such as age, income, education, and profession among women, impacted the effects of the epidemic within the context of economic and socio-cultural capital. There were differences between men and women, as well as among the women themselves, with respect to the sources of resilience and coping mechanisms developed against the pandemic's adverse effects. The proposed text conveys women's experiences of the pandemic within the contexts of gender inequality and the sources of their resilience.

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"I am Not That": Reflections About the Intersections Between Gender, Ageing and ICT

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This presentation analyzes the intersection between gender and age in mediated practices of social connectedness to uncover their models of femininity and masculinity. It draws on an ethnographic study of the media ecologies of older people (BCONNECT: The Digital Lives of Older People). The study involved 22 people (13 women and 9 men), average age of 79 years, living in three different housing arrangements: own house, sheltered housing for older people and care homes. It pays attention to the role of ICTs, not focusing on specific digital technologies but any old or new technology older people have incorporated into their daily lives to stay connected. In this presentation, we discuss two significant aspects of their mediated practices of social connectedness that are different for men and women: firstly, the participants allude to their past (live histories, body and relationships) to re-position themselves as successful subjects; and secondly, they also relate to each other, using the marks of gender and age, to approach and differentiate themselves, perpetuating sexist and ageist stereotypes around (in)competence and (un)desirability. This analysis allows to see how ageism and heterosexism are systems of social differentiation which are also embodied and present in technologically mediated relations.

"Coping with COVID-19 at Home" for Youth in Turkey – a Gendered Perspective

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This study examines the findings of a research project about the pandemic experiences of youth during the COVID-19 in Turkey and the dynamics affecting these experiences, through a gendered perspective. In this mixed-method research, 955 surveys are conducted with young adults, aged between 18 to 30 and 40 in-depth interviews were carried out with 20 women and 20 men selected with nested sampling.

Due to a global emphasis on "social" distancing as a major precaution against the spreading of the virus, "staying at home" gained importance. Moreover, the data in this study shows that the majority of the participants live with their families during the pandemic. Thus, this study focuses on the domestic dynamics and their impacts on youth's way of coping with the COVID-19. The main argument of this study is that instead of developing a new form of the domestic division of labor in Turkey, gender stereotypes are reproduced under the conditions of the pandemic. While "staying at home" means more responsibilities for the young women, it means more involvement in productive activities for young men. Additionally, the findings of this study suggest that compared to men, women adopt positive coping strategies more commonly, as well as making use of emotional and behavioral coping strategies more often. These gendered differences of youth's experience during the pandemic are discussed comprehensively in relation to their familial relations, educational experiences, social relations, economic situations, and daily experiences.

Keywords: Gender and COVID-19; youth, gender and pandemic experiences; gender stereotypes

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RN33_T06_02 | Women, Health and Well-being

Health Crisis, Social Crisis, Gender Crisis. Focus on Gender Inequalities in the Aftermath of the Covid-19 Pandemic

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The Covid-19 health crisis soon turned into a social crisis that strongly impacted the most vulnerables. The pandemic has contributed to stress inequalities already widely spread in the society, as gender ones. According to ISTAT, in Italy less than a year after the beginning of the pandemic, a dangerous reversal is already being recorded in the living conditions of Italian women. However, it is still necessary to investigate the characteristics of the phenomenon to fully understand it. This proposal goes in this direction. An online questionnaire was submitted to the citizens of Umbria (region in the centre of Italy) during August 2020, between the first and the second wave of the pandemic. The survey was organized in different thematic sections on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of respondents, and on the impact of the pandemic in terms of personal well-being. Thanks to the sample of 1,092 respondents, it was possible to outline the features of the new scenario.

The survey has allowed to add important considerations on psychological and socioeconomic conditions of the female population during the pandemic, also in relation to the male condition. Preliminary results show that the 2,3% of female respondents were fired during the first wave of the crisis, for 16,5% of them job activity was suspended, and this is even more true in the case of low-skilled jobs; overall, 61,7% of women reported a high level of stress, especially the younger ones who result the most affected by the crisis.

Black Female Nurses Working Through the COVID-19 Pandemic in the British National Health Service an Intersectionality Perspective

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Nurses occupy front line position putting them more at risk of exposure to the corona virus. Nursing continues to be a female dominated profession and amongst females, death rates are 3.3 times higher in the Black ethnic group, and 2.3 times higher in the Asian ethnic group than the White ethnic group. A Public Health England (PHE) review acknowledges the disparities in the risk and outcomes of COVID-19 across ethnicities. 'The report identifies that a 'total of 10,841 COVID-19 cases were identified in nurses, midwives and nursing associates registered with the Nursing and Midwifery Council'.

Black women are important, and intersectionality puts the Black women at the center of its analysis, addressing the multiple ways in which Black women experience employment due to their race and gender. Black women are omitted and marginalised within society and deserve to be a crucial site of analysis.

COVID-19 has presented a social context that has highlighted the precarious position of being Black, female and a nurse in the NHS. Using data, evidence and nurses accounts I will discuss how the pandemic has shown how intersectionality and the structures of the NHS and society has placed Black female nurses at more risk of death due to COVID-19 than white nurses.

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Reproductive Work and Care Work in Global Capitalism: Exploitation, Inequalities and Intersectionality in the Spanish Context

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In the context of neoliberal globalization, there is a commodification of care and reproductive capacities that are characterized by gender, origin, ethnicity and social class inequalities. Surrogacy and global care chains can be analysed from the perspective of the stratification related to this commodification.

Surrogacy is often considered a form of transnational motherhood, where the reproductive capacity of women, mainly from the Global South, is commodified. With global care chains, transnational motherhood also occurs because of the migration of women from countries of the Global South to develop care work in the Global North. This paper aims to show the underlying inequalities, which are common to both phenomena, from an intersectional perspective. Besides, empirical results from the survey designed within the framework of the R&D project "Surrogacy: family transformations in 21st century Spain" will be shared. Data from the Active Population Survey (National Statistics Institute, Spain) and the Social Security System will be used too to show the multiple inequalities that are necessary in order to guarantee the processes of reproduction and care in the Spanish context. This is especially relevant because Spain is a paradigmatic case for both phenomena, due to its strong participation in reproductive markets and the presence of a very high number of domestic workers from countries of the Global South.

RN33_T07_01 | Cultures and Identities

Processes And Mechanisms Explaining Success Of Inclusive Policies for LGBTI People in Southern European Countries. A Case Study Of Malta Excellent Performance On The Rainbow Index

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In last decades, some Western governments have begun to plan policies aimed at ensuring the inclusion of the LGBTI population in the public sphere.

According to the Rainbow Index developed by ILGA Europe - an independent, international non-governmental umbrella organization bringing together over 600 LGBTI organizations - the most inclusive country in Europe for LGBTI people is Malta. In fact, in 2020, for the fifth year in a row, Malta continues to occupy the number one spot in the Rainbow Europe ranking.

Starting from these assumptions, this study investigates social mechanisms, cultural dynamics and the role played by institutions in leading Malta to this result.

The paper presents the results of two months of ethnographic research and 20 in depth interviews with privileged witnesses among policy makers, opinion leaders and queer activists.

Empirical materials were analysed with the process tracing tool (Collier 2011), with the support of the Atlas.ti software.

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Impacts of Covid-19 on Gender Inequality in Academia

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The Covid-19 outbreak brought unprecedented challenges to societies at the same time that old inequalities dynamics saw a significant setback.

In the academia due to the shifts of activities from the universities and research center's facilities to virtual platforms, the boundaries of time and space between the private and professional spheres became more blurred, resulting in a more unbalanced division of home labor including childcare and house duties between the sexes. As a result, their productivity, assessed using conventional neoliberal indicators of performance, such as number of scientific publications, grant applications and research projects submission, dropped significantly. At the same time, the trend to delegate to women most of the academic service and the emotional work to take care of students' well-being was exacerbated.

Drawing on new empirical evidence gathered in Portugal from mixed-methods research, based on an on-line survey, in-depth interviews with women working on academia and a focus group with both women and men, we look at the gendered impact of the pandemic in academia.

Grounded on the literature on gender inequalities within neoliberal academia, we argue that the combination of academia 'gender blindness', unequal household division and the increasing corporatization and liberalization of the academia, women's career is unequally penalized. Furthermore, we advocate that neoliberal performance measurement indicators might not be suitable to evaluate academic performance during the pandemic.

The Effect Of Intersectional Discrimination Experiences On The Scientists' Life

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Even though discrimination in science has been in the focus of research for some time, it is still widely unknown how intersectional discrimination experiences affect scientific work and collaborations. Originally conceptualised by Crenshaw (1898), intersectionality was intended to capture the multitude of discrimination. Building on previous inequality research, we implement an extended version of the diversity wheel in a large-scale survey with 15'778 scientists across all disciplines from Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Almost half of the respondents state that they have experienced disadvantages at least once in their career, with scientists that identify with the third gender experiencing the most discrimination (71%), followed by women (57%), and men experiencing the least (37%). 57% of all respondents with such experiences have been discriminated based on more than one diversity dimension, again with women and the third sex being more affected.

Preliminary results further show that, regardless of the gender, experiencing discrimination has a strong impact on the everyday life as a scientist. Respondents who faced disadvantages report more frequent and more stressful conflicts with co-authors as well as a tougher competition and a less collegial atmosphere, on the one hand, and fewer training and career opportunities on the other hand. Strikingly, these effects are substantially amplified when we consider respondents that have made discrimination experiences based on more than one trait, underlining the importance of research on intersectional discrimination. Our findings, therefore, provide valuable insights on how (intersectional) discrimination affects science in general along with working conditions and collaborations in particular.

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The Impact Of The COVID-19 Pandemic On The Functioning Of An Organisation Working For LGBTQ+ People. A Case Study

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The paper is an example of "hot sociology" - an ongoing record of important social events. It aims to draw attention to the social situation of LGBTQ+ people in Poland, which worsened during the first lockdown, as well as to the paralysis of organisations fighting on behalf of LGBTQ+ people caused by the pandemic. This presentation is the result of an analysis of the functioning of a selected non-governmental organisation supporting LGBTQ+ people and the direction of its activities during the COVID-19 pandemic. The subject of the research is the Equality Factory Association - one of the largest organisations for LGBTQ+ people in Poland. The first part of this article presents an outline of the problem of marginalisation of LGBTQIA+ people, as well as a general description of the organisation under research. It also refers to the negative image of the LGBTQIA+ community created by conservative environments. The second part of the paper describes the main activities undertaken by the organisation during the first lockdown (March-May 2020). The research made use of the technique of targeted free interviews with activists of the indicated organisation. The time of the first social isolation period proved to be difficult for the organisation, freezing its activities for some time. The organisation had to learn to work in an online form, even if its main field of action was street demonstrations and face-to-face meetings.
Keywords: LGBTQIA+, marginalisation, NGOs, Equality Factory Association, COVID-19 pandemic

RN33_T07_02 | Gender and Bodies

Experiences of Living with Stigmatized Fat Bodies in Poland. An Exploratory Analysis Based on Biographical Interviews

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Research studies relating to fat body experience are dominated by a medicalized discourse that equates fatness with being unhealthy. The basis of this study was to adopt a non-medicalizing, non-pathologizing and intersectional perspective. The main aim was to understand the life-long experience of living with the fat body, including their wellbeing, with the use of Goffman's stigma theory. We conducted biographical interviews, complemented by individual in-depth interviews and the projection technique. We interviewed cisgender and transgender women and men, living in the countryside, in the medium and the large city, who were or had been 'obese' (BMI over 30). For this speech purpose, we decided to analyze three components of their narratives: (1) fat-stigma visibility, (2) fat-stigma management and (3) the unexpected positive aspects of fatness in the transgender people's experience. The study also gave us the possibility to check whether the Goffman's theory is still applicable, and despite criticism, if it allows to better understand the experience of fatness stigma.

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Gender-sensitive Drug Interventions in Europe. Overview of Available Interventions and Gaps

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Evidence indicates that there are significant gender differences in the epidemiology of substance use disorders, including illicit drug use, social factors and characteristics, biological responses, patterns of use, progressions to dependence, health consequences, co-occurring psychiatric disorders, and factors related to treatment entry, retention, and completion (Ettorre 2010; Kandall 1996; European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, 2017). Furthermore, research has shown that male and female substance users show different addictive "career trajectories" that are influenced by the gender (so by social construction) and not only by the sex (that is a biological dimension) (Knight 2015).

Despite this evidence, research, policy and interventions have not been considering a gender perspective in the drug problem in a systematic way. Researchers, policy makers and professionals in the drug field have tended to consider the drug issue as a neutral problem, as most illicit drug users are men, despite recent indicators point to a narrowing gender gap. Nevertheless, it is the gender specific nature of the drug problem is largely recognized. Our presentation will focus on international analysis of gender and drugs in Europe providing an overview of available gender-sensitive interventions in the European countries reporting to the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). Gender specific needs and gaps in research and interventions in Europe will be identified and will support planning and organization of effective gender sensitive interventions in the drug field.

RN33_T08_01 | Movements, Networks and Policies on Gender based Violence

Winning or Losing the Abortion War in Croatia: Movement and Countermovement Strategies

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The wave of resistance against women's sexual and reproductive health and rights has taken on a new form of the anti-gender movement which has developed with the goal to ban abortion. This countermovement is comprised of diverse networks, including religious actors, far-right parties and organizations as well as professional and parent associations. The roots of the countermovement's institutional activities go back to 1991 when the constitutionality of the abortion law has been challenged with the Constitutional Court, while the noninstitutional activities began with the 2014 '40 days for life' and in 2015 with the 'Walk for Life' protest actions. At the same time the feminist movement has continued to advocate for further liberalisation of the abortion law and developed new strategies in the form of grassroots and disruptive protests and coalition building. This paper will give a unique insight into both the supply and demand side of the movement and countermovement. The supply side will be examined through protest event analysis (PEA) of the feminist and anti-gender movement in Croatia. At the same time, the demand side will be analysed through a cross-sectional study which was conducted among a quota sample of Croatian residents (N=600) at the end of 2020 where special focus will be given to the relationship between the stance on abortion and prior experience in activism.

By analysing the supply and demand side of both movements, the paper will provide insight into the movement-countermovement dynamics as well as give a deeper understanding of activities surrounding the issue of sexual and reproductive rights.

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A Tale of Two Sisters: How do Social Movement Actors Adopt and Transform Global Repertoires Regarding the Framing of 'Violence Against Women' at a National Level?

Brogan Gallagher

Maynooth University, Ireland

One in three women globally will experience violence in their lifetime: violence against women is a multi-layered human rights issue. Both the Argentinean social movement Ni Una Menos (not one (woman) less) and the Irish social movement, ROSA (for Reproductive Rights, against Oppression, Sexism and Austerity), are currently engaged in mobilisations seeking radical social transformation, with a strong focus on eliminating violence against women and attaining reproductive rights. These transnational feminist movements signal a type of feminist mobilisation that is 'beyond' the classic opposition between Western liberal feminism and Third World feminism.

This study will identify the process through which each movement adopts master frames relating to violence against women at a global level and transforms them at a national level into culturally resonant frames. The conceptualisation of women's oppression will be interrogated in the public sphere; both online and offline. This will be achieved through a comparative analysis of hashtag usage on social media during pivotal moments of the struggle; in-depth semi-structured interviews with members of the movements active during these moments; and content analysis of the framing of gender violence through national policy documentation. By combining methods, this research aims to illuminate the nuanced framing strategies present in these contemporary mobilisations, which will give insight into the potential and challenges of a global feminist movement. It will also provide practical applications for civil society and social movement actors, which are needed in campaigns related to eradicating violence against women.

The Role of the Solidarity Networks in the Process of Recovering from Gender Violence

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This paper provides a review of the role of solidarity networks in the process of recovering from gender violence. The research is based on the RTD project Sol.Net. Solidarity Networks with an Impact on the Gender Violence Victims' Recovery Process, which analyses solidarity networks between victims of gender violence and their communities, including how and to what extent such networks have a long-term impact towards effective recovery. There is literature on solidarity but scarce literature on its impact on the long-term victims' recovery. This paper aims to provide those elements from the literature review and previous research showing common elements of solidarity among women who have suffered gender violence.

The results suggest that people who form close support networks are especially significant for women who suffer gender violence, not least because they usually are the first to reveal their situation. By analysing individuals' reactions within such networks is especially relevant for victims of gender violence to carry out actions such as requesting professional help, help take control and, of course, to avoid being in a violent relationship. From a policy perspective, we believe that it is essential to focus on solidarity networks at various community levels to facilitate the recovery process to find a new balance and meaning in life after the violence has ended.

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Overcoming Second Order of Sexual Harassment

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The feminists, men, and women who have stood alongside the victims of gender violence, have been attacked and slandered. These attacks, on the part of the lobby of harassers, are being carried out to isolate the victims and thus leave them helpless. With the isolation of victims, silence is achieved, and cases are not brought forward, for fear of retaliation, re-victimization, pressure, etc. Sociological contributions by feminists have shown that only by protecting those who protect, violence and victimization can be ended. The concept of second-order violence has been theorized from its causes to its consequences, thanks to the contributions made, the Catalan Parliament has been the first parliament in Europe and in the world to incorporate second-order violence as a form of violence in legislation, which will enable the support of victims and people who show solidarity with them to be strengthened, in all areas.

RN33_T08_02 | Gender Orders

The Representations of Woman in Digital Games: The Case of League of Legends

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The current study focuses on the social representations of women in digital games and it is a case study about the Multiplayer Online Battle Arena game, which is called League of Legends. It aims to collect, describe and analyze the image of the female presence within this game. The image of woman in the game is multidimensional and it is being surveyed if there is strong female representation in League of Legends, if the appearance of female characters reproduces the same stereotypes about female beauty and, as far as their role and powers in the game are concerned, if they are equally strong with male characters. As these games transmit messages and values to those who play them, they also influence their perceptions of the role of women. In this case study has been used digital ethnographic research and an interpretive approach in order to be seen if stereotypes about women are reproduced in digital games.

Movies as Advocates of Socio-Cultural Change: What awaits for Feminism and Gender Equality in 21st century Kerala?

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The advantage of the 21st century is the opportunity to interact using numerous social media platforms rapidly. Cinema is an important medium for developing society's perception on various matters. It can influence the development (or under development) by exposing different socio-cultural contexts and norms. Kerala's South Indian state is also witnessing such visualization on feminist expression and obstacles for women's development, including deeply rooted patriarchy for centuries. However, the state's progressive status is still apparent, as violence against women and domestic exploitation is still growing in Kerala. A recent change in portraying women as a central and empowered figure in films shows women as raising voice against the various oppressions, especially in marital life. Therefore, this paper aims to identify whether films effectively foster socio-cultural change on women's rights and affect men's perspective on women's equality and freedom from domestic space. The methodology used for this study is based on qualitative content analysis of over 10000 comments on YouTube videos of 4 films which are based on equality and women's oppression, released between 2015-2021, using MAXQDA. The study reveals that there are progressive discussions on gender equality by visualizing films, but feminism is still misinterpreted in Kerala society.

Keywords: gender equality, feminism, domestic violence, patriarchy, media, Kerala

Changing or Preserving Gender Order and Gender Structure? On gender arrangements on the COVID 19 and post-COVID 19 world

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COVID 19 pandemic has changed individual and social lives in different ways than other economic crises or natural disasters did. The interplay between economic crisis, health emergency and the global dimension of these challenges is reshaping social relations having impact on family life, labor market and care provision. As the pandemic brought more to do at home and increased the vulnerability on the labor market for most of non-essential workers, sociological research should focus on studying to what extent the new context lead or may lead in future to the change of gender arrangements. This paper analyses the circumstances that call into question the renegotiation of gender arrangements in the pandemic and post-pandemic context. On one hand, the changes on the labor market and the additional house and care work requires the revision of family's practices regarding the division of paid - unpaid work between partners, leading to changes in gender structure. On the other hand, economic scarcity and the biological threat may trigger the values change, challenging the gender order. The interplay between gender arrangements, gender order and gender structure depends on the pre-existing arrangements, as well as on the unfolding of the pandemic. The analysis compares Germany, Italy, Sweden and Romania, as representing different gender regimes and countries with different unfolding of the pandemic, focusing on how gender balance in work and family life changed under the impact of the pandemic. Long- and short-term scenarios regarding the transformation of gender arrangements are considered.

"The Political is Personal". The Emotional Condition of Women Supporting the Civil Resistance to the Tightening up of the Abortion Law in Poland

Monika Frąckowiak-Sochańska

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This paper aims to analyze the mechanisms of the interpenetration of the public and private spheres on the example of the experiences of women participating in civil protests against tightening up the abortion regulations in Poland.

On 22 October 2020, the Constitutional Tribunal ruled that abortion due to "a high probability of severe and irreversible impairment of the fetus or an incurable life-threatening disease" is inconsistent with the Constitution. This ruling led to mass street protests in the following months. Hundreds of thousands of people demonstrated despite the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions. The Tribunal's decision affects all citizens by interfering with the most intimate sphere of human life, the approach to human rights, and prenatal medicine. Additionally, the pandemic and related perinatal care worsening increase the atmosphere of fear. Simultaneously strong emotions push people to action.

This paper's empirical foundation is the qualitative research (IDIs) on a sample of several dozen women supporting the aforementioned civil protests, representing three generations and performing various family roles of daughters, mothers, and grandmothers. This research aims at understanding women's emotional condition (mainly the lack of emotional wellbeing) in the context of reproductive health hazards evoked by the political decision. In particular, the research questions boil down to the following ones:

What emotions do the Constitutional Tribunal's rule evoke in women, and how do these emotions transform in the context of mass protests?

Do the Tribunal's judgment evoke memories of women's experiences such as pregnancy complications, miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy, childbirth, and maternity. We are particularly interested in the mechanisms of women's secondary traumatization.

How does the political situation influence women's plans for the future and life decisions?

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RN33_T09_01 | Intersectionality and Inequality in studies on Gender Based Violence

Victimisation Against Older Women; Their Voices

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There is growing recognition that 'older' women can be victims and the term 'elder abuse' now defines the abuse of 'older' people. However, there is still a poverty of research examining victimisation against older groups. Despite calls that the experiences of women, later in their life course, should be heard, the voices of 'older' women is still somewhat marginalised. The dearth of criminological and victimological interest is surprising given the ageing nature of populations and the dramatic and long-lasting impact of such abuse.

This project addresses the current lacuna by listening to the lived experiences of women aged 60 and over, who have been abused. An intersectional feminist framework work, that is informed by social constructionism was adopted to examine respondent's experiences. In doing so, the connection between age and gender, and other sites of inequality was explored. Moreover, it provides a means to break down the oppressive domains of knowledge construction and facilities change.

Reflecting on some findings from this study, this presentation sets out to highlight how older women experience violence and/or abuse. It will focus on three key areas: the types of victimisation participants identified, how they perceived age in connection with their experiences, and how they demonstrated resilience and/or empowerment. The focus in these areas also seeks to demonstrate how their voices can be used as a tool to challenge some of the dominant notions surrounding age and victimisation.

Intimate Partner Violence Against Women: Gender, Power and Systems of Inequality

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Gender-based violence against women, girls and young women is a violation of human rights, a social problem with growing political and social visibility. Since the 1990s, along with the globalization process, an increasing problematization of violence against women, domestic violence and gender-based violence has been observed, regardless the context of occurrence.

At the theoretical level, with different perspectives, social scientists have discussed the concepts of power and gender, terms commonly conjugated (Radtke and Stam, 1994). Gender structures do not operate in isolation from other systems of inequality (e.g. class, ethnicity, sexuality) (Scarborough and Risman, 2017).

Based on in-depth interviews with women who have experienced violence from an intimate partner, conducted as part of doctoral research, this presentation analyses the impact of violence on the lives of women and their children, particularly in terms of education, work and employment, exposing obstacles to the development of full citizenship and their ability to enjoy rights and freedoms on an equal basis.

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Researching Domestic Violence At The Intersection Of Academia, Activism And Corporate Social Responsibility: Tensions, Effects

Blanka Nyklova

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The Central European region has struggled with adopting legislation against domestic violence with the Czech Republic being no exception. Legislation was adapted in the 2000s and amended later, with efforts at explicitly addressing the gender based nature of violence have been in vain – the latest blow coming in the form of rejecting the ratification of the Istanbul Convention across the region. This makes domestic violence a rich field for (applied) social scientific research, which however remains under-researched within traditional academic research. Most research is done by feminist NGOs on the one hand, and conservative criminology on the other. A window of opportunity opened with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Two researchers (Blanka Nyklová and Dana Moree) interested in oppression and gender based violence came together with activists and social workers from NGOs working predominantly with women survivors of domestic abuse to conduct research into how the pandemic and corresponding measures affect the system of assistance for survivors. The research was done with no project funding. As such it was dependent on informal networks and possibilities and reflected on the epistemological and practical effects of project-based funding. At the same time, it drew attention to the possibilities and issues in collaboration with politically motivated NGOs and PR-oriented corporations, which approached the researchers in mid-2020 offering to pay for parts of the research. In the paper, I present the issues stemming from doing feminist research at the interface of academia, activism and corporate social responsibility in the Central European region where gender-related issues are largely contested.

Forced, Arranged And Love Marriages In Western Societies: Addressing The "Grey Zones" Through The Intersectional Lens

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Forced and arranged marriages are prototypical cases illustrating the tensions that pervade multicultural societies. While forced marriages are to be rejected and fought against due to its coercive and gender based manifestations, liberal societies cannot neglect other forms of marriages. These include arranged marriages, product of migratory processes, and the classical love marriages, predominant in modern societies. To address these tensions, new balances and more inclusive meanings of sentimental relationships are required. In this communication we discuss the limitations of tackling this phenomenon exclusively as a human rights issue, as gender-based violence or as a topic linked to gender and multiculturalism. Alternatively, we propose a holistic approach based on the idea of continuum (Gill and Anitha 2009) and intersectionality (Crenshaw 1989). This proposal is operationalized with the conceptual triad of forced-arranged-love marriages, crosscut by 'grey zones' entailing different degrees of pressures, coercions and violence. At the same time, we problematise the concept of love marriages as a hegemonic and ethnocentric form of sentimental relationship in Western societies, and discuss the grey areas connecting this type of marriage with the arranged and forced ones. We argue the need to: 1) reinforce the "red lines" to limit forced marriages; 2) critically question love marriage as the only type of commitment valid in our societies; 3) preserve and respect the arranged marriages of specific communities; while 4) identifying and addressing the theoretical and political challenges when grasping the grey zones between these types of marriages.

RN33_T09_02 | Sociologies of Care

Breaking Social Contract: Solo Mothers In The Czech Republic Negotiating Money, Work And Care In The Times Of Pandemic

Radka Dudova

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he Covid-19 pandemic breached and invalidated the current "care contract". Parents of young children were losing access to care institutions and the public education. The individualisation of risk and the responsibilisation of individuals had a particularly severe impact on persons in vulnerable position, such as solo mothers living alone with their children. The Czech Republic is among the countries hit the most severely by the Covid-19 pandemics, with the school closure being so far the longest in Europe. I use the intersectionnal approach in order to answer the following questions: How did the solo mothers deal with the increased care obligations during the school closures and how they negotiated work and care? How does this group experience the crisis, and what do we learn about the crisis from their perspective? Which characteristics make them more vulnerable or, in the contrary, help them to compensate for the risks? I present a longitudinal qualitative study of the life situation of solo mothers in the Czech Republic during the covid-19 health crisis, based on repeated interviews with women from three Czech regions. The preliminary findings indicate that the work position of the interviewed women before the pandemic hit was crucial for their coping with the increased care obligations. For all of them, irrespective of their work situation, the pandemics deepened their feelings of vulnerability and stress and had negative impacts on their mental health, and all of them experienced some kind of economic hardship. The lack of any systemic support and the ignoring of interests of (solo) parents (and children) was accompanied by their individual responsibilisation. In consequence, old inequalities deepened and new arose.

Experiencing Motherhood in Greece During the Pandemic: Care, Work and Vulnerability

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The Covid-19 global health crisis had a devastating social impact, widening social, gender, racial, and disability–related inequalities. When the coronavirus outbreak arrived in Greece, parents transferred their work at home and strived to balance their professional routine and domestic duties. In this context, the growing demand for more unpaid care work to maintain the pandemic's daily routine increased the existing unequal division of care labour. Mothers were overwhelmed with care work, often at the expense of their professional performance or leisure time.

Furthermore, the crisis of the welfare services as a long-term consequence of the austerity policies, the lack of policies for the reconciliation of professional and family life, and women's more vulnerable status in the labor market in Greece – women's unemployment rate is considerably higher than the one of men, approx. 20 - 13% respectively) had a significant negative impact on their work and life prospects. In addition to that, while formal and informal resources of childcare provision declined – e.g. help provided by grandparents consisted no longer an alternative due to the increased vulnerability of the elderly to the disease- the ability of many mothers to work was constrained, mainly when their jobs couldn't be carried out remotely.

The research seeks to illustrate motherhood experiences in various social, economic, and racial backgrounds during the pandemic in Greece and to investigate the underlying struggles, the visible and the unspoken resistances, and the solidarity practices. The latter will contribute to a comprehensive understanding of Greece's current pandemic's multilayered gendered aspects in its social, economic, and political context.

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The Impact of the Covid-19 on Social Innovation: 0-3 Pre-school Care and the Gender Divide.

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In the Southern European welfare model family care plays a peculiar role, especially for dependent members as children 0-3. Research have provided evidence for the functional overload of families, in which unpaid work is mainly provided by women (even when they work full-time), in a context in which public and private provision of childcare is insufficient to meet families' demand. Since few years in Barcelona, demand for childcare 0-3 has been partially covered by the emergence of grass-root initiatives that alleviate mothers by creating communities of care of parents and educators. However, participants in social innovations such as tagesmutters, free-education nurseries and communitarian groups of care have been impacted strongly by the Covid19. Educators in these projects have struggled to maintain the economical balance, while mothers have to juggle the re-domestication of care.

This abstract presents the effects of Covid-19 pandemic on mothers and professionals involved in projects of social innovation in Barcelona. The paper uses qualitative and quantitative empirical material gathered between May 2019 and October 2020: interviews with educators and mothers and a survey with families having 0-3 children (before and after the arrival of Covid19). The results of our investigation show that the communities behind the projects were used as a fundamental resource of help, as soon as movement restrictions started to be released. Parents and professionals helped each other, sharing care and financial resources to keep the projects going on and to find new balances of work-family reconciliation even when projects were still officially closed.

Polish Woman, Or A Full-time Housewife: How the Pandemic Has Exposed the Gender Inequality

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The article deals with the importance and role of gender equality (GE) in household and family life in Poland, in the context of COVID-19 pandemic. The main thesis of the text speaks of the necessity to implement the GE assumptions in a division of household duties and tasks. The pandemic has exposed blatant gender inequalities in the private sphere. Polish women, who stayed at home because of lockdown, became full-time housewives (in the scope of running a household, caring, raising children, organizing family life), and at the same time they carried out their career from home. Based on in-depth interviews, I show their experiences, opinions and emotions.

RN33_T10 | Gender Equality and Care Work

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Unpaid Work And Well-being: What Makes Unpaid Work More Enjoyable?

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Domestic work takes up a significant proportion of men's and women's waking hours and is highly gendered. A better understanding of mechanisms associated with the enjoyment – or lack thereof – of unpaid work is important for our general understanding of domestic life and related patterns of wellbeing.

Most existing studies focus on enjoyment of unpaid work within couples, especially couples with children, and find that interactive childcare is the most and routine housework the least enjoyable type of domestic work. Partnered men and women broadly enjoy domestic work to similar extents, but women feel particularly positive

when they carry out domestic work with their partner around and when they can break the monotony of some housework tasks with multi-tasking.

Our paper is the first to look at both single and married people's experience of domestic work across life course stages. Using the UK Time Use Survey, we look for systematic differences in how married and single men and women enjoy domestic work to assess whether enjoyment of unpaid work is associated with "doing gender" in marriages. We compare enjoyment during co-presence and co-production of domestic work to understand whether it is sharing the load or rather bonding with another adult while carrying out household tasks that matters for individual well-being. Finally, we will investigate a detailed list of activities to see whether intrinsic activity characteristics, length of time spend on a domestic task, and overall busyness and stress are associated with enjoyment of domestic work.

COVID-19 As A Gendered Pandemic: Intensifying Women's Workloads at Home

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COVID-19 has been characterized by a substantial increase in unpaid care and domestic work, given lockdowns, quarantine, school closures, elder vulnerability and work-from-home arrangements. Although both men and women have seen an increase in unpaid domestic work, recent research indicates that women continue to carry most of the burden. This paper draws on the concept of the double burden in theorizing the gender roles in the context of a disaster.

Gender analysis frameworks are frequently used to explore the division of labor in economically developed countries in which gender equality has been a central issue in the public agenda, while in developing societies little scholarly attention has been paid to changing gender roles and the household division of labor during a pandemic. Through the conduct of 25 interviews with married, Palestinian women in Israel, from dual-earner families I explored the following questions: To what extent did the COVID-19 pandemic affect the gendered inequality within the Palestinian family, and to what extent did working from home for both spouses or being unemployed challenge the rigid gender roles? The main results show that even during a time where the spouse is unemployed or where the woman is an essential worker and continues to work, women continue to do the bulk of the work needed to keep their households running.

Although signs of change were noticed in the realm of childcare, the interviewees indicated that instead of focusing their energy on advancement in the workplace, they were forced to redirect it to the home.

We at Least Say we Are Equal: Gender Equality and Class in Healthcare Professionals Discursive Framing of Migrant Mothers

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In the last few decades, the demography of Iceland has become increasingly diverse with an immigrant population similar to that of the other Nordic countries. Women comprise almost half of all international migrants and many of those female migrants require maternity care in their host countries. While some literature describes how migrant women experience the healthcare provisions of their host countries, less is known about the experience of providing the service, from the perspective of the healthcare practitioners. In this study we adopt a social constructionist perspective to explore the discourses of knowledge healthcare professionals in Iceland draw on, in their discussion of prenatal and postpartum healthcare in Iceland. Interviews were conducted with 16 healthcare professionals with extensive experience of providing maternity care to migrant women to understand how they construct and make sense of the needs and behaviour of migrant women seeking maternity care. Our findings suggest that some healthcare professionals' subject migrant women to normative professional discourses of parenting, without considering how those ideals are tailored to white, middle class women. Migrant mothers and pregnant women are thus excluded from the middle-class mothering norms that are ascribed to Icelandic women. Our findings also highlight how national identity, such as being part of a gender equal society and the image of Iceland as a classless society, influences how healthcare professionals view migrant women. This underscores the importance of cultural reflexivity, and policies and scholarship where an intersectional understanding of gender, class and migrant worker status is at the forefront.

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RN34 | Sociology of Religion

RN34_T01_01 | Studying the Dynamics of Islam in Europe

"Islamic Youth Associations in Italy: Religion and Civic Participation of Young Muslims"

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In the Italian context, the second generation of young Muslims constitutes a bridge generation in the transition between the family culture, still centered on Islamic values and the Italian culture.The conflicts and contrasts that arise from these two cultural worlds' coexistence represent the motivations of young people to act and transform the society in which they want to be included.Islamic associations founded by young Muslims are spaces for socialization, where they share the experience of belonging to different cultures: on one side, the Islamic and ethnic one coming from the family, on the other, the Italian culture in which they were mostly born, raised and educated. Belonging to the second generation means seeking a negotiation between these cultural worlds. Young Muslims carry out actions that can make them recognized by Italian society participating in associations and organizing sporting and recreational events, protest actions, meetings for local citizens, conferences and training courses on Islam. To understand how young Muslims deal with their multiple belonging, we first interviewed some representatives of Islamic youth associations and organizations in Italy (10 between June-October 2020). Then, administering an online questionnaire to young people participating in associations (January-April 2021), we shed light on how faith-based second-generation associations provide youth activism spaces and different citizenship practices. We aim to investigate how second-generation Muslim youth's identity constructs and produces practices of citizenship, religious and cultural belonging by analysing interviews and questionnaire results.

"I´m Tired of it": Experiences of Racism and Islamophobia of Young Muslims in Spain

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This article analyses the narratives of young Muslim university students on their perceptions of their passage through the Spanish education system. For this purpose in-depth interviews and focus groups were conducted. The study population was the total group of Muslim university students at the University of Alicante. In participants' narratives it emerged that their passage through the educational institutions had been successful and had broadened their life opportunities. In contrast to the abundant academic literature that mostly highlights biases in the school system, these young people stressed the opportunities for personal emancipation and social integration offered them by their education, while at the same time indicating gaps in the curriculum and deficits in the intercultural and democratic skills and qualifications of teaching staff which negatively affected their schooling and citizenship participation, contributing to the perpetuation of the "Islamic other" and the normalization of day-to-day forms of racism and Islamophobia.

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Civil Society Activity and Islam in France and the North Caucasus in Prevention of Radicalization and Deradicalization

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Islam has always been focused on regulating people's lives. In recent years, the influence of religion on the lives and actions of people has increased. In recent decades, the problem of religious radicalism has emerged and spread widely in Europe and Russia.

The main institution in countering radicalism and deradicalization is civil society and religious organizations. We will consider what is radicalism in religion, as well as the structure, role and activity of non-governmental and religious organizations in the process of preventing religious radicalization.

Both Russia and France have faced challenges related to religious radicalism. We will present the results of our qualitative research based on interviews with imams, Muslims and adherents of radical ideology who have been convicted of participating in terrorist organizations. We studied the peculiarities of the approaches of religious structures in relation to the issue of religious radicalism and conducted a comparative analysis.

The Arrival of Legal Salafism – Reflection and Adaptation Processes in Germany between 2002 - 2020

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Salafism is a diverse and global revivalist movement that promotes a return to the practice of the Qurʾan from the time of Prophet Muhammad. This article investigates a new trend, namely the emergence of "legal Salafism" in Germany being characterized by a shift from an informal, inward-looking and exclusive approach, seeking to protect the Salafi boundaries, toward a more inclusive debate centered on minority empowerment through the spread of constitutional literacy and legal pragmatism. Past research focused on the "Salafi growth phase" (2005-2015) that has been associated with the appeal of exclusive group boundaries, flat hierarchies, and informal networks. Currently, segments within the Salafi mainstream are responding to the current decline of the movement and changing opportunities. This was recently witnessed during the Covid-19 pandemic, when the Salafi organization, Federal Islamic Union, won a high-profile court case in April 2020, which allowed the re-opening of mosques, synagogues, churches and temples. The same group launched a campaign to support mosque communities in financially precarious situations, regardless of their theological positions and ethnic heritage, which previously prevented Salafis from cooperating with other denominations. It is this - post-expansion - phase, which indicates a re-orientation, adaptation process, and critical reflection of past strategies and new ways of civic engagement, which may generate novel avenues for future state-society relations. Using a participatory methodology within a prominent Salafi mosque in Northern Germany, the article contributes to the academic debate around the growing involvement of Muslim organizations in democratic processes and whether liberal democracies can nurture trust in its institutions that enables minorities to defend their cultural and religious traditions, while guiding young Muslims to be confident members of their respective societies.

RN34_T01_02 | Religion, Minorities, and Alternative Practicies

I Am Niqabi: Cyber fundamentalism Against Anomie?

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This presentation delves into the meaning that the niqab has for the Niqabi women belonging to the Telegram channel "Orgullo niqabi" (Spanish for "Niqabi Pride"). More specifically, our goal is to know the exact reasons that motivated said women to become Niqabi. The ground hypothesis is that these women opt for the niqab because they have found in fundamentalist Islam –whose main representation in the public sphere and everyday life are niqab wearing women– the "meaning of life" which they yearned for. With the aim of proving our hypothesis, we interviewed 27 women belonging to the aforementioned channel who declare themselves to be Niqabi or "on the way to becoming Niqabi" and carried out an ideological analysis of their discourses. One of the main conclusions is that "being Niqabi" is the result of a grounded, rational decision which puts an end to their constant search for meaning. This search concludes –at least temporarily– with the incorporation of cyber fundamentalism to the way they see the world, which guides their behavior both in their personal sphere and in their social environment.

Keywords: anomie, cyber fundamentalism, existential emptiness, niqab, niqabi

'Tell the Truth and Act as if the Truth is Real': Emotional Honesty and Catastrophic Futures in Christian and Buddhist Climate Activism.

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The expectation of climate breakdown and societal collapse is both a motivating and demotivating force in climate activism. Movements such as Extinction Rebellion (XR) have successfully appealed to predictions of catastrophic futures in their interpretations of climate science to mobilise people into civil disobedience, justifying this approach through their interpretations of climate science and by appealing to 'emotional honesty.' However, this comes at a psychological cost, with eco-anxiety and burnout becoming common features of climate activist experience. Religious beliefs – such as eschatological beliefs in Christianity, and beliefs about impermanence in Buddhism – complicate this dynamic further, requiring activists to navigate complex terrains of despair and hope, certainty and uncertainty.

In this paper, I draw on participant observation and in-depth interviews with Christians and Buddhists in XR UK to explore how religious 'rebels' address tensions around climate futures. I show how XR's slogan to 'tell the truth' is interpreted as a call to integrate belief and action, identifying emotional honesty about the future as a spiritual practice that both enlivens their faith and grounds their activism. This practice generates feelings of authenticity, solidarity and virtue, which legitimate sacrificial and disruptive forms of protest. However, the practice also leads to misrepresentations of climate science, resulting in a reticence to entertain the possibility of rapid and just sociopolitical transformations. Climate activism therefore offers a fruitful site for further research on how religion contributes to the construction of alternative futures.

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Public Religious Ritual and Civic Performativity: The Performative Logics of Shia Lamentation Processions in Barcelona

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Recent work on diasporic religiosity has emphasized how public rituals serve as a stage for religious minorities to become visible, assert their rights, and gain recognition. Although this focus has yielded important insights, it has led scholars to overlook alternative forms of civic performativity that, while less conspicuous, are nonetheless crucial for understanding how religious minorities demonstrate deservingness of inclusion in the polity. We challenge this assertive bias in the study of public religiosity, and "performative citizenship" more generally, by drawing attention to more "conciliatory" forms of civic performativity, or performative practices that demonstrate qualities associated with civility (e.g., respect for local norms and openness to compromise). Our empirical analysis centers on the civic dimensions of Shia public lamentation processions in Barcelona. We highlight various features of local Shia leaders that dispose them toward conciliatory rather than assertive forms of civic performativity, most notably their migration trajectory and socio-structural location.

RN34_T02_01 | Digital Media and Religion

Interweaving Everyday Life with Religion. Digital Media in Roman Catholic Women's Lived Religious Practices

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New technologies have caused changes in almost all spheres of social life, including the field of religion. The use of digital media resulted in new religious practices and produced new types of networked communities (Campbell 2016) which nevertheless cannot be disembedded from their off-line contexts (Campbell 2012). In my presentation I use lived religion approach (Ammerman 2020; McGuire 2008) to discuss the role of digital media in Roman Catholic women's religious practices. I refer to the results of the research which encompassed 48 in-depth interviews with educated, RC women living in big cities in Poland as well as 15 months of research among RC women's community Urzekające (Captivating), including digital ethnography, offline participant observation, IDIs with group leaders, etc. In the presentation I focus on two dimensions of mediatized religious practices: individual and collective. Within the first one I discuss digital media as a part of new or modified women's religious practices. I claim that the use of digital media enables women to combine religious practices with other practices of everyday life and to live religion despite the temporal discontinuity or fragmentation of practices. It also helps them to fulfil the spiritual needs in the context of contradictory expectations resulting from social roles they play and temporal, spatial and social constraints they face. Regarding collective aspect of digital media usage I discuss the social media as a tool for building women's networked communities which legitimize women's experiences and serve as "third spaces" between individual religious lives and the institution of the local Church.

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"Building spiritual immunity": 7th Day Adventist Church responding to the Covid-19 crisis

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The paper draws on the results of a study of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church (SDAC) in Poland and the UK, and focuses on the Church's response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Based in the concept of deep mediatization, the study summarizes the results of discourse analysis (Sociology of Knowledge Approach to Discourse framework) of Adventist print media, YT channel content, and interviews with Adventist media producers and creators from Poland and the UK. The paper argues that one of the key reactions to the Covid-19 pandemic was the intensification of production of health-related content in the media, as well as intense focus on immunity and mental health. This connection with scientific/medical sources of knowledge indicates also the blurring of boundaries between these domains. At the same time, increased media awareness was observed among media producers, who strategise and prioritise certain types of content as a response to the health crisis, for the purpose of reaching the non-Adventist majority. The paper will conclude that the pandemic has prompted the SDA Church to make strategic use of their health ministry, and build stronger connections with non-religious sources of knowledge, which was facilitated by the processes of mediatization. As such, it may indicate how some Churches utilise secular discourses to connect with the wider society and legitimize their teachings in a secular context.

The Portuguese and Islam in the Internet Age: Online Reactions to News of the Construction of a New Mosque in Lisbon

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This paper seeks to explore how the Portuguese people react online to news about Islam and Islamic themes by looking at a specific case of the plans made by the Lisbon Municipality to build a new mosque in an area with a large Muslim population in the centre of the city. Looking specifically at two newspapers aimed at different socioeconomic segments and the comments left by users on the newspaper's websites and Facebook pages, we can get an informed idea of what feelings and reactions talk about Islam elicits in the Portuguese speaking public. We can also see how these reactions and feelings both differ and are at other times similar across socioeconomic divisions and newspaper readerships.

Portugal, being on the periphery of Europe and a very religiously homogeneous country, has often been left out of the limelight when studying the relations between Islam and Europe. This paper seeks to fill that gap by exploring a collection of Portuguese reactions to the construction of a Mosque in downtown Lisbon, gauging public interest through internet comments which are often very revealing about preconceptions and prejudices on the part of the overwhelmingly Catholic Portuguese internet users.

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RN34_T02_02 | Religion, Nature and Environmentalism

Spiritual Valuation of Urban Nature and Its Discontents

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In various Western European cities, have dwellers in recent years invested, through discourses and practices, "ordinary" nature – trees on squares, lawns between houses etc. – with a strong symbolical value. Numerous natural sites that used to be seen as markers "of spatial disorder" (Gandy, 2012: 733) are now re-classified as valuable (Graeber 2001) forms of nature in the city, creating new natural "urban atmospheres" (Löw, 2008) often through spiritual semantics. If for some this urban nature has become valuable as a reminder of "wild urban nature" (Gandy, 2014: 17) or of artistic verticality, it is simultaneously also the object of neoliberal modes of governance, as it is increasingly considered as a commodity (Erwein 2019). This contribution elaborates on the tension the notion of value contains in this context to reflect upon fieldwork observations collected when following urban eco-spiritual practices between 2017 and 2021 in two cities situated in the French-speaking part of Switzerland. Urban natural sites are becoming the new temples of ecospiritual practictioners. A large empirical variety of observations calls, however, for a theoretical framing this contribution tries to address via a discussion of the notion of holism.

The Analysis of an Islamic Religious Institution's Narratives on Ecology: The Case of Turkey

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As the effects of climate change increase, the studies on the relationship between religion and ecology have proliferated worldwide. Existing studies reflect that the scriptural and theological understanding of Islam reinforces the ecological tendencies based on the assumption that Islam is an environmentally responsible religion, focusing on the Quran and hadith. Although there are certain studies on the environmentalist tendencies in Turkey, it is not possible to see how religious institutions of Muslim majority countries react/recommend on the issue of environmental crisis and the local implications of the subject. This study aims to examine how the narrative of The Diyanet (The Presidency of Religious Affairs) in Turkey which is an official state institution under the control of the Turkish Presidency, touches upon the issue of the ecological crisis and offers recommendations on the issue based on Islamic teachings. This study examines Diyanet's Friday khutbahs and monthly magazines published in the last 20 years, the official Twitter accounts of the institution and its leaders, Diyanet TV programs and The Diyanet News website to see any reflection of the ecological issues. Certain important events such as climate change protests around the world and Turkey, signing of global climate change treaties and local political policies and the convergences between the current AKP government's political agenda and the discourse produced by Diyanet are given special focus. The results indicate that Diyanet's narratives on the issue of ecology have been affected by the global and local political agendas rather than solely the Islamic teachings themselves.

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The Slow Transition of the Established Churches to Ecology

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Based on a research carried out in Switzerland from 2015 to 2020, this paper will show how the ecological transition is hindered by different institutional levels. We propose to use Geels' (2002) multi-level perspective on technological transitions as a model to identify how some pioneering initiatives remain at the local level, while others progress and others spread widely to become the norm. The process initiated in 1984 by the World Council of Churches "Justice, Peace and the Integrity of Creation" has not produced the expected outcomes. Pope Francis Laudato Si's ecological encyclical letter (2015), despite its popular success, has also failed to initiate a wave of parishes becoming aware of their ecological responsibility. Yet Geel's model will allow us to identify several initiatives and groups that influence the greening of the churches. In any case, local political/social pressure seems to be much more influential than theological debate in shaping the churches'ecological course.

RN34_T03_01 | Religion and the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 Pandemic and its Impact on the Religiosity of Poles

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For over 20 years, around 90% of Poles have identified themselves as believers. Religiousness is one of the more permanent features of Polish society, although changes have occurred over the years. The COVID-19 pandemic has undoubtedly changed how people function in many dimensions of life, including religiosity. Limitations to the possibilities of participating in religious rites have been imposed. For some, this has meant giving up religious worship, and, for others, seeking alternative forms of participation in religious practices. The sense of danger and uncertainty accompanying the pandemic, particularly in its early stages, has caused some people, especially the most religious, to search for God's support. Based on the results of three online surveys of adult Poles, conducted using quota sampling during different phases of the COVID-19 pandemic, in our talk we will try to answer the following questions: "Has the nature of Poles' religious involvement changed because of the pandemic?"; "Has the number of people engaging in religious practice changed?"; "What demographic features are associated with increased religiosity and the abandonment of religious practices?" We will also consider various scenarios regarding the pandemic's long-term impact on Poles' religiosity.

The Social Capital of Islamic Organizations During Pandemic Crisis in Italy

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Religious organizations can represent an important reservoir of social capital. With their ability to bring people together, weaving dense bonds, they may be able to generate community activism that allows individuals and families to organize and implement actions of solidarity. Often, religious activism constitutes an isolated field: ideas, actions and results are known only within the narrow circle of belonging, without influencing the actions of other religious, secular or public organizations. In the case of Islam, religious activism can be evaluated negatively, becoming a source of conflict in the neighborhoods, bringing back fears of "invasion" and "conquest through generosity". In Italy, several initiatives have emerged within religious organizations and, in particular, within Islamic organizations at the local level, to face religious and material needs that arose or changed during the pandemic and especially during the months of lockdown. The paper proposes to analyze the dynamics and processes of development of social initiatives in which Islamic associations have been involved, as emerged from documentary research, net-ethnography and semi-structured interviews with religious representatives, cultural mediators and volunteers. The case study is that of Turin, an emblematic city in the Italian context, for the processes of inclusion and recognition of the contribution of Islamic

associations in promoting social integration and empowerment, inside and outside the communities of believers.

Masks, Coronavirus, and Religion: A Study into the Relationship Between Compulsory Mask Ordinances and Religious Tradition in the USA during the First Wave of the Coronavirus Pandemic

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Sciences Po Paris, France

During the coronavirus pandemic one of the hardest questions to answer has been; why did some authorities decide to adopt stringent measures to prevent the spread of coronavirus whilst others seemingly did nothing? Focusing on the question of compulsory mask ordinances in the United States (during the first wave of the pandemic), this paper will propose that part of the answer (at least within the United States) lies in the religious tradition of communities.

Drawing on data from the U.S. Religion Census: Religious Congregations and Membership Study, 2010 (Grammich et al 2018), American Community Survey 2019, the US Census Bureau and the Federal Election Commission this paper will draw three conclusions about the relationship between the decision, on the part of state and county governments, to adopt compulsory mask ordinances and religious tradition. Firstly, there's a clear association between a state or county having a larger Catholic population and adopting a compulsory mask ordinance, whilst the reverse is true for having a larger Protestant population. Secondly, this Protest-Catholic divide around the adoption of compulsory mask ordinances can be explained through a historic Christian Nationalist-Civic Republican dichotomy (Bellah 1975, Gorski 2017, Perry et al 2020, Baker et al 2020) which intertwines the religious and political traditions of the United States. Thirdly, that alternative explanations, premised on notions of functional differences between Protestantism and Catholicism (Durkheim 2002 [1897], Putnam 2000), or demographic differences between Protestant-dominated and Catholic-dominated communities (Byun et al 2012, Florida & King 2019, Hertz & Silva 2020), fail to explain this association when examined against empirical evidence.

Symbolic Struggles over Communion in Serbia During the Pandemic

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In contemporary Serbian society, Orthodox Christian culture is imposed as the most legitimate one. Merging with certain political aspects, it presents as an evident resource of symbolic conflicts, usually leading to the reproduction of existent power relations.

Receiving Holy Communion (implying the use of the same spoon for consummation and disregard of physical distance) during lockdown enacted due to COVID-19 pandemic, spawned intensive and highly polarised reactions. Emerged debates vividly portray the aforementioned symbolic struggles. Particularly interesting are state institutions reactions tolerating religious gatherings despite ongoing Government epidemic prevention measures, confirming the hegemonic status of the dominant religious denomination.

In this paper we will analyse data collected through web scraping techniques. However, knowing that statistical analyses of textual data, although having the potential to ascertain valued insights, often struggle with linguistic concepts and context (Müller et al. 2016) traditional data analysis will also be used. Focusing on the news web portals, including on-line comments, as well as Facebook and Twitter posts and quarrels, we attempt to identify and typologize narratives and arguments that are used for legitimising one's own cultural, i.e. (anti-)religious position regarding the participation in the Eucharist and thus violating the enforced health protection regulations. Two opposed and highly polarised blocks were observed, filled with mutual accusations – of ignorance, disrespect, primitivism, blasphemy, backwardness, servile submission – and ensuing ridicule, permeated by moral resentment. These disputes were permeated with the questions of "good" or "righteous" life, especially of what and whose (non-)religious culture should be the dominant one.

Key Words: Symbolic struggles, Serbia, Holy communion, Dominant culture, COVID-19

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RN34_T03_02 | Individual Religious Trajectories

Miracle, Mission And The Role Of Church In The Narratives About Individual Religious Path By Former Non-Believers In Post-Soviet Space

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The paper focuses on the ways research participants who were born and grew up during Soviet period in the Soviet Union narrate about their experience of religious awakening. During Soviet period in the Soviet Union the ideology of atheism was propagated and many people were not able to practice their religion openly or considered themselves as atheists. The paper focuses on the narratives of those who described themselves as non-believers or atheists during Soviet period and refer to certain event or experience which transformed them as human beings and made them part of some religious (Catholic or Russian Orthodox) community. The paper is interested in the ways their stories are constructed and how former (non-believer's or atheist's) and new (church member's) identities and worldviews are seen as interrelated. The paper discusses how we should approach these narratives from sociological or anthropological perspective and what these narratives on personal religious experience in early post-Socialism reveal of broader societal transformations and stability as well as the role of religion during the period of structural changes. The empirical data is interpreted by applying concepts and theoretical perspectives from the theories on collective identities, rituals and post-Socialist transformations. The empirical data is collected in 2019-2020 in the main urban cities of Lithuania among Polish Catholic and Russian Orthodox communities in the framework of collective research project funded by the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No. S-LIP-19-60.

Muslim Women Entrepreneurs in the Russian Context

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This paper examines the current entrepreneurial practices of Muslim women in Russia in the sphere of the production of Islamic goods and services (often labeled as halal). Women's Islamic entrepreneurship has been developing since the early 2000s and by today a certain business niche has already formed. The sphere of women's Islamic entrepreneurship covers various business areas. Women open their own business , become economically successful, which forms the new image of Muslim women. One way or another, similar issues are touched upon by researchers of women's Islamic entrepreneurship in different regions of the world. This paper focuses on specifics of the Russian context and on discursive strategies to justify the opportunity / need for business activity, presented in social media (Muslim women blogs, psychological and business trainings and women's communities). Special emphasis will be placed on the following issues: (1) religious (counter) arguments for understanding the "destiny" (prednaznachenie) of women in Islam; (2) the concept of a "modern Muslim woman" as a framework for business promotion and self-development; (3) visual representations of a successful "modern Muslim woman" in social media. The empirical basis of the paper includes materials from the Russian Muslim business blogs, Muslim women bloggers. Analysis of the data shows how a clash, discussion, promotion of different ideas about a Muslim woman (including her business activity) occurs in the Russian Muslim blogosphere. This is becoming the field of knowledge exchange and production.

Spiritual Seekings in Turkey

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Ankara University, Turkey

Based on the findings of a wide-scale research project called "Spiritual Seekings in Turkey" which has financially supported by The Turkish Technological and Research Council (TUBITAK); the aim of this presentation is to shed light on the increasing spiritual search and associated new religious movements in Turkey. The research, conducted between 2018 and 2020, tries to understand and explain the dynamics of these new spiritual forms and practices in the light of the Turkish religious context.

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The presentation will discuss the findings of 72 in-depth interviews made in six different cities of Turkey: Ankara, İstanbul, İzmir, Konya, Muğla and Çanakkale with individuals who are personally involved in such forms of seeking for at least three years. The project team interviewed six men and six women in each city via snowball technique and reached to different individuals who experience spiritual seeking with its various ways such as meditation, yoga, reiki, numerology, healing, astrology, regression therapy etc. With additional 12 unexpected interviews with some outstanding figures, the number of informants increased to 84.

The main question addressed by this research deals with the ways in which such increasingly visible forms of spiritual seeking relate to and interact with official or heterodox Islamic beliefs, practices, and attitudes. Therefore, the research also tries to assess the extent to which such spiritual experiences within a Muslim majority society differ from those found in the West.

"Religion Helped Me Get Through All This; I Had Only God to Support Me": Religious Reflexivity among Syrians in Germany

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This study investigates how Syrian families displaced in Germany used religion as a reflexive element to come to terms with displacement. Findings show that in forced migration, religion can be used to deal with different aspects of the new social environment, to maintain continuity with the past, or to respond to frustrating new settings. As faith is part of the complexity of identity, it can compensate for the loss of other dimensions of identity that can occur in displacement. Religion can become a mechanism to cope with stressful events and help people restore a sense of wellbeing. Participants in this study used religion to renegotiate individual identities when collective structures were unsettled. They engaged in new religious practices or consolidated their religious beliefs to maintain continuity with the past and to cope with life in displacement. Some people used religion to reconstruct their social after self the separation from their beloved ones, some others to cope with the life-changing experiences of displacement. In this sense, "religious reflexivity" is a contemplative and deliberative problem-solving practice and a form of self-formation, self-promotion, and legitimisation for new forms of self-construction. However, in other circumstances, religious reflexivity can be imposed as a form of "power over". This study, based on doctoral fieldwork conducted in Germany between 2018 and 2019, was carried out through participant observation and over 50 semi-structured interviews with Syrian families displaced in Germany.

RN34_T04_01 | Religious Organisations, Social Work and Community

Providing For The Needy: The Role of Immigrant Religious Communities as Welfare Providers in Italy

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The Italian religious panorama has significantly changed in recent decades, principally because of migration flows. In the course of time, religious communities have become key landmarks for immigrants, where new forms of activism are emerging, mostly in terms of solidarity. The proposal advances indeed the concept of "welfare from below" as analytical tool to capture and elaborate on the self-produced set of services, practices and acts of help.

Methodologically the proposal builds upon a mix methods study on Lombardy. Firstly, it aimed at providing an original dataset on the new pluralism. Secondly, the research moved to collect semi-structured interviews within communities surveyed, where the forms of supports were a central empirical topic.

We initially provide a theoretical overview on the intersections between religion, welfare and immigration. We then present and discuss a typology elaborated by considering four key markers correlated to the ways in which religious communities we examined operate as welfare providers, namely: a formal or informal provision, the complexity of services offered, the inclusiveness compared to users and the partnerships through which helps can be provided. We thus detail the three main emerging ways of doing welfare: mutualism, mission and coalition.

We conclude by showing implications. Firstly, these forms of civic engagement represent key inclusion processes. Through their religions, immigrants have created spaces and practices of "social citizenship" in times of political exclusion. Secondly, this welfare role has increasingly become pivotal against the critical disadvantages deriving from the current epidemic, contributing significantly to immigrants' capacity of resilience

Inclusive and Included? Practices of Civic Inclusivity of American Muslims in Los Angeles

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How do American Muslims practice inclusivity and bridge religious differences in U.S. civic life? Sociological research on bridging focuses mostly on bridging efforts on the part of majority groups, leaving unanswered the timely question of if and how inclusivity is practiced by minority groups, particularly religious minorities, in U.S. civic spaces. Drawing on participant observation among two Muslim groups in Los Angeles, this paper identifies two practices of inclusivity that participants adopt to bridge religious difference: the Interreligious heritage practice and the Shared ethics practice. Both practices simultaneously draw and diffuse group boundaries, emphasize sameness, albeit using different sets of religious meanings, and are grounded in an understanding of civic spaces as implicitly exclusionary of minorities. I find that these practices can create tension points in the pursuit of mutual understanding and create textures of meanings that operate differently depending on the situation and the participants in the interaction.

Religious Social Work In Contemporary Russia: Independent Development And Adaptation Of International Experience

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Lobachevsky University, Russian Federation

The decentralisation of social work in Russia is developing following similar processes in Europe and US. Religious social services are becoming a significant force in the social services market (Becker T., 2005; Cnaan R.A., 2002).

Religious associations in the offer of social services inherit the features of religious social service and non-state social work - flexibility, targeting, weak bureaucracy. At the same time, systematically organized, it adopts traditional gender mode, and reinforces the dual subordination of both social service worker and client - professional and spiritual.

Professionalization according to the 'top-down' scenario (the Russian Orthodox Church) demonstrates the systemic capacity of the all-Russian religious association to force the development of a new profession. Initiative projects by smaller faith-based organizations have led to the emergence of a professionalization scenario "from below.

Modern religious social work in Russia aims a dual system of education - theological and social - as it is in many colleges and universities in Europe and the US.

The authors conducted sociological researchs between 2008 and 2020 including the content analysis of the author's in-depth interviews and web-based interviews with leaders and staff of religiously-oriented social services in Russia, Germany, the UK and the former Soviet Union (N=100) (in Russian, English and German).

Based on the results of the authors' researchs, the category "social work of religious organizations" was introduced into Russian sociology for the first time and a periodization of its development in contemporary Russia was presented. The concept of religiously sensitive social work as the provision to religiously oriented beneficiaries in secular social institutions was adapted (Canda E.R., Furman L.D., 2010).

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RN34_T04_02 | The Legal and Political Struggles of Religious Groups

Religion, Social Conflicts And Human Rights

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February 2020 Croatian Constitutional Court ruling that denying the right to adopt children to same-sex officially registered partners is unconstitutional triggered the vast criticism by various conservative groups. One of the main arguments against is that the Court underplayed the right of a child to healthy life. Religion was, however, behind the argument as the right of a child to healthy life has been interpreted as the right to have a "normal" family, based on Christian values. The reference to various human rights and specifically to religious rights is one of the main strategies increasingly used by conservative groups in public debates.

The main aim of this paper is to frame this and similar cases in the context of sociology of human rights. The theoretical context is the development of sociology of human rights and sociology of religious freedom which complement tradition of studying Church-state relations, the position of religious minorities, the role of judiciary, and studies of religious discrimination. However, while embracing both normatively and empirically the human rights approach, sociology of religious freedom enters the slippery terrain of conflicting right claims and of very different usage of various rights by different social groups. In addition, it enters the slippery terrain of politicization of religion, not only epitomized by recent populist use of religion. The question is how to solve this puzzle having in mind the importance of the reference to human rights, in particular for minority religions.

"From the Theology of Prosperity to National-Evangelicalism: Courts Conquest as politics for Evangelical Churches in Guatemala

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In the 90's, the dominant heuristic for the rise of evangelical churches in Latin America, Guatemala being no exception, was that the Theology of Prosperity attracted more believers, partly due to its ideological alignment with both neoliberalism and liberal democracy. During that time some Politicians made use of a religion discourse to attract voters. From the 2000's onward, a triple change has been undergoing. First, some Evangelical Churches have decided to pay back the interest and to enter the political field. Second, the topics moved from anticomunism to culture wars, as anti-LGBT and anti-abortion stances picked up in the speech frame. By doing so, they embraced the same value pattern as their United States counterparts, creating a kind of 'national-evangelicalism'. Third, the political arena being negatively perceived, because of wide-spread corruption and past poor electoral results for 'religious' parties or candidates, a new strategy emerged : to conquer the judiciary. The reform that took place in 2009, regarding the postulation commissions to high offices in Courts, including the Supreme Court of Justice, allowed many powerful evangelical congregations to seize the opportunity to present, support, or negotiate their support to, candidates who would pay close attention to how laws should reflect their core -biblical- values. This was possible thanks to prior opening of law departments in evangelical-owned universities. This presentation is based on my PhD research, field studies and interviews for the past 5 years, as well as using prime and secondary sources. My main theoretical frame lies with legal consciouness studies and the sociology of religion, social psychology and media analysis.

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The role of the Catholic and Evangelical churches in the Nicaraguan crisis between 2018-2020

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In 2007 the Sandinist Front took back the power in Nicaragua after 16 years of neo-liberal governments. This new period of Daniel Ortega´s government is characterized by a very close relationship with the evangelical churches. This relationship gave legitimacy from the evangelical churches to government projects. In the same period, the Catholic Church has positioned itself as a critical towards the government.

Since April 2018, a series of protests against Ortega´s government, unleashed intense repression by the government on opposition groups. In this situation, religious groups did not escape from the conflict and were forced to take a position. The Catholic Church openly protected the protesters against the government and has served as a mediator and witness in the dialogues to end the political and social crisis in Nicaragua. On the other hand, evangelical churches are divided. They have distanced themselves from political power, losing legitimacy and credibility among the population.

This presentation is based on the results of fieldwork conducted in Nicaragua in 2020. It is the primary goal of this presentation to show my analysis of how religious groups, mainly the Catholic Church and some Evangelical Churches, have been crucial to the defense of human rights and how they will be key actors in the process of reconciliation and "return to peace" between the State and the population.

Turning Spirituality into Public Event: Collective Meditations, Social Movements and Holistic Spirituality

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Dynamic and vibrant forms of urban religion have gained resonance all around Europe in recent times (Knibbe 2009). Although most academic literature has emphasised the increasing visibility of religious minorities and historical churches in the public sphere, it is relevant to outline the emergence, spread and popularisation of "urban spiritual events". Drawing on an empirical research in Barcelona, we aim to sociologically address the singularity of these events and unravel their significance for broader understandings of contemporary forms of urban religion along three different lines: the public and collective character of these events, the importance of the spatial and embodied dimensions and the affinities of these urban spiritual events with new social movements aimed to decelerate society (Rosa, 2013). The main argument is that the singularity of these holistic spiritual events emerge from their hybrid nature that combines repertoires from three different sub-cultures (social movements, urban popular culture and holistic spirituality). They are creative assemblages that blend together languages coming from these different milieus and, thus, generate new spatial practices that contribute to transform contemporary cities.

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RN34_T05 | Religion and Gender

Gender, Women and Sexuality in the Discourse of Islamist Women Intellectuals in 2000s Turkey: A Contestation to Secularism

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Drawing on the discourse of Islamist women intellectuals at their column writings on gender, women and sexuality in 2000s Turkey, this conceptual paper will try to deal with a dilemma, which I believe, is inherent to the ongoing historical contestation between the secular character of Turkish Republic and, correspondingly, formation of the Islamist political parties' discursive ground. By saying dilemma, I refer to one of the establishing pillars of Turkey's Islamist oppositional tradition.

This pillar can be interpreted as one of the parts of the formation process of Islamist discourse composing its constitutive elements based on secular institutions, besides having its distinctive arguments. Islamists' enrollment into secular educational, political and legal institutions enable them to have the capacity to produce their own discursive positioning against secularism.

One of the domains on which we can touch on this inquiry is embodied in the discourse of Islamist women intellectuals on gender, women and sexuality in 2000s Turkey. Why Islamist women intellectuals maintain a stance against secularism while their participation into political and intellectual space of Turkey is the result of this secular institutions is an inquiry that's worth studying. This inquiry will be a contribution to the literature on the question of hypocrisy emerging within the scope of the problems defined in studying women in Muslim countries and will open a new room to discuss ways of reproducing patriarchal knowledge.

Religion and Gender in Contemporary Greece: A Sexuality Discourse

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In 2015, amid a financial crisis and flourishing populism, Greece came to discuss the recognition of same-sex marriage and the right of LGBTQ2 to enter into a cohabitation agreement. The heated political debate about same-sex civil partnership raised multiple questions regarding the intersection of gender and religion. This paper moves beyond biological determination, understands sexuality as involving power dynamics, and being political and thinks on the realm of sexual politics. Its aim is to trace the interplay among gender and religion in the Greek context by deconstructing and analysing, with the use of documentary analysis, the sexuality discourse within the civil partnership debate that took place at that time. To this end, the official discourse of the Greek Orthodox Church will be analysed with the aim to answer the following research questions:

a) Who qualifies as a subject of recognition and who remains unrecognizable regarding civil rights?

b) How does Greek Orthodox Church construct its sexuality discourse as legitimate?

c) What is the ideal family model proposed and the normatively accepted gendered roles according to the Greek Orthodox Church?

d) To what extend does Greek Orthodox Church succeed in instrumentalizing religion in its discourse regarding gender issues?

The field research will be Greek Orthodox Church's documents, such as Encyclical Letters, Messages to the people, Decisions of the Holy Synod of Greek Orthodox Church, etc.

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Religious communities standing against Second-Order Sexual Harassment

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As the scientific literature review shows us, last years have witnessed how different religious communities and individuals have broken the silence against sexual abuses and sexual harassment committed by some elements within their community, usually from representative or responsible positions. Against the odds and conservative and reluctant authorities, current religious communities are increasingly rejecting these misconducts, asking their representatives to elucidate these incidents, conducting support actions towards the victims, and turning themselves in safe spaces that evict violence. As scientific evidence highlights, building safe religious spaces is a clue to overcome and prevent sexual abuse. Thus, there is also a need to protect those individuals that support the victims or research this field because they usually suffer the so-called Second-Order Sexual Harassment (SOSH), which definition is the physical or psychological violence, retaliation, humiliation or persecution against those individuals that support the victims of violence. For the first time in legislation on gender-based violence, the concept appears in the modification of the Catalan law 05/2008. It is a pioneering law that will protect those who receive attacks because of standing against sexual harassment and abuses and favouring the victims. We will expose the incipient research on the field we have reviewed.

key words: second-order sexual harassment, violence against women, upstander, religious communities, equality policy

Feminized but Not Feminist. The Case of Priestesses of the Catholic Mariavite Church in Poland.

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There is a Church in Poland that calls itself catholic, and in which women have been serving as priests and bishops for almost 100 years. The spiritual beginning of the Catholic Mariavite Church is marked by revelations to a nun Franciszka Kozłowska (1893), whereas her excommunication by the Pope (1906) resulted in institutionalization of disobedience in the form of alternative church. The mariavite church is a legal consequence of excommunication, and Kozłowska, the first woman cursed by name by Vatican, became the antagonist of Pope's patriarchal rule. However, it was only her successor who introduced the possibility of ordaining women as priests in 1929.

In my paper I will refer to contemporary state of the Church on the basis of field research carried out in 2020. In a few recent years the clergy has been limited to priestesses because of the aging, and the Church itself is in decline due to local range and lack of replacement of generations in the rural environment. Although the fact that women priests serve in their parishes seems to be obvious to the faithful, the knowledge of about the history of the formation of their Church is not very deep today. Simultaneously the feminization of the Church had never been a trigger to the priestesses' emancipation because they were under constant domination of the male-centered Church's structure.

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RN34_T06 | Religion and "Othering" Processes

Pedagogy of Beit Midrash for Promoting Perceptions of 'Others'

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The term 'other' means the ability to be distinguished from the familiar, the accepted and the known in terms of: age, ethnicity, gender, race, sexual orientation etc. The educational institutions in Israel, as in other places around the world, are becoming more diverse, and the challenges of inclusion and integration are becoming more significant. Teachers are required to find ways to design environments based on solidarity, democracy and equality between groups in society. One way to cope is to study in pairs, 'chavruta' in a beit midrash (house of study) at school.

The study is qualitative-interpretive, based on interviews with 13 Bible teachers. Its purpose is to examine perceptions and actions of Bible teachers who have established and operated a beit midrash based on humanistic education and promoted a positive attitude toward the 'other'. The Beit Midrash is a non-classroom learning environment, which encourages critical thinking and awareness to social diversity. The discourse in the beit midrash revolves around questions of identity, belonging and emotions that are typical of adolescence.

The beit midrash is not only a place but also a method. Students are given the opportunity to look at all the participants in the discussion from an equal point of view, which reduces the possibility of underestimating the value of opinions that arise in the discussion. In this way, the participants of the Beit Midrash reveal the similarities between them and the 'other' in various aspects, and a positive attitude develops towards the 'other'.

Deckel, A. (2017). Crossroads: Beit midrash study as a mechanism for development of personal identity in work group. Mikbatz: The Israel Journal of Group Psychotherapy, 35-48.

University Students' Judgements about Ingroup and Outgroup Children's Rights in Spain, Italy, and the UK

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This study investigated university students' endorsement of rights of child minorities. A total of 353 participants (M = 26.52, SD = 9.87) enrolled in Spanish, Italian and UK universities completed a survey containing six vignettes involving either Christian, Muslim or vegan children's self-determination and nurturance religious rights. Frequency and quality of contact with the target group the respondents had been asked about were also measured. We conducted a 2 (Type of Right: Nurturance, Self-determination) x 3 (Country: UK, Italy, Spain) x 3 Condition (Muslim, Christian, vegan) mixed-design ANCOVA model. Type of Right served as a within-subjects variable and country and condition were between-subjects variables, after controlling for quality of contact as a covariate. Self-determination rights were more likely to be endorsed than nurturance rights. A significant interaction was found between the Type of Right (nurturance vs. self-determination) endorsed, condition (Muslim, Christian, vegan) and country (Italy, Spain, UK). The covariate quality of contact was significantly related to Type of Right. The implications for future research about religious rights are discussed.

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Categorization of (Im)purity by State Islam in Turkey: Gender Discrimination in Orthodox Islamic Discourse

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This study aims to explore how the Islamic catechism (ilmihal) prepared by the Directorate of Religious Affairs (DRA), Turkish state's religious apparatus representing orthodox Islam, categorizes purity/impurity of bodily substances such as blood, urine, excrement etc. This categorization acts as a source of information on pious people's suitability for religious and social participation. In a paper presentation in 2015, we demonstrated that Muslim women are religiously and socially excluded based on a categorization of women's blood as dirt made by the ilmihal of the DRA. With this actual study, we aim to include categorizations of purity/impurity regarding both sexes' bodily conditions: the constant flow of urine and excrement due to certain diseases like ostomy. By this way, we try to explore whether women's biological conditions are treated and categorized differently than other biological conditions during which bodily substances, usually regarded as dirt, flow out of the body. After analyzing the ilmihal on the categorizations of pure/impure bodily substances and other booklets of fatwa regarding the conditions of people with ostomy, we found out that the constant flow of urine and excrement from the bodies of people with ostomy is categorized as özür- meaning both defect and excuse-hence no hindrance to the performance of Islamic rituals. On the other hand, the menstrual and post-natal bleeding of women is categorized as impure and as an obstacle to the performance of religious rituals. This finding shows that production of religious knowledge and discourse involves discriminatory approach towards women's social and religious status.

Principles and Conditions that Make the Dialogue to Allow Interreligious Dialogue Groups to Produce Human Agency

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Evidence shows that interreligious dialogue can be one of the pathways to building bridges among diverse cultural and religious communities that otherwise would confront conflict. Some literature reflects from a normative standpoint on how the features of interreligious dialogue should be to be authentic and meaningful. However, there is scarce literature on what conditions make this dialogue fruitful, producing mutual understanding, reducing prejudices, gaining human agency, and the like. This communication contributes to the existing literature with theoretical and empirical evidence of how dialogic interreligious dialogue gives birth to both human agency and personal and social transformations. Thus, our goal was to delve into these conditions and provide evidence on how those interreligious dialogue groups, by placing great importance on a particular type of dialogue give birth human agency. To achieve this endeavour, we have analysed the activity of several interreligious dialogue groups, and we have documented the human agency they generate and gathered evidence about the features of these conditions. We have studied four interreligious dialogue groups affiliated to the UNESCO Association for Interreligious Dialogue (AUDIR), employing in-depth interviews and discussion groups. These groups operate in diverse and multicultural neighbourhoods where local actors and neighbours hold dialogues about each own religion. In so doing, social coexistence, friendship ties, and advocacy initiatives arise. After analysing the data collected, we conclude that for the interreligious dialogue to give positive and promising fruits, it must meet some principles of dialogic learning, namely, equality of differences, egalitarian dialogue, cultural intelligence, solidarity, and transformation.

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RN34_T07 | Negotiating Religion in Policy Making

A Comparative Analysis of the Discussions on Muslim Women's Headscarf in Turkey and Europe

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Muslim women's headscarf is commonly interpreted in two ways: as a symbol of Islamic faith and expression of personal piety or as a symbol of patriarchal oppression, enmity against modernism and secular state. Recent public debates on Islam and headscarf in Western countries give remarkable examples of those diverse arguments and the discussions recall Turkish experience in the last three decades.

Public debates on headscarf constitute a symbolic issue in Turkey since 1980s. It has been perceived as an expression of Islamic faith and personal piety for common people whereas wearing headscarf has been evaluated by secularist elites (politicians, intellectuals and army members) as a symbol of being reactionary and a sign of objection to modernist principals of Turkish republic. Therefore, headscarf ban implemented at schools, universities, even in hospitals for decades and this issue became one of the most contentious problems until 2010s, when the ban was lifted. However, perceptions are still alive.

This paper aims to analyze public debates on Muslim women's headscarf and questions the commonalities and differences of headscarf discussions in Turkey and Western Europe. For this purpose, I will refer to the theoretical discussions on modernity, secularism and laicism. Moreover, I will specifically discuss and apply discourse analysis on various perspectives on headscarf debate in Turkey and Western Europe.

Religious diversity and public participation. Local forums in Spain

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Spain has been exposed during the last decades to a qualitative change in its socio-religious composition, evolving from a mainly catholic country to a more diverse one, equating to other European societies. Several elements have contributed in this direction, starting with the political change occurred in the late 70's with the opening to a democracy and the recognition of human rights as the freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Since then, first with the implantation of other religions (different to Catholicism) and secondly with the increase of religions and their members, the landscape has been slightly modified. This new landscape has influenced social debate on how religious diversity should be tackled by public institutions, specially at subnational level. Some public entities have implemented mechanisms of participation for religious representative through the creation of local forums and other type of activities. Taking into consideration the newness of such initiatives, this paper aims to reflect on the potentiality and limitations of this kind of participation, comparing experiences in other European countries with some initiatives of this kind in Spain.

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Responding to Brexit: A Study of Churches on the Island of Ireland

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This paper analyses how national-level church organisations in Ireland are responding to Brexit, an issue that has far-reaching consequences for relationships on the island of Ireland; and between the Republic of Ireland and the UK. It outlines changes in religious and political identification on the island (both the Republic and Northern Ireland) since 1998, the year of the Good Friday peace agreement. It explores how both religious and political identifications, such as Catholic nationalist and Protestant unionist in Northern Ireland, have loosened. In particular, church attendance has declined and there has been an increase in those identifying as 'neither' rather than nationalist or unionist. But Brexit has been a

shock to relationships and identities, increasing the risk for re-polarisation, especially in Northern Ireland. In that light, the paper analyses how the churches have responded to Brexit, profiling the work of the island's main national-level ecumenical organisations, the Irish Council of Churches and the Irish Inter Church Meeting. Drawing on publicly available documents and interviews with staff and clergy involved in these organisations, it analyses how the churches have presented a united front on Brexit, shifting focus to the risks of polarisation and the potential damage to the common good. The responses to Brexit are set in a wider context in which there has been unprecedented levels of inter-church cooperation on issues related to the Covid-19 pandemic. It argues that national level, inter-church cooperation has been more frequent and united during the pandemic than at any other time in Irish church history. At the same time, the churches' responses may have less impact due to increasing secularisation and declining social and political influence.

Shamans, Bureaucrats and Their Cosmologies: Grid Group Model for Local Religious Organisations in Buryatia and the Irkutsk Region

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This paper addresses interaction between bureaucratic optics and cosmology of shamanistic organizations. Over the past 17 years, shamans have been uniting into local religious organizations and registering them formally with the state in Buryatia and in the Irkutsk region of Russia. This process transformed the role and the very meaning of shamanism, which became an official religion. Differences between shamanistic organizations create controversies both within the shamans as a group and between the shamans and the state. The first one is related to local differences in cosmologies. When shamanistic organizations tried to unite and create a common organizing system similar to the Russian Orthodox Church, they failed due to the wide differences in beliefs and ritual practices. The second controversy is a result of the Russian Ministry of Justice's attempt to fit shamanism into a framework of bureaucratic distinction between religion and non-religion. Some of the organizations transformed themselves to better fit the

bureaucratic definition of religion, while others, on the contrary, resisted this definition. I build on Mary Douglas's grid-group model. I argue that reaction of organization to bureaucratic definition depends on which type an organization belongs to on the group-grid axis. Where high grid-high group organizations try to fit into bureaucratic definition, high group-low grid organizations try to modify bureaucratic definition. This creates an interactive loop between bureaucratic classification and inner classifications assumed by organizations. Drawing on 40 interviews with representatives of 10 shaman organizations and participant observation carried out in Buryatia and the Irkutsk region of Russia in December 2019-January 2020, I explore the issue of how this interactive loop is occurring and functioning.

RN34_T08 | Studying Religion: Concepts and Methodologies

Uncertain Faith. A quanti-qualitative research in Italy

Roberto Cipriani

Roma tre University, Italy

After twenty-five years from the research on La religiosità in Italia (Religiosity in Italy) by Vincenzo Cesareo, Roberto Cipriani, Franco Garelli, Clemente Lanzetti and Gianfranco Rovati (Mondadori, Milan, 1995), this new survey presents a relevant novelty: the approach was not only quantitative (through the administration of a questionnaire to a statistically representative sample of the entire Italian population, made up of 3238 interviewees, as Franco Garelli reports in his Gente di poca fede. Il sentimento religioso nell'Italia incerta di Dio (The religious sentiment in an Italy uncertain of God, il Mulino, Bologna, 2020), but it also had a qualitative character, through completely free or semi-guided interviews with a set of 164 subjects, appropriately chosen on the national territory (following criteria not far from the overall demographic picture). The result is a very varied and intriguing scenario that attests to the persistence of forms of belief and ritual, but also opens up problematic perspectives on the future of faith. The themes of daily and festive life, happiness and sorrow, life and death, the representation of God, prayer, the

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religious institution and Pope Francis are examined in particular.

Facing the Ultimate Questions in a Secular Society: a Discourse Analysis of Public Communication of Science

Benedetta Nicoli

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

According to current religious studies, secularization does not produce a disappearance of religion; rather it entails a differentiation and multiplication of religious forms. Within this new religious pluralism, the concern for ultimate questions still arises also outside the religious traditional institutions. The present research investigates these religious changes by focusing on the emerging of ultimate questions in public communication of science (PCS), a context of great social relevance presumed to be among the most secularized. The research employs a discourse analysis of PCS monographs regarding the gene and the brain to reconstruct if and how scientists who are authors of PCS discuss ultimate questions. The analysis pays particular attention to the interaction between the scientific language and the religious language that occurs when authors debate these specific topics. Results show that a significant part of PCS promotes an "expanded view" on ultimate questions, trying to reconcile scientific and religious contents. These findings also provide new insight into religious and spiritual beliefs among scientists, which prove to be in line with the general trends of contemporary society, and suggest new methodological and theoretical paths of investigation as regards the relationship between science and religion.

Religion in "Cosmopolitan Communities of Risk": On Power, Moral Cosmopolitanism and the Responsibility to Protect

Chrysa K. Almpani

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Ulrich Beck's sociological theory outlined that in a world where the social experience is inextricably linked to the concepts of manufactured uncertainty and ontological insecurity, the awareness of the global risk cultivates to some extent the realization that all people commonly share the worldwide risks and opportunities, without time-bound constraints. This ever-growing awareness, along with the constant interchange between the local and the global perspective, is leading to the development of "imagined cosmopolitan risk communities".

As the old certainties of modern society are falling away and our connection with the grand collective narratives of the past is weakening, all human institutions (religions included) are in the midst of a great social transformation that Beck named as the 'metamorphosis of the world' (Beck 2016; Tsironis & Almpani 2020). This on-going transformation has introduced new spaces and frameworks for acting and reflecting on the global risks, and politics is no longer subject to the same boundaries as before. At the same time, religious reference is still shaping borders within Europe and between Europe and 'the others'; it continues to influence political identities and policy-making, symbolism and international developments.

This paper discusses Ul. Beck's thesis on the political impact of religion in our contemporary world and the way this impact is re-negotiated in the context of world risk society. Reassessing the discourse on the global religion–politics dynamics, through the eyes of both political and religious representatives at the EU level, the doctoral study reflects on the concepts of power, moral cosmopolitanism and the responsibility to protect.

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The Social Meaning of Religious Experience on the Example of the Religiosity of Poles in the 21st Century

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The aim of the presentation is to analyse selected aspects of religious experience present in the media discourse in Poland. This issue seems interesting for at least two reasons. Firstly, the importance of religious experience grows with the sensation-seeking approach, common in contemporary culture. Secondly, although religious life in Polish society is subject to deinstitutionalisation, Poles see religion as an important element of their everyday lives.

The concept of experience in religious research seems promising as it puts together the dimensions of social reality, often separate, and goes beyond dualism of subjectivity and objectivity. The semantic field of experience includes contact with the actual world. Sensory experience precedes conceptual development, but does not necessarily induce it or determine its forms and results. Experience understood in this way is close to pragmatism and philosophy of life of Dilthey who sees experience as an individual and subjective event, albeit subject to expression, communication, and objectivity. Experience can also be reflected in testimony, i.e. in forms of transfer of possessed knowledge using linguistic or other means, e.g. by a particular way of behaviour or way of being. Religious experience includes religious beliefs and reference frameworks, commitment, and emotions. This perspective makes it possible to explore religious meanings in everyday life.

This raport is intended to identify distinctive patterns of the religious experience. It is based on the discourse analysis of selected Polish-language websites and desk research relevant for the issue. The discussion is limited to the dominant religion in Poland, i.e. Roman Catholicism.

RN34_T09 | Religion, Empowerment and Crisis

Identity and Transnational Space: The Case of Old Believers Youth in Latvia

Anita Stasulane

Daugavpils University, Latvia

This paper explores the transnational space and identity-constructing issues of the Old Believers young people in Latvia. Since the first of arrival of the Russian Old Believers in 1659, this ethnic and religious community has a significant role in Latvian society. This case is of particular interest in providing an in-depth insight into the intersection of ethnicity, nationality and religion, as the Old Believers are an ethnic and religious minority. Applying the concept of transnational space, this paper considers the role of religion played in the integration of identity among young people belonging to the Old Believer religious community: their self-understanding as a composition of intersecting identities that influence each other; the manifestations of the intersection of various identities; the relationship of identity integration to religion. The paper focuses on the research questions of how the Old Believers young people describe their ethnicity, nationality and belonging to Europe, how specifically these identities overlap with each other, how the multiplicity of identities impacts self-categorization of themselves as "European". The analysis is based on the findings of ethnographic research conducted in the Old Believer youth group in Daugavpils (Latvia) within a framework of the international project "Cultural Heritage and Identities of Europe's Future" (CHIEF), funded from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Program under Grant Agreement No 770464.

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Religious Practices in Poland During the Covid-19 Pandemic. Between the Law and Social Reality

Łukasz Mateusz Skoczylas

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland

The purpose of the speech is to: 1) diagnose the methods of interpreting the legal rules related to religious practices during the Covid-19 pandemic in Poland. Opinions on the legitimacy and purposefulness of restrictions allow to check the degree of their acceptance and the methods of their social justification; 2) diagnose the changes in religious practices of Poles during the pandemic. An essential element of the study is implementing, breaking, or reinterpreting (circumventing) the restrictions. The innovative methods of adapting to new legal norms in the least burdensome way are particularly interesting here.

The speech will present results of the research, which consist of 1) 20 IDI with four categories of respondents (priests, monks/friars, journalists of religious media, and laypeople co-organizing religious practices); 2) analysis of the content of internet forums and articles in religious media; 3) internet survey. The respondents represent various religions (Christianity, Islam, and Hinduism) and denominations.

The research results show that the degree of acceptance of the restrictions is high. The narratives explaining this are particularly interesting. On the one hand, they talk about the close cooperation of Roman Catholic bishops with state authorities. On the other, they demonstrate the conviction that it is necessary to submit to restrictions to not give the impression to the public that believers are a privileged category. Fewer voices critical of regulations were constructed around the belief that religious practices are more important than e.g. cultural or sports events.

The Role of Religiosity and Spirituality in Attitudes Towards COVID-19 Pandemic Management

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[1]Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary, Hungary; [2]Budapest Metropolitan University; [3]Corvinus University of Budapest

With the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the appearance of the vaccine, denial and negative views of vaccination have also surfaced. In Central Europe, these negative views became especially popular (Ipsos, 2020): anti-vaccines have also become a significant group in Hungary (Bauer, 2021), although general vaccination in the country is prominently high. Clearly, rejection of the COVID-19 vaccine can identify a wider range of people than rejection of mandatory vaccinations. Doubts and mistrust, of course, not only against vaccinations but also against epidemic management can be identified in everyday discourse. Research data from other countries suggest an association between anti-vaccination and religious attitudes (Whitehead & Perry, 2020, Włodarska A., 2021). In August 2020 we conducted a nationwide online survey (N=1,000). The focus of the survey was on religion and the COVID-19 pandemic, but the questions included issues of institutional trust and satisfaction with the health care system, among others. The aim of the research was to explore whether there is a relationship between attitudes toward the COVID-19 pandemic and religiosity and spirituality. In our presentation we would like to highlight the role of religiosity, spirituality, and trust factors in pandemic-related behavior.

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Empowerment Through Religion: Catholic Religion As A Political Tool Of The Polish Party In Lithuania

Anna Ewa Pilarczyk-Palaitis

Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania

Polish minority is the largest ethnic minority in contemporary Lithuania. It is also the best organized Polish community in the World, with numerous cultural organizations, but most of all with a political party, whose representatives are in local structures as well as in central government bodies, and even in the European Parliament. Polish ethnic party - Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania - Christian Families Alliance (EAPL-CFA) is a significant political force in contemporary Lithuania. In the last years instead of typically Polish postulates (such as right to write surnames or place names in Polish), the postulates related to the Catholic worldview, e.g. postulate to introduce a complete ban on abortion in Lithuania, are put in the first place. In 2009, Polish municipalities approved a resolution to intronate Christ as the king of Vilnius and Šalčininkai districts. Also one of the most important museums in the Polish-dominated Vilnius district is the Priests' Museum. Catholic religion has become the main tool of empowerment of this political force. Catholicism is a fundamental component of politics of memory and identity politics in the regions ruled by this party, and religious references are an integral part of almost all of the party's political rituals.

Based on the results of a public discourse research and some empirical qualitative research, the article attempts to answer the question of how the Catholic religion is used to strengthen the political power of EAPL-CFA party in Lithuania and what tensions this generates, both within the Polish community in Lithuania, and between the Polish minority and the Lithuanian majority, but also between the Polish minority and the Lithuanian Catholic Church.

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RN35 | Sociology of Migration

RN35_T01_01 | Anti-Migrant Politics and the Role of Migration Studies

New Imaginaries for Countering Welfare Bordering: A Case Study of Enforced Destitution and Debt in the UK's Family Migration Rules

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In 2012, the 'no recourse to public funds' (NRPF) condition was extended to long-standing migrant families in the UK who had previously achieved rights to residence and welfare through human rights mechanisms. Through close examination of policy, political statements, and media coverage, we make the case that the NRPF extension was – and continues to be – intentionally subjugating and punitive, most aptly understood as a policy of enforced destitution and debt imposed on negatively-racialised post-colonial subjects. In drawing out the implications of our argument, we point to time, destitution, and debt as core technologies of the UK's migration regime, alongside everyday bordering, detention, and deportability. Denying support through NRPF serves to exclude putatively included migrants while normalising conditional approaches to social support. Our paper reveals why moral arguments against NRPF based on destitution fail. In response, we argue that challenging welfare bordering requires a more systemic appraisal of policy frames, intentions and effects, and the development of alternate imaginaries of solidarity and belonging.

Perceptions of Foreigners' Preferential Treatment and Their Relation with Anti-immigrant Attitudes: Evidence from Spain

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According to the theory of group-threat, economic downturns in the host society trigger negative attitudes towards immigration and immigrants due to perceived competition for scarce resources. While access to public services such as health care or education contributes to immigrants' successful integration into host societies, this may cause critical viewpoints to arise. The risk exists that natives perceive governments to unfairly favor immigrants – a remarkably common situation across Europe, as data from the ESS suggest – and extreme-right populist parties may take advantage of it.

This paper aims to explore the dilemma and contradictions of immigrants' access to social rights by focusing on the Spanish case, a traditionally welcoming society which was hit by an extraordinarily severe economic crisis. Subsequent austerity programs left the social protection system underfunded, and a populist right-wing party has recently emerged (Vox). However, in defiance of group-threat theory, no manifest wave of anti-immigrant sentiment has arisen in this unpromising context.

The paper draws on survey data and focus group results, both of which were generated in the framework of an ongoing research project on immigration attitudes (proj. ref. CSO2017-87364-R, financed by the European Fund for Regional Cohesion and the Spanish Ministry of Science). Firstly, the extent and nature of natives' perceptions of unfair treatment is illustrated. Then, we explore the role of such perceptions as predictor of unwelcoming immigration attitudes, or indeed anti-immigrant sentiment. Thirdly, we analyze the discourse emerging from such perceptions in focus groups deliberations. Finally, we formulate some evidence-based suggestions for policy-makers.

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Living Together in Times of 'Hospitality Crisis' and Pandemic: Local Perspectives on Migrant Inclusion in Two Polish Urban Localities

Agnieszka Trąbka, Dominika Blachnicka-Ciacek, Dominika Winogrodzka

SWPS University in Warsaw

The anti-refugee and xenophobic rhetoric of the right-wing government has not only incited anti-migration sentiments among large segments of the Polish society, but also severely slowed down the development of formal support and integration mechanisms available for migrants in Poland. Yet, despite the creation of 'hostile environment' a la polonaise, in recent years, Poland has become one of the biggest importers of migrant workers from outside of the EU (mainly Ukraine) using the quick path of the so called 'permit system' to promote the immigration.

In this paper, we adopt a local perspective to explore barriers and possibilities of settling in and 'establishing footholds' for these new migrants in local communities in Poland in the context of the top-down imposed 'hostile environment' and pandemic reality which increases the precarity of lives and livelihoods and a sense of social alienation. We purposefully leave the framework of 'integration' to look at the possibilities of recognition, encounter and inclusion as less rigid and ambitious, but perhaps more relevant and inclusive in theorizing the relationship between the migrants and their community neighbors in times of crisis. In doing so we draw from the ongoing fieldwork undertaken as part of Horizon 2020 MIMY project in which we conduct interviews with young migrants, stakeholders from migrant and refugee support groups (both formal and non-formal), as well as community members in two locations – Warsaw's working-class neighborhood of Praga and Pruszcz Gdański, a satellite-city of Gdańsk in Pomorze region.

Local Hostility Effect on Immigrants' Wellbeing: Does Population Composition in Neighbourhood and Neighbourhood Contact Matter?

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Current research suggests that contact of migrants with the native population can affects their wellbeing both positively and negatively. Similarly, studies show that individuals perceiving discrimination score lower on life satisfaction scales. One potential but under-researched driver of this effect is the native population's attitudes towards immigrants (ATI).

My paper explores the effect of neighbourhood hostility towards immigrants on migrants' life satisfaction in England and Wales. Using individual data from wave 3 of the UK Household Longitudinal Study including measures of neighbourhood interactions, matched to aggregate data on attitudes to immigrants derived from the Citizenship Survey (2010/2011) I focus on attitudes at the small area level of LSOAs (areas containing around 1500 households). Controlling for neighbourhood level characteristics, which may be associated with ATI, such as unemployment rates, and for individual level characteristics related to life satisfaction, I estimate the relationship between neighbourhood ATI and individual life satisfaction. Additionally, I explore the moderating effect of neighbourhood ethnic composition, close ties in neighbourhood, and neighbourhood interethnic mixing on this association.

By exploiting measures of both contact with and exposure to other ethnic groups (i.e. neighbourhood ethnic composition, neighbourhood mixing, interethnic friendships), I am better able to identify the mechanisms linking environmental attitudes to wellbeing. Specifically, I test the claims from cultural threat theory, neighbourhood effect theory, and intergroup contact theory. I thereby shed further light on heterogeneity in the life satisfaction of immigrants. My preliminary results suggest negative effect especially on second generation of immigrants of certain ethnic backgrounds.

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RN35_T01_02 | Migration and the Pandemic 1

Polish Multiple Migrants Worldwide and Their Experiences During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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When the COVID-19 pandemic hit last year, the Multimig project researching Polish multiple migrants worldwide was midway through a qualitative panel study (QPS). The QPS, originally designed to follow mobile life trajectories, enabled us to catch a dramatically changing context, including not only the health crisis but also social, economic and political shifts and how these influenced the individual biographies. In this paper we draw on rich material, presenting the experiences of Polish multiple migrants as they were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The particular strength of this empirical study is a comparative angle, as we are able to put together the experiences of people in various migrant destinations, at various points in their life courses and with various sets of resources. We focus our analysis on forced immobility, as many migrants were affected by the lockdown and social distancing restrictions, albeit at different time points. Some Poles decided to move from their destination country to Poland, others decided to stay. In each case these experiences provide insights into the negotiations that migrants made around settlement and mobility. As the QPS sample covered a wide range of occupational positions, we were able to track how migrants were affected economically and how various welfare states provided (or not) a buffer when need was. Last but not least the QPS interviews shed light onto the social lives of migrants. Information and communication technologies, extensively used by migrants already, took on even more importance as they became a substitute for physical mobility.

Displacement, Vulnerability, and Resilience: Student Migration in the Face of Dual Crises of Immigration Control and the Global Pandemic

Qiong {Miranda} Wu, Shuang Yin Cheryl Ng

Central European University, Austria

International higher education has been confronting with dual crises of border restrictions and the COVID-19 pandemic that impeded international students in completing administrative procedures to ensure enrollment and migration (Schleicher 2020; OECD 2020). Many EU nations have adjusted their student migration policies to accommodate international students (European Migration Network 2020). However, Austria has maintained strict migration regulations on international students from third-country nations. Our study thus focuses on the experience of the third-country nationals enrolled in an international university in Austria in the face of the global pandemic and immigration control. Through 20 semi-structured and in-depth online interviews, we find that institutional racism embedded in poor communication, inadequate and incongruent information, and discriminatory behaviors from immigration authorities fostered distrust and feelings of exclusion and unwelcome. COVID-19 regulations have further slowed down the processing time of residence permits and further exacerbated students' sense of displacement from the academic and wider community. Moreover, the global pandemic has led to restrictive conditions and serious financial struggles that hindered the immigration process. Despite the multidimensional challenges of migration amid the global pandemic, international students have built a cooperative community to stay resilient in a rising uncertain landscape. To conclude, our study draws implications for the impact of the global pandemic and immigration control on international higher education and student migration.

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International Migration and COVID-19 Pandemic: Challenges and Social Support in Russia

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Migration is a fundamental, demographic, social, and economic factor that influence on economic and social situation in the country. The economic crisis caused by the coronavirus epidemic in Russia is evaluated as the strongest in the last ten years. As in many other crises, migrants are particularly vulnerable to the direct and indirect impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Their ability to avoid infection, to receive adequate medical care, and to cope with the economic, social, and psychological consequences of the pandemic is determined by their living and working conditions, legal status, language skills, social networks, and level of integration in host communities.

Migrants are one of the most vulnerable groups since the existing state social support programs are aimed mostly at Russian citizens. Besides, a large number of migrants have been working under an unformal agreements without legally contractual relations, which led to mass lay-offs and job cuts. The international migrants during the epidemic need for humanitarian assistance, prevention of domestic violence, information supports, regulation at the legislative level, prevention measures and medical care in the context of a pandemic, and the possibilities to return to the country of origin.

The government has adopted several measures to extend the stay of foreign citizens during the crisis to prevent an increase in the number of migrants with illegal status, however, there is an urgent need to take measures to provide social support to migrants.

The research was conducted at Saint Petersburg University and supported by Russian Science Foundation, Project No 19-18-00246.

The International Mobility and Return to the Country of Origin during the COVID-19 Pandemic – The Case of Serbia

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The paper analyzes the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the international mobility of Serbian citizens. Exploring the countries such as Serbia can shed new light on the experiences of the cross-border movements of the people coming from the countries with the specific geopolitical position. Namely, Serbia as the EU candidate country with the Schengen visa-free regime still belongs to the European semi-periphery, which affects the characteristics of its transit, emigration, and circular migration flows. The paper aims to examine the medicalization of international mobility and especially the impact of health-related political decisions restricting the citizens' freedom to return to the country of origin. Data were obtained through an online survey conducted during April and May 2020, involving 305 adult Serbian citizens who participated in the international mobility flows during the health crisis at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. The research distinguished between four categories of the internationally mobile citizens who returned from abroad in the critical period: inhabitants of border settlements who entered the territory of the neighbouring country almost every day, travellers who found themselves abroad on a short trip, temporary or circular migrants who stayed abroad up to three months, as well as the mobile Serbian emigrants. The research findings indicate that the political and medical decisions during the state of emergency in Serbia have ignored the facts on the extent and variety of cross-border movements, neglecting the needs of the citizens who took part in the international mobility flows.

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RN35_T01_03 | Migration and Care Work: reproductive labour and the role of 'family'

The Double Penalty: Female Migrants and Family's Responsibilities in Europe.

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In this paper we evaluate the career and family opportunities of female migrants compared to their native counterparts, and examine whether their outcomes converge with the length of stay in Europe. We focus on the interplay between two key dimensions of gender equality: labor market outcomes, and the incidence of family responsibilities. We assess the impact of two country-specific features: the role played by families and in the provision of care and the impact of the segmentation of European labor markets. These features have been shown to account for a substantial part of cross-country variation both in gender equality and in the integration of migrants.

Empirically, we will rely on the EU-LFS to compare the labor market outcomes of female immigrants as a function of their years of residence in the country to native workers with similar characteristics. We use a matching algorithm to pair each female migrant with its closest female native counterpart based on her age, education, household composition and geographical location. We then estimate, as a function of the length of stay in the country, in a) the employment gap of female immigrants with respect to female natives; b) the gap in quality of that employment, and c) the effect of care responsibilities accounting for these gaps. To identify the impact of care responsibilities, we construct a measure that combines current labor market status, with the information provided by respondents that justify that status. Finally, we examine how our results vary between southern and northern Europe.

Reimagining Alternative Borders: The limitations and possibilities of everyday practice interactions.

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In the UK, hostile immigration policy and normative conceptualisations of 'family' are shaped by processes of racialisation that 'other' migrant families, and position some as 'more British'. Here, we will draw on the findings of an ongoing collaborative study - that set out to explore the presence of 'everyday bordering' in social care practice with migrant families living in England - to show how these patterns of power are enacted but also 'reimagined' in the everyday. We will do so by focusing on how practice interactions – before and during the pandemic - are described by migrant families themselves, and by social care practitioners.

Whilst the primary site of immigration control is traditionally perceived to be at national borders, the ways in which immigration is controlled and surveilled are multiple. 'Everyday bordering' is therefore a concept developed by scholars to describe how, in a hostile policy and media environment, bordering practices extend increasingly into everyday life and influence ideas of who 'belongs'. In this paper, we contribute by showing that although interactions between social care practitioners and migrant families are affected by the hostile environment, and can reify borders, they also have transgressive potential; practitioners and migrant families frequently engage in strategies to navigate and 're-make' their futures and the everyday borders encountered. We conclude, however, by highlighting the limitations of these strategies in achieving structural change and offer practical suggestions for alternative futures in social care practice when working with all families that have migrated to the UK.

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Motherhood in Post-Migrant Context: An Intersectional Discussion on Gender, Integration Policies and Cultural Practices

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Integration discourses have long been problematizing Turkish/Muslim women's integration to the German (and the European) society due to women's low levels of participation in education and labor market, and relatedly in the public sphere. These discourses generally describe women as stuck in the domestic sphere constrained within 'traditional and cultural' roles, and imagine motherhood as the only/main focus of life for them by also judging their (insufficient) care practices in a stigmatizing way. These practices are also usually pointed out as a ground for integration problems of the future generations. On the other hand, Turkish-originating migrant women negotiate their motherhood in this context referring to dualities such as 'us vs. them'. In this paper we demonstrate how motherhood in post-migrant context emerges as a dynamic field of negotiations that is articulated through integration policies as well as cultural practices at the intersection of gender and migration discourses. Based on ethnographic data collected via in-depth interviews with Turkey-originating migrant women in Germany, expert interviews with social workers and discourse analysis of integration policy papers, this paper aims to offer an interpretation of how Turkish-migrant motherhood has been (re)constituted in post-migrant Germany. Exploring the social construction of motherhood as embedded within everyday life experiences and the institutions of the host society, the paper will make an interdisciplinary contribution to the area of sociology of migration and gender, and in particular to a better understanding of the dynamics of post-migrant society.

RN35_T02_01 | Migration and Social Inequalities

Tyrannies Of The Home. Exclusionary Sociability And Women's Citizenship In Finnish Integration Policies

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Centre Maurice Halbwachs, France

This article provides a critical examination of the idea of the "Finnish home" as a principle of participatory immigrant integration policies. Based on ethnographic fieldwork at the Kamppila neighbourhood house, in Helsinki, I show how local welfare professionals attempt to bestow a "homely" mode of sociability upon the native and immigrant women participating in the institution's activities, and how immigrant women contest these initiatives. Analyzing the practices of boundary-work that underlie these institutional encounters, I show that the supposedly neutral and natural mode of sociability is structured by rigid symbolic boundaries and justified by deeply culturalized, gendered, and classed repertoires utilized to define the contours of the "Finnish home". Despite its inclusive agenda, this concrete form of local-level participation creates conditions for condemning immigrant women to the status of outsiders on the basis of their perceived incompetence in the "Finnish way of life".

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Outside The Gateways Cities. Changing Minorities' Mobility And Settlement Patterns In Italian Local Contexts.

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University of Macerata, Italy

For a long time, both migration and urban studies have been strongly focused on metropolises (i.e., the top level of urban hierarchies), considering this particular context as paradigmatic of the urban condition, including migration processes. However, this type of cities does not necessarily represent the current experience of many urban contexts, including in relation to migrants' settlements [Glick Schiller and Çağlar 2009].

In recent decades, scholars observe a change in minorities' mobility and settlement patterns that appear to be selectively spread in strongly economically developed countries [Pavolini and Barberis 2015]. Such rescaling migration processes are taking place both in countries where migration has been mostly metropolitan for decades (like the US) [Michaels 2014; Farrell 2016; Zuniga and Hernandez-Leon 2017], and in more recent immigration countries (like Mediterranean ones) [Osti and Ventura 2012]. These processes are particularly evident in the Italian context, where the immigrants' presence in small and medium-municipalities shows migratory balances in several cases higher than the national ones [Balbo 2015].

Our study aims to deepen the migration settlement outside the gateway cities where the salience of migration issues is even more further increased by its interaction with other burning issues, such as social inequalities.

Case studies [Sinatti 2008; Cancellieri, Marzadro and Ostanel 2015; Cancellieri and Barberis 2015] belonging to different Italian local contexts will be discussed, representing examples of residential concentration/enclavement, where the strong presence of immigrants is the result of a complex intertwining between job chances and better housing opportunities, often in the absence of institutional housing policies [Fravega 2018; Agustoni and Alietti 2018].

Disadvantages in Welfare Benefit Receipt Among Immigrants in Europe

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This research aims to study how disadvantage in welfare benefit receipt among migrants in EU member states is shaped by welfare state characteristics and migrant integration policies. We study disadvantage in welfare benefit receipt among migrants differentiating between newly arrived migrants and those who have spent more time in the host country. Using pooled waves of EU-SILC database from 2011 and 2016 covering 21 European countries, we first establish that that newly arrived migrants are disadvantaged in terms of receipt of non-contributory benefits (family benefits, housing and minimum income benefits) compared to locals. However, this disadvantage in benefit receipt tends to be smaller among more established migrants and in some countries it practically disappears among those who have arrived to the host country at least 15 years ago. There are however important differences between the EU member states in the magnitude of the disadvantage in benefit receipt among immigrants. Following the literature our hypotheses is that both welfare state characteristics and immigrant integration policies have an impact on the magnitude of this disadvantage. Our multilevel models show that disadvantage in benefit receipt among the newly arrived migrants is smaller in countries with more extensive welfare rights for migrants, while the disadvantage tends to be higher in countries with more generous welfare benefits. Among the more established migrants however the disadvantage tends to be smaller in countries where they can more easily obtain a long-term residence permit, which effectively gives rights to similar welfare rights as the locals.

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Linguistic Diversity as a Challenge for a Monolingually-Oriented Organisation: A Study of Street-level Bureaucrats in a Public Employment Service

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Universität WIen, Austria

Migration-induced superdiversity requires a reassessment of the articulation between language, migration, and institutions. Public institutions, such as national employment services, must fulfil a special role in a society where new forms of mobility and transnationalism lead to the emergence of multilingual life worlds. Taking into consideration scholarly criticism of superficial celebrations of neoliberal multiculturalism and multilingualism (Canagarajah 2017), we deem it necessary to concentrate our research on the specific processes through which (linguistic) difference is transformed into inequality.

In a Grounded Theory based qualitative research project, we interviewed employees at the Austrian Employment Service at multiple organisational levels. The results demonstrate the absence of a coherent institutional strategy regarding linguistic diversity. Instead, street-level bureaucrats (Lipsky 1980) have considerable leeway in decision-making regarding language use and a disorganised mix of strategies can be identified. This apparent incongruity can be understood by the co-presence of diverging ideas and ideologies surrounding multilingualism as well as a neoliberal working context characterised by new public management and activation policy (Soysal, 2012). Our research aims to move beyond unchallenged traditional ideas about language usage that reflect social inequalities within society in general and to contribute thus to the surmounting of language-based discrimination and unequal life chances in multilingual societies.

RN35_T02_02 | Displacement, refuge and relocation

Environmental Displacement and Planned Relocation on a Forced-Voluntary Continuum – Epistemological Findings from Uruguay

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Conceptual questions arise when investigating social inequalities within the wider frame of environmental displacement and planned relocation. What extent of environmental and socio-economic risk is declared to be within acceptable limits until one is proclaimed displaced? Who is allowed to participate in relocation programs, and who isn't? Do people affected by displacement that participate in a voluntary relocation program still belong to the classification of forced mobility? While the element of coercion is omni-present due to environmental and climate impacts, studies show that it is still debatable whether participants of planned relocation are also displaced. Likewise, clear-cut theoretical differentiations between voluntary and forced im/mobilites are misleading as all forms of human im/mobilities are socially negotiated in the interplay of agency and structural constraints.

To exemplify the paradoxes of forced im/mobilities and confinement within the realm of environmental displacement and planned relocation, the National Relocation Plan (NRP, 2010-) from the Uruguayan Government will be introduced. Several inundation and relocation sites in urban Uruguayan settings illustrate the reciprocal entanglements of (1) immobility and mobility, (2) force and voluntariness, as well as, (3) environmental and climatic slow-onset and sudden events. At first glance, the NRP's categorization as reactive, voluntary, permanent and administered seems obvious, but actors' localized knowledges from risk assessment, social administration and relocation management in Uruguay open up an epistemologically differentiated dialogue

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about displacement and relocation in urban spaces on a forced-voluntary continuum.

"Governmental Mobility": the Relocation of Refugees in the EU

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This article deals with the relocation of refugees in the European Union (EU). Relocation is a policy instrument which aims to transfer refugees within the European Union (EU). In 2015, it was adopted as a plan by the European Council, in order to solve the so-called refugee crisis. Its goal was to remove 98,255 migrants from Greece and Italy to other member states. While relocation has been at the centre of EU debates on refugee policies, especially since 2015, it has been overlooked in the scholarship. This paper intends to fill this gap by focusing on the case of Malta. Indeed, prior 2015, relocation has already been implemented in Malta. The island state was the first EU member state to experiment relocation as a sending country, between 2009 and 2011. To a certain extent, Malta has served as a laboratory where the relocation of refugees has been tested and then extended to the whole of the EU territory. This research explores how refugees are governed through relocation, understood as a form of governmental mobility (Gill 2009; Michalon 2012). This concept highlights the extent to which asylum seekers are increasingly moved between detention centres at a national scale. Scholars have argued that mobility is put at the service of confinement (Michalon 2012). This governmental mobility prevents refugees from controlling their own migratory trajectory and contributes to their self-deprivation. This argument is complemented in the context of relocation in the EU. The empirical side of this research is based on qualitative methods and inspired by anthropological approaches. I conducted multi-sited fieldwork in Malta and Brussels, which combines ethnographic observations with interviews.

The Impact of the 2015 "Refugee Crisis" on Perceptions of Migration: Evidence from Greece, Germany and Turkey

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The so-called "refugee crisis" of 2015 triggered in different places in Europe a series of repercussions: among others an unprecedented wave of humanitarian action performed by international and local organisations, along with individual and collective solidarity and volunteer actions have marked a temporary shift in perceptions of Europeans towards migrant and refugee mobility.

In this presentation we examine the societal impact of the developments that occurred in European border zone in 2015-16. We combine two sets of data: on the one hand, primary qualitative data collected in 2016 and 2017 in the framework of two research projects conducted in the Greek islands, in Athens and Idomeni (on the Greek-North Macedonian border), focusing on the de- and re-stabilisation of the European border regime, and on volunteering for refugees in Europe; on the other hand, we analyse data from the 7th wave of the World Values Survey which started in 2017, concerning Greece, but also Germany and Turkey that played a central role in the refugee drama. The analysis focuses on the demographic profile and the 10 items used in the theme of migration in order to capture the impact of the "refugee crisis" on the perceptions around migration regarding social, economic and cultural issues linked to mobility.

By combining qualitative and quantitative analysis, we intend to provide a comprehensive outline of a significant moment in the contemporary history of the European border regime, which seems to have a strong impact on how societies deal with migrants and refugees both at high level policy and at grassroots level.

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People-Making via Refugee Representations: Recep Tayyip Erdogan's Discourse on Syrian Refugees

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A growing body of research investigates the anti-migrant discourse of Europe's populist right-wing parties, showing how they define "the people" as a downtrodden ethnocultural majority whose way of life and interests are imperiled by dangerous "outsiders" and their "elite" allies. Not all populist nationalisms, however, center their rhetoric on migrant bashing. In this paper I focus on the case of Turkey's Recep Tayyip Erdogan, who has used Muslim nationalist narratives with populist themes over the past 10 years to promote acceptance of Syrian refugees in the country. Through a critical discourse analysis of 60 speeches down-sampled from a corpus of 508 public addresses, I ask how Erdoğan has represented Syrian refugees, what lines of action he has proposed to tackle the refugee crisis, and how these representations and proposed lines of action relate to his Muslim nationalist project. I also explore the shifts and continuities in Erdogan's discourse on Syrian refugees. Shedding light on the intersecting logics of inclusion and othering in Erdoğan's discourse, the paper problematizes the dichotomy between civic-inclusionary and ethnocultural-exclusionary forms of people-making. On the one hand, it shows that, under certain circumstances, ethnic and cultural criteria for national belonging may serve inclusionary ends, encouraging positive attitudes toward ethnoculturally similar migrants. On the other, it highlights the fact that inclusion and exclusion are matters of degree, with a broad range of possibilities lying in between full inclusion as equal members and outright exclusion. The paper ends by calling for a dynamic and relational approach to analyzing populist nationalisms and their stance vis-à-vis international migrants.

RN35_T02_03 | Migration and the conditions of informal labour markets

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in the Informal Economy: Motivations, Dilemmas and the Role of Professionals Supporting Integration

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Numerous refugees and asylum seekers (RAS) reached Italy since 2014 and entered the secondary labour market which is characterised by the prevalence of informal economy. However, while a burgeoning literature focuses on RAS' labour market integration, little is known about their engagement in the informal economy. This article aims to fill this gap by exploring perceptions of the involvement of RAS in informal work arrangements, and the motivations leading them to get informal jobs. Based on the ongoing fieldwork research within the H2020 MAGYC project, the article draws on semi-structured interviews with RAS (20), TSO professionals and municipality staff (30) working on projects in support of Refugee labour market insertion (coaching, mentoring, vocational training) in Northern Italy. Moving beyond discourses portraying RAS as informal workers facing precarious and exploitative conditions, the analyses sheds light on RAS' perceptions, choices and decisions when participating in the informal economy. Informal work can be considered as a survival activity while RAS do not access formal jobs or as a way to increase their employability or income. However, informal work can lead to neglect or abandon of internships and other training-job insertion projects. Such a choice is often criticized or disapproved by professionals supporting RAS' insertion in the formal labour market. This can create tensions between professionals and beneficiaries, and may imply that RAS lack future support from the former. The paper also discusses how COVID-19 pandemic shapes RAS' involvement in informal jobs.

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Collective Networks, Space and the Syrian Labour Force in Turkey

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Aydin Adnan Menderes University, Turkey

As a result of the developments in the Middle East, now there are more than three and a half million Syrians live in Turkey. Some of them, who are willing to move towards European countries when they have the opportunity, seem to plan their future rationally in the face of ongoing uncertainty in Syria. Hence, most Syrians who did not remain only as the "object of the process", but rather developed a number of strategies as "rational subjects" did not stay at their first destination after migrating to Turkey, and eventually migrated later on to different cities within the country. It seems that they take different factors into account in their decisions related to the final destination point. It should be noted here that their inclusion into the labour force in Turkey is extremely dynamic and has a rational relational integrity.

Based on all these factors, in this study, the functioning of collective networks in the inclusion of Syrian labour force in sectors in Turkey is questioned in relation to space. Accordingly, the questioning also includes the way immigrants are adapted to urban sectors in this highly fluid, dynamic and multi-actor movement. The findings of this study, which aims to discuss the rational mechanisms by which Syrian workers place collectivity in front of the macro-economic dynamics of the market, are based on the analysis of data collected from in-depth interviews of sixteen participants in Konak and Bornova (urban) districts and twenty participants in Bergama and Torbali (rural) districts of Izmir.

The Migration Indsutry in the Turkey: A case of Afghan Migrants

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In the research, based on transnational theory I try to understand how Afghan migrants, who crossing borders irregular and working unregister in Turkey, are affected in the migration industry and how they affect it. Few researchers have addressed the question of Afghan migrants context of the migration industry itself. Hence, the paper aims at conceptualizing and empirical analysis of how Afghan migrants experience informal sector in Turkey related to migration industry, how migrants and migrant industry actors constitute their agency, how it contributes to policy making. While this study focuses on micro level (migrants) and meso level (intermediaries, employers, migrant smugglers, etc.) as units of analysis, the macro level (border policies, informal labor market) are also included. Preliminary finding is that migration industry provides trans-local links for Afghans, ethnic hierarchy is emerging in the informal sector. Qualitative methods were used in the research. The city of Istanbul is selected as the main venue of research since it inhabits the vast majority of irregular Afghans working in the labor market. Additionally, it represents large informal sector and a hub for transit networks. I conducted 8 in-depth, semi-structured interviews with Afghans and It has been planned to meet with at least 22 Afghans more and 15 other actors (intermediaries, employers) in migration industry. The fieldwork of the research is not completed yet due to Covid-19 measures.

The Authoritarian Turn, Humanitarian Migration and Super-exploitation in Brazil

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This paper examines the super-exploitation of immigrants who are seeking humanitarian protection in the Brazilian Amazonian region. There is a distinct authoritarian turn in neoliberalism coupled with the deterioration of working conditions and restrictive responses to immigration, shaping the experiences of forced migration within the Global South. In this sense, the relationship between the subsequent incorporation of these immigrants into these labour markets and their re-productive struggles in repressive labour regimes must be refined. In the last two decades, the literature has shown a renewed interest in the definition of super-exploitation, bolstered by the rapidly economic growth of Latin American countries alongside their prevailing dependency on the exports of commodities and on appalling working conditions. However, this paper argues that the understanding of contemporary form of super-exploitation experienced by migrant workers remains underdeveloped in the literature. Drawing on extensive qualitative data collected through semi-structured interviews, focus groups and workshops with over 300 immigrants in need of humanitarian protection, this

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paper makes an innovative contribution to the conceptualisation of super-exploitation in the 21th century, particularly in relation to the field of social reproduction. More than an economic relation, the pattern of super-exploitation conceptualised here across community, workplace and citizenship relations take into account the non-economic forces shaping the dependence of workers on wages below the value necessary for their social reproduction. Therefore, the paper shows that super-exploitation can be defined more accurately as a combination of economic and non-economic variables that entangle productive-reproductive-exploitative relationships.

RN35_T03_01 | Building new solidarities: host societies mobilizing for migrant inclusion

Towards A Typology of Solidarity Cities Across Europe In The Omnipresent Of So-called Refugee Crisis Since 2015

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The main contribution of this paper is to develop a solidarity city typology through a comparative analysis of 14 global cities in Europe within the context of so-called refugee crisis. While sanctuary cities have taken place in migration studies over the past two decades, "solidarity cities" is a relatively a new concept. Migration scholars has primarily focused on multi-level governance of migration by considering the relationship between cities and their national governments. Yet, little is known about internal dynamics of these cities. To this end, this paper aims to explore solidarity city concept zooming into cities to distinguish the role of local governments and local civil society actors across diverse size and positions of cities in Europe. Accordingly, the solidarity typology is developed as bottom-up-(civil society oriented), top-down-(local government oriented), decoupling-(non-harmonious top-down and bottom-up solidarity), full-(harmonious collaboration of local government and civil society actors) and limited-(no established solidarity) solidarity cities. This research mainly based on official policy documents

and relevant programs of local governments and registered local civil society organisations in the cities. Inspired by MIPEX index, I build a local level governance migration index for the local governments and civil society organisations. Based on this "local level solidarity index", I mapped out 14 European Cities in terms of mentioned typology. Initial results propose that Berlin, Barcelona, London, Vienna, and Milan are considered as full solidarity cities; Madrid and Stockholm reflected as top-down solidarity cities; Brussels, Budapest and Munich emerged as bottom-up solidarity cities; Amsterdam, Rome and Paris are deemed as decoupling solidarity cities; and Prag is a limited solidarity city.

Disentangling the Role of Social Innovation for Migration: a Civil Society Perspective

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Social innovation (SI) can be intended as a process or a practice that is created by an individual or, more likely, by a group of individuals with the aim to answer an emerging or existing social problem thanks to the creative capacity of the subjects participating in it. Hence, SI can represent a process of collective action and mobilisation, achieved through civil society's direct participation, negotiation and collective learning, often remedying social inequalities and conditions of marginality. Although migration cannot be considered a social problem - since it has always characterized human history - the consequences of distorted representations of this phenomenon and an unjust access to mobility are real. On a local level, this means considering how social dynamics can influence and are influenced by migration, and how the public sphere is composed both by institutional solutions and civil society's individual and collective agencies. Among these dynamics, social innovation can be considered as a transformative agent that can positively impact the social inequalities and marginality that pervade the phenomenon of migration. Drawing upon these premises, I will propose a specific conceptualisation of SI consisting of processes and practices of empowerment and the direct participation of marginal groups, by analysing some initiatives of social innovation in the field of migration encountered in different research projects. Secondly, I will suggest an analytical proposal which shows how SI can play a role at four levels when engaging with migration: the field of narratives, the relational and the spatial dimensions and the participatory dynamics.

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Affective Proximity to Asylum Struggles. Home Accommodation of Asylum Seekers in Finland.

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This empirical paper discusses home accommodation of asylum seekers in Finland, which is one of the solidarity mobilisations that emerged as a response to the so-called asylum 'crisis' in 2015. Recent studies have discussed volunteers' and activists' motivations and emotions underpinning these efforts, often emphasising compassion (Armbruster 2019; Kleres, 2018; Maestri and Monforte, 2020). Drawing from feminist understanding of home and citizenship, this paper understands private and political spheres of agency as intertwined (Blunt & Dowling 29096; Lister 2007; Yuval-Davis 1999). This paper is based on thematic in-depth interviews with local hosts who have shared their homes with asylum seekers, and it examines how living together through the in-between time of seeking asylum transforms the hosts' domestic life. It explores how the domestic life of the host gets entangled with the asylum process of the asylum seeker, and how mediatised sensorial connection to war and conflict becomes part of the shared everyday life. Asylum seekers may live years in a liminal in-between time/space, often physically separated from the rest of the society, and local non-migrant people are rarely close to that liminality. In home accommodation, the asylum seekers' past and present struggles are inseparably intertwined with the affective home experience of the host, and the struggle for asylum becomes a shared mission. Thus, this paper argues that compassion does not adequately describe the emotional basis of home accommodation. Where compassion implies inequality and distance between the compassionate and the unfortunate one (Berlant 2004), affective proximity - to the new person and to their asylum struggles - is transformative and politicising.

Seeing Ourselves in Others: Empathy, Solidarity, and Migrant Reception in Poland and France

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While recent years have seen a notable increase in anti-immigrant rhetoric and sentiments in Europe, they have also been a time of increased activity by a variety of grassroots and non-governmental organizations assisting migrants. In addition to providing aid on the ground, those organizations have also frequently attempted to counter negative attitudes towards migrants and to foster solidarity towards them.

In this paper we compare strategies, discourses, and images used by such organizations in Poland and in France. In particular, we look at the appeals to the public's emotions and at the underlying understandings of solidarity and empathy. The more general question guiding this research is that of the conditions under which solidarity towards those branded as "others" becomes conceivable.

In order to address this question, this paper offers a comparison of two countries with diverging profiles in terms of the nature and history of migration flows, migration policies, and approaches to migrant inclusion. Such a comparison can produce insights into the links between strategies chosen by pro-immigration actors to foster welcoming attitudes and their local context. It allows to situate those actors' activities in relation to the prevalent conceptions of otherness, sameness, and cohesion of the political community. It can also throw light on the ways those conceptions are being challenged, modified, or mobilized.

The paper is based on a comparative analysis of materials (texts, websites, images, and videos) produced by a sample of NGOs in Poland and France since 2015. The sample includes both organizations with a longstanding history and newer associations, on both the local and national level, allowing for an analysis of potential differences between those types of mobilization.

RN35_T03_02 | Rethinking identities, attitudes, and prejudice towards and among migrants

Where Nationalism Meets Class Formation: Hiring Discrimination Against Applicants With A Migration Background By Dutch Municipalities.

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Hiring discrimination (Pager and Shepherd 2008) against migrant people has been documented and demonstrated extensively (Baert, 2018; Riach and Rich, 2002; Zschirnt and Ruedin, 2016). The literature focuses particularly on forms of discrimination, including taste-based and statistical discrimination (Birkelund et al., 2020; Midtbøen, 2014). However, much less is known about the factors and mechanisms that actually produce this discrimination (Gaddis, 2019; Midtbøen, 2014; Reskin, 2003).

In 2018 and 2019, we studied hiring processes of four Dutch municipal organisations by way of a questionnaire among selectors (N = 551), a questionnaire among migrant and non-migrant applicants (N = 751) as well as 48 interviews with selectors, migrant and non-migrant applicants. Findings showed that these municipalities discriminate against applicants with a migration background. One factor and one mechanism are responsible for this discrimination.

Factor: This discrimination is driven by Dutch nationalism. Both in its previous multicultural form and in its current ethno-nationalist form, it classifies people with a migration background as outsides based on origin and assumed cultural differences. This othering reduces the chances for applicants with a migration background to be hired.

Mechanism: Processes of class formation allow nationalism to become operational in hiring. As gatekeepers of class, selectors assess applicants' disposal of cultural capital (Bourdieu, 1984, 1986), i.e. being 'enthusiastic', 'energetic' and 'motivated'. Due to insecurity stemming from nationalism, migrant applicants are less successful to profile themselves on those job-unrelated and non-functional requirements and thus tend to be rejected as applicants. These findings provide an original contribution to the literature.

Intergroup Contact and Population Innumeracy: Misperceptions, Attitudes, and the Varied Encounters between European Citizens and Non-EU Foreigners

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Interpersonal contact is often an important independent variable for understanding citizens' attitudes about immigrants. The intergroup contact theory famously contends that certain types of exposure will increase intergroup understanding and reduce negative prejudice and xenophobic attitudes. However, recent research on misperceptions about immigrants finds that contact also promotes faulty information. Specifically, studies of immigrant population innumeracy – the tendency to incorrectly estimate their population size – find that certain types of contact are associated with larger over-estimates, which in turn are associated with negative attitudes. These disparate results of contact warrant detailed consideration. Thus, using data from over 20,000 respondents in the 2017 Eurobarometer, the current study simultaneously examines how negative attitudes toward immigrants and misperceptions about immigrants are related to interpersonal contact experiences. Further, given findings indicating that certain types of contact are more likely to promote either prejudice-reduction or over-estimation, the current study takes a unique approach by considering 8 different contexts of contact: 1) workplace, 2) childcare or educational context, 3) public services, 4) neighborhood, 5) sport, volunteer, or cultural activities, 6) household services, 7) friends, and 8) family members. Preliminary results indicate that contact through friendships and activities have the strongest prejudice-reducing effects, while having little influence on population innumeracy. At the same time, workplace and neighborhood contact have the strongest influence on population

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misperceptions, while having comparatively little effect on negative attitudes. Overall, the findings demonstrate the importance of considering respondents' totality of intergroup contacts when examining how intergroup exposure connects with attitudes and perceptions. This study concludes with recommendations for future research.

The Attitudes Of European-born Immigrants Towards Non-European Immigrants: The Role Of Value Contexts In the Home And Destination Country

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Although not entirely unnoticed by social scientists, the research on mutual attitudes among migrant groups is less extensive than the sizeable body of research on attitudes towards migrants in the native population. This study uses data from 25 European countries and seeks to explore the attitudes of European-born immigrants towards immigrants from other continents (henceforth simply referred to as non-Europeans). The principal goal of the study is to compare the importance of the value contexts in the sending and receiving countries in shaping cross-group attitudes among migrant communities. The empirical analysis is based on repeated cross-sectional data from nine waves of the European Social Survey. The nine surveys were conducted between 2002 and 2018. The analysis includes European-born men and women who live in Europe and outside their country of birth. The dependent variable is based on European immigrants' attitudes towards arrival of non-European immigrants from poor countries. Descriptive analysis shows that European-origin immigrants' views of non-Europeans are more favorable than among natives, and less favorable than among non-European immigrants themselves. Multivariate analysis indicates that the role of the receiving context is more important than that of the sending context. In particular, a more negative attitude towards non-Europeans among natives in the country of residence increases negative attitudes towards non-Europeans among European immigrants. In contrast, the attitude towards non-Europeans among natives in the country of origin is not associated with European immigrants' attitudes towards non-Europeans.

Immigration Flows to Lithuania: The Influence of Collective Identity In Making a Decision to Migrate

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The globalization and international migration of people is causing demographic changes. The example of Lithuania illustrates the negative trend of migration from Lithuania, but the increase in immigration flows caused by non-European nationals. This paper refers to be one of the first works on the correlation of immigrant collectivism as a factor influencing migration and integration of immigrants. This problem is relevant and interesting for a large audience, not only in the Lithuanian scientific field but also around the world. To respond to the problem, the following tasks are implemented: to discuss the integration of immigrants through the access of collective identity and to examine how the collective identity of immigrants is linked to integration in Lithuania.

The theoretical background of the research is based on the approaches of Migration Networks theory (Massey, 1988; Amaral, 2018) in order to substantiate immigration motives through the aspects of collective identity as simplifying factors for adaptation. The paper data set will be focused on the following research questions, which are not answered in the academic literature and previous research. The empirical part of the research is based on semi-structured interviews with immigrants (non-European citizens) discover how collective identity affects migration in Lithuania in order to enrich the research and expand the field of knowledge of migrant's experience, the research involved 21 participants who were immigrants and have lived in Lithuania for at least 2 years. The entire research covers immigrants, who came to Lithuania for various purposes, without dividing them into separate integration segments.

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RN35_T03_03 | Return migration in the European context

Black Jeans, White Sneakers: Consumer Acculturation In The Context Of Central And Eastern European Women Studying in Denmark

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The thesis explores adaptation and stigma management (Crockett, 2017) strategies of Central and Eastern European women, who migrate to Denmark for higher education, using acculturation theory (Berry, 1980).

The research asks how consumers navigate the influence of fashion and language - key acculturation agents - in order to resist cultural stigma faced owing to their country of origin.

We draw upon postassimilationist consumer acculturation theory (Penaloza, 1994, Üstüner and Holt, 2007, Luedicke, 2015) and key sociological studies examining the perception of Central and Eastern European migrants (Fox et al., 2012, Andreouli and Howarth, 2019) and analyse fifteen in-depth interviews through a Bourdieusian lens (Bourdieu, 1979, 1986, 1991).

The findings show how these women are affected by the territorial stigma (Wacquant et al, 2014) of "Eastern Europe", which leads them to mask their identity visually by dressing in Danish styles and working towards acquiring linguistic capital by learning Danish.

However, some informants experience tensions of maintaining femininity and self-expression in the process since their feminine signifiers are discarded by dressing in Danish fashion. Additionally, many find the Danish language difficult to master, and often feel locals prefer communicating with them in English.

A new model of acculturation was developed, highlighting differences between the women's "despised origins" and "fetishized residence" (Denmark) and three fluid adaptation strategies: Unchanging Habitus, Masked Assimilation and "Shattered" Cosmopolitanism.

The paper contributes with a new model of acculturation in the context of European student mobility and reveals existing inequalities between Western and Eastern Europe.

The Homecomer, the Stranger and the Others. Strategies of Return Migration in European Context

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The paper – based on the extensive empirical research - focuses on the process of return migration, from a holistic and policy-oriented perspective. Studies in return migration, have provided a large body of knowledge on particular issues, but generally fall along two lines: they are either broad macro analyses and models or narrow ethnographic views. The paper attempts to chart a course between these two approaches, combining returning migrants' life trajectories, as seen by themselves, with analysis of the structural processes that have taken place in the last three decades in Europe and in Poland, as a new EU country. In analyzing the social and cultural changes reflected in the biographies of returning migrants, the author uses a framework based on an original synthesis of Alfred Schütz's phenomenological approach, focusing on the returnees' "life words," with the social realism of Margaret Archer, focusing on the concerns and projects of individuals interacting with social and cultural structures.

The paper makes a strong argument for return migrants' agency and capacity for reflexivity. It also underlines the significance of life-stage in return migration planning, and of attachment to specific return locations. The centrepiece of the paper is a typology of different migrant strategies towards return migration, illustrated with portraits of six of the author's interviewees. The types are conceptualised along a spectrum, from the Conservative's return to a 'known country,' to the Stranger's return to an 'unknown country'.

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Emotions on the Move – Returning 'home' (?) in the Life Course Perspective of Return Migrants and Their Family Members in Poland and Lithuania

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In migration studies emotions seem to be mainly explored from a psychological perspective (mental issues, adaptation problems etc.), although it has already been shown that emotions can be a powerful factor in social sciences, where they can act as a bridge over the liminal space between the individual and the social (Zembylas, 2012), or as a crucial link between micro and macro levels of social reality (Turner and Stets, 2005). Developing the above mentioned perspectives further and, complementing them with the life course approach (Elder 1998) to the study of emotions in migration, this paper aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the social role of emotions in mobility decision making, with a special focus on the context of family and perception of emotions in migration by migrant and non-migrants family members.

The empirical material for our paper comes from a comparative qualitative study on return migrants in three European countries: Lithuania, Poland and Croatia (REMIT project, 2020-21, Vytautas Magnus University). For this paper we use a subsample of 20 in-depth interviews with return Polish and Lithuanian migrants (N=10) and with their family members (N=10) in Poland and in Lithuania.

We argue that emotions are, on the one hand, an intervening factor for mobility and, on the other hand, are shaped by the distance from family and the country of origin. We propose comparative case studies between Polish and Lithuanian 'mobile' families focused on the dominant emotions in the life course perspective.

"Then" and "Now": Romanian Returnees Contemplating Re-migration

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This paper examines re-migration considerations amongst Romanian returnees from various European countries, drawing on 120 interviews with participants aged 20-40. Whilst returnees' motivations and reintegration experiences are increasingly well documented, much less is known about the re-migration intentions of those who have moved back to the country of origin for some time. Yet, ongoing mobility and re-migration are common phenomena (White 2014), and offer unique insight into returnees' adaptation, life trajectories, and aspirations. Our paper contributes to this under-researched area by exploring how young Romanian returnees think and talk about re-migration. We pay specific attention to how economic and family circumstances shape re-migration considerations in the case of students, higher- and lower-skilled workers. We find that re-migration considerations are often informed by a comparison between "then" and "now", whereby returnees compare where in life they are now, in terms of age, work, and family circumstances, to then, when they initially migrated. In contrast to the more experimental and spontaneous moves undertaken in the past, reflections on re-migration indicate much more careful assessment and clearly defined parameters, dictated by returnees' different and increasingly complex life circumstances. In many cases, re-migration thus depends heavily on the promise of employment security, financial and professional rewards, and/or opportunities for family members abroad. Our findings extend life-course perspectives on migration, showing how transitions to adulthood in the sphere of work and family crucially shape returnees' re-migration intentions, and im/mobility more generally, in conjunction with previous experiences abroad, transnational connections, and life on return.

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RN35_T04_01 | Gender, Sexual Identity, and Vulnerability

Queer Refugees in German Shelter. Transformational Potential by Voluntary Queer Refugee Support

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The architecture of refugee shelters in Germany increases the isolation of refugees, forces them to remain inactive, and concentrates people with different backgrounds and future perspectives in a very small space. Under these circumstances, vulnerable groups such as queer refugees are particularly affected by experiences of direct and indirect violence. Against the background of a lack of state sensitivity for the complexity of the contexts in which queer people flee, the support of queer supporters is important not only to be able to successfully contest the asylum hearing. Without voluntary supporters, queer refugees have little chance of a safe home. For historical reasons, the queer community has a wide range of experience in dealing with homophobic and transphobic violence. Self-help and self-organization are part of the history of the queer movement - not only in Germany.

The tradition of queer self-organization is actualized in the tenacity with which voluntary supporters support queer refugees in cooperation with (queer) full-time structures. My talk aims the transformative potential of civil society support in situations of vulnerability and victimization. I will explore the question to what extent these interventions in heteronormative conditions also scratch the almost self-evident juxtaposition of queer people and Muslims in public debates. To this, my conclusions are based on my research within the BMBF (German Ministry of Education and Science) financed project 'Welcome Culture and Democracy in Germany'. Analyzing guided interviews with both volunteer supporters and queer refugees, I will illustrate my conclusions with some empirical snippets of my research.

An Attempt to Understand the Crisis in Masculinities of Poor Syrian Refugee Men in Ankara, Turkey

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In recent years, migration studies have started to focus on the transformation or crisis effects of forced migration on masculinity. Particularly, there is still a need for deep understanding of the transformations or crises that refugee men experience in their masculinity. Therefore, this research aims to understand the impact of such conditions as the war, the migration and being urban poor on masculinities of Syrian refugee men living in lower class districts in Ankara, Turkey, one of the biggest host countries for diverse migrant groups, particularly Syrians. The method of the study consists of qualitative research techniques such conducting in-depth semi-structured interviews with 17 Syrian men as well as doing observations in their homes where interviews took place. The findings indicated that devastating life conditions such as poverty, unemployment, social exclusion, ethnic discrimination have caused Syrian refugee men to question their masculinity. Many of them concern about whether they can fill the breadwinning father image in this new country. Accordingly, the crisis of masculinity differs with regard to the factors such as generation, religiousness, city of origin in Syria. For instance, older men are able to fill the gap coming from masculinity crisis by means of interiorized patriarchal culture and discriminative religion values. Based on our observation, it can be said that masculinity crisis manifests itself in different ways, such as the spatial design of homes, bodily performance, discourses and attitudes toward women and children. The crying of a participant who has been laid off due to pandemic is a sign of fractured masculinity.

Key Words: Syrian Men, Forced Migration, Urban Poor, Crisis in Masculinities

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Migration, Honour, Violence and Inequality: Developing Isolation and Mobility as Mechanisms of Honour Related Violence

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The aim of the paper is to contribute to the expanding knowledge-base for reducing honour related violence (HRV), that has become increasingly complicated, not to say corrupt, by ongoing neoliberalism and right-wing agendas.

HRV is a serious problem with complex roots, causes and sometimes deadly consequences. It is a contested academic and political field constructed through various borders, boundaries, and intersections such as nation, ethnicity, gender, age, sexuality, religion, and migration. The paper examines some of these borders, boundaries, and intersections by analysing the expressions, prevalence, and patterns of HRV in Sweden, a historically social democratic and femocratic welfare state, challenged by increasing social, economic, and political inequalities, and a mainstream discourse describing HRV as a distinctively dangerous form of violence linked to culture, religion, and migrants' failure to 'assimilate' to Nordic ideals of gender equality. As such, positionings on HRV have played and continue to play straight into the hands of nationalist politics, racist agendas, and right-wing assimilationism.

In contrast, the paper draws on feminist and intersectional sociological theory, at the interface of honour, integration, migration, to develop the concepts of isolation and mobility. It is based on a substantial qualitative and quantitative empirical material: focus groups and individual in-depth interviews with people with direct, personal experiences and indirect, professional experiences of HRV (n=259) and three surveys answered by fifteen-year-olds in Swedish metropolitan areas (n=6002). The paper shows first, how isolation and mobility reinforce or weaken honour norms and violence, respectively.

RN35_T04_02 | Migrants agency, imagination, and identity

Nostalgic, Converted, or Cosmopolitan: Processes Of Identity Construction In Spanish University Students Migrated Abroad

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The high unemployment rate that is affecting Spain in recent years, along with the consolidation of labour market insecurity, have generated great changes in social behaviour, with a prominent tendency for young people to leave the country. With the aim of understanding, from the point of view of these new migrants, how their migration processes and sociocultural integration in their host countries are, This communication examines how these new Spanish emigrants rebuild their identities during their migration processes and the factors that influence them. For this purpose, in-depth interviews were carried out with the aim of knowing the life stories of 41 young people with migration experiences during the period from 2010 to 2015. The information obtained is analyzed following the Grounded Theory method, which enables the differentiation of three discursive categories in the evolution of the identities of the young university emigrants. So, these identities are named here as converted adaptation (Rejection of Spanish society), nostalgic adaptation (longing for the Spanish society), and the mutation to a new hybrid identity, in which cultural patterns of origin are intermingled with those of the new society where the migrants live (cosmopolitan adaptation). These categories allow us to explain how the perception of young people about their home and host societies changes, as well as how their sociocultural adaptation to the new context is affected by the conducts and behaviours inherent to said perception.

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Immigrant Agency: The Case of Russian-Speaking Immigrants and Citizens in Germany

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The central question of this talk asks: Which transformations does human agency undergo in the process of migration and settlement from the individual and collective standpoints? In order to answer this question, grounded theory (Corbin, Strauss) and transnational methodology (Glick Schiller, Faist, Amelina) served as a guidance to empirically generate elements composing an analytical concept of "immigrant agency". This concept is operationalized in terms of identity frameworks, language applications and actions (esp. entrepreneurial and leisure activities) based on original empirical research. The theory of immigrant agency (TIA) was generated out of, and grounded in, the mixed method research (incl. interviews, ethnography of leisure, a dataset of immigrant businesses) conducted in the period between 2012-2020 in the two ordinary mid-sized cities of Western Germany. In the focus is agency of immigrants from the former Soviet Union who arrived to Germany between 1990-2005. Three elements of TIA – identity, language use and actions – are approached from the dual perspective of the individual and the collective as a continuum. Additionally, the immigrant agency is understood as a phenomenon imbedded in the complex web of structural and network relations, of transnational social and urban spaces; it is approached from the processual (Abbott) and flexible ethnic boundary-making (Wimmer) perspectives. That led to the creation of a multidifferential and nonhierarchical understanding towards immigrant agency of Russian-speaking immigrants and citizens in Germany.

Imagined Mobilities And The Materiality of Migration: The Search For 'Anchored Lives' In Post-recession Europe

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The dichotomy between mobility and migration became a disputed conceptual distinction during the expansion of European Free Movement between the 1990s and early 2000s. Then, mobility literature sought to open a new chapter in the study of contemporary human lives by theorising them as 'liquid' and suggesting movement as their universalising feature. Intra- European migrants have been increasingly characterised by their 'mobility spirit' and therefore as legally unconstrained, driven by individualised behaviours and engaged in temporary cross-border movements. Set in the backdrop of post-recession intra-European migration, this paper explores how migrants' mobility spirit is being negotiated with the need to anchor their lives to stable relationships and to the attainment of financial security. It draws on interviews conducted with Italian young adults in London and shows how imagined projects of temporary mobility materialize into longer-term migration experiences where the search for anchored rather than liquid lives becomes more prominent. Henceforth, the analysis challenges the typified profile of EU movers by pointing at their quest for social and financial stability and by exposing their personal vulnerabilities while making the theoretical distinction between migration and mobility less relevant.

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From Dictatorship to a (Non)Comfortable Life: New Migration from Russia to Israel in 2010th

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In this paper we sketch a portrait of new migration wave from Putin's Russia coming to Israel which increased in 2010th (CBS 2020) and present this group as a particular type of migration not only in the Israeli scene but also globally. We suggest that the particular combination of political and life-style dispositions of this new wave of migration as well as their practices of self-relocation make them an intriguing case for study transnational forms of movement and belonging.

Typical representatives of this migration are described as new Russian "middle class", high-educated and "westernized", anxious about Putin's regime and therefore seeking to emigrate from Russia (Gudkov, Zorkaya, 2013, Florinskaya, Karachurina, 2018, Levada-Center 2019). These new immigrants usually continue working on Russian employees practicing remote jobs in their first years of immigration. They take an active part in protest actions devoted to the issues of Russian internal politics. They also intensively reflect on their immigrant experience in a quasi-private quasi-public digital space of blogs and social networks maintain link with Russian speaking transnational immigrant identity. Therefore, the life-style migration combined with the motivation of political civic refuge shapes the encounter of the new Russian migration with their host society and different groups that inhabit it.

The paper is based on the ethnographic and netnographic interviews and observations collected in our pilot study within and about this group while examining their everyday and digital life, and is enriched by the comparative analysis with the earlier studies on Russian speaking migration to Israel.

RN35_T04_03 | Reflexivity in Migration Research 1

Integrationism and Boundary Liberalism in Switzerland

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Recently, there has been a growing interest in 'aggressive integrationism' and the 'civic integration paradigm', referring to 'integration' as to be achieved by coercing, testing, penalizing and, ultimately, excluding. This paper studies integration as a category of practice in Switzerland, where naturalization and residency permits are increasingly predicated on integration requirements. One of them is the 'respect for the values of the Federal Constitution', concretely referring to (attitudes on) forced marriage, circumcision, sexual orientation, gender equality and expressions of respect. Against the theoretical backdrop of what has been conceptualized as boundary liberalism or illiberal liberalism, this article enquires into the social imaginaries that are (re)produced by integration policies and discourses. These concepts refer to the fact that the extent to which immigrants are believed to have acceptably liberal values has become a site of boundary making in Western Europe with integration increasingly being predicated on the adoption of liberal-democratic norms and practices and assumptions underpinning liberal personhood. Methodologically, the paper builds on an empirical analysis of the legislative process leading to the value criterion of integration and fieldwork among public authorities implementing and enforcing it. In terms of alternative futures, the paper shows how the value dimension of integration reproduces a presumed incompatibility of Islam and liberal values, drawing a bright, gendered, and nativist boundary against an imagined Swiss or European community of value. This social imaginary of the 'liberal self' against the 'illiberal other' and its reproduction and enforcement by state authorities undermines fundamental premises of liberal democracy.

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Making Muslims: Migration and the Governance of Religious Plurality in Europe

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Despite growing scholarship on the official recognition of Islam in Europe, one shortcoming in this literature remains the undifferentiated treatment of "Muslims" as the main and sole counterpart to the state, either as a group particularly resistant to institutionalisation or as subjects of state governance. The latter strand of writing constitutes an important counterpoint to the former. What both approaches unites is the reification of "Muslim" subjects and practices, which calls for more complex analysis. In this paper, we are analysing the so far neglected aspect of the official recognition of Alevism alongside that of Islam in an effort to counter essentializing and linear views in the literature on Muslim migrants. Alevis form a persecuted religious community from Turkey who were subsumed under Islam until recently, when they mobilized in Europe for official recognition as an independent religious group distinct from Islam. To do so, they delineate themselves from Sunni Muslims as being compatible with European values, highlighting their secular, progressive, gender-sensitive identites. In this paper, we critically examine the various processes of Alevi recognition in Europe in conjunction with the incorporation of Islam to show how what kind of affective citizenship regimes (Ayata 2019) are in place during religious incorporation in Europe. We do so by employing insights from postcolonial studies on the indirect rule of native populations (Mamdani 2020) to the case of the official categorization and defining of migrant communities as religious groups. The paper draws on empirical fieldwork conducted in Germany, Switzerland and Austria as part of a research project on migration, religion and belonging.

The Stayers and their Part in the Migration Project

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In migration research attention has been placed mainly on the migrants and rarely has it been directed at those who stay - the stayers. The latter have been identified with many names (the left-behind, non-migrants, homeland kin etc) which as a matter of course, do not exhibit the agency of those who decide to stay. As „the left-behind" they are rather presented as in a way underprivileged and weakened whereas the results of the qualitative research conducted among family members of international migrants in Poland demonstrate this might be just the opposite.

The aim of the presentation is to show the migration project from the stayers' point of view, their everyday lives and staying experiences, and to reveal their role and responsibilities at home during the migrants' absence. The researched stayers refer their memories of migration which took place four decades ago and from this time perspective they reflect on the decision to separate for some time as well as on its' consequences. They weight all their losses and gains which resulted from the migration for all involved in the migration project.

The major conclusion is that migration and staying are not the opposites of each other but they are interconnected, filled with mutual obligations and support circulating from the migrants to the stayers, usually in the form of remittances, as well as from the stayers to the migrants mainly as emotional support. None of the parties is passive or powerless.

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Reflecting On Forms Of Knowledge Production Within Migration Studies. From A 'Mobility Lens' Towards The Concept Of Entangled Mobilities

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Migration studies have been confronted with many critics regarding their epistemological and theoretical underpinnings, namely with regard to their sedentarist bais and methodological nationalism. The mobility turn revealed to be a promising avenue to address (at least some of) these critics. In this paper we argue that scholars have not yet fully exploited the potential of applying a 'mobility lens' to create alternative forms of knowledge. We propose a relational perspective introducing the concept of 'entangled mobilities'. We suggest that with such a focus we are better equipped to carve out the embeddedness and entanglement of individual mobilities within asymmetrical power relations. Such an approach allows to unveil inequalities and inter-dependencies caused by and shaped within global inequalities and different regimes of mobility. We offer a methodological framework that allows studying entangled mobilities via three different entry points.

RN35_T05_01 | Reflexivity in Migration Research 2

Recentering the South and the Geopolitics of Knowledge Production

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Migration Studies have tended to focus on movements from the South to the North leading to discussions about the need to recenter the South (Fiddian-Qasmiyeh 2020), recognise its significance and the new directions of migration within the Global South (Nawyn 2016), and reorient the geopolitics of knowledge production. In this endeavour, the binary between North and South can be overly simplified and fail to recognise the increasingly heterogeneous and complex dimensions of an increasingly stratified South. Upper middle income countries have generated their own migratory systems which draws in both those from other countries of the South and from the North. They range across the less and more highly skilled occupations and not just of domestic and care workers for women and construction for men. For some, these locations have become attractive due to the barriers entering the wealthy countries of the North; for others, it has been younger females and males with high cultural capital but precarious livelihoods in the North who have partaken in such North-South flows. Indeed the latter may benefit from their status as migrants from the North to secure higher social status and economic returns.

The complexity of the migratory field been demonstrated in our research as part of the project Gendered Dynamics of Labour Migration (Middle East, South Asia), in particular in the research conducted in Turkey which draws in migrants from the Former Soviet Union, the Middle East and Europe. We use our interviews undertaken in Istanbul to question the geopolitics of knowledge production of and in an upper middle income country.

A Proposal for an Ideal-type of Second Generation Youth

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The term "second generation" is used in reference to a part of the population whose origins are different from those of the native residents. The expression highlights differences in both educational and cultural classifications between first generations who arrived in a new country, and the children of these who were born in the new country or came there as a result of family reunification in pre-school, childhood or adolescent years. Our paper deals with the theoretical and empirical aspects about second generation youth and their pathways to identity construction and political participation, which are strongly marked by the lack of recognition as citizens, the discrimination they suffer and the feelings of exclusion they experience. We present the results of a quali-quantitative analysis carried out with the support of the T-Lab software of a corpus extracted from forty-two in-depth interviews with second-generation young people aged between 18 and 30 and living in seven Italian cities (Palermo, Cagliari, Rome, Bologna, Milan, Turin and Padua), carried out within the framework of the European project OLTRE "Beyond. Counter-narratives from the margins to the centre". Furthermore, starting from our research we use Weber's ideal-type in order to create a second generation youth' typology.

Should I Stay, Go or Wait? Context and Meaning in Migration Decision-Making Amongst Highly Skilled Movers and Non-Movers from Israel and Turkey

Nora Meissner

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In light of contemporary global socio-political and socio-economic changes that unsettle taken-for-granted principles of liberal democracy, meritocracy, and social cohesion, it is important to rethink how we categorize and explain high-skilled migration. Based upon structural notions of brain drain/gain, most research regards high-skilled migration as a category of analysis that can only be understood in relation to external factors. Thus, highly skilled migrants are often considered as the paradigmatic example of voluntary economic movers. Yet, scant research has been done on how highly skilled individuals actually think, feel, and talk about migration, or what their strategies for and struggles around migration are. In other words, little is known about when and how migration works for highly skilled individuals, and why it prompts some of them to leave while others choose to stay. Seeing migration as an agency-centred category of practice, my presentation aims to further our understanding of high-skilled migration as a meaningful social action that involves both staying and leaving. Based on 80 in-depth interviews conducted in 2019 and 2020 with young, highly skilled women and men from Turkey and Israel living in Istanbul, Tel Aviv, and Berlin, I comparatively investigate the conjunctures in time and space at which they make the decision to leave or to stay as well as the meanings they attach to migration. Using the conceptual tool of a generational class my research links the local with the national and the global; illustrates how social changes manifest in individual lives; and emphasizes how choices shape and are shaped by social position.

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German Poles' Experiences of Ethnoracial Exclusion

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Since Lamont et al.'s (2016) ground-breaking 'Getting Respect' (PUP) the question of how ethnoracial exclusion is experienced by minorities has started to receive more and more attention. Yet, there is still a lack of studies exploring the experiences of what we might call 'invisible minorities'. Based on qualitative, semi-structured interviews with 23 second-generation immigrants of Polish origin (all of them German citizens) in Hamburg I shall contribute to filling in this gap. There are 2.2 million people of Polish migrant background in Germany, and approximately 1.4 million of them hold German citizenship. It is the second largest immigrant group in Germany. However, as Polish immigrants appear to integrate easily and do not seem to differ from German majority society in terms of phenotype, religion, or culture, they have been described as an 'invisible' minority.

In my talk, I shall present findings with regard to, firstly, incidents of experienced exclusion, and, secondly, responses to those incidents and general strategies of action to gain recognition in German society. In specific, I shall show that German Poles (in contrast to, e.g., African Americans) (1) refuse to frame specific incidents as 'discriminatory' or 'racist', (2) tend to locate incidents of exclusion in the past, and (3) frequently differentiate between their personal and either other groups' or other Polish people's experiences. As for their strategies to gain recognition in German society, I shall show that, in contrast to the group's image as an 'invisible minority', some interviewees aimed at making their ethnicity more salient in their everyday lives. The talk will also highlight within-group differences, and discuss the findings against the background of studies in different contexts.

RN35_T05_02 | The Reordering of Borders and Mobilities - 1

Border Control Between Civil Society and the State

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Much research on migration management and border control focuses on policies and dynamics on the national and European scale, while the role of local border processes has gained prominence that only more recently is attracting the attention from scholarship in the field. In these specific urban bordering processes, local non-state actors, welfare agencies and NGOs play an important role as they contribute to migration management processes and the production of borders. Like local authorities, different types of civil society actors operate and make decisions within spaces where they frequently have to interpret laws, regulations and ordinances in order to give advice or directly support migrants. In so doing they act within a dynamic legal context, often with vague guidelines, particular organizational cultures and professional commitments. Against this backdrop, we ask how local non-state actors contribute to disciplining migration and how they support migrants in challenging borders. How do street-level workers interpret their room for manoeuvre and frame their position in this setting?

The paper is based on empirical qualitative reconstructive research and draws from interview data that are currently being collected in the city of Frankfurt with representatives of civil society, welfare organizations and local authorities.

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Do I deserve to belong? Young Polish and Lithuanian migrants' perspectives on Brexit-implied reordering of borders

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SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

The notion of belonging, prominent in social sciences, has been recently used extensively in relation to Central Eastern European migrants in the UK. While the Brexit debates on migration have focused on the macro- politics of belonging and the topic of who deserve to stay and under which conditions, they have often bypassed the question of how these discourses of 'deservingness' surrounding Brexit, impact the everyday and intimate aspects of belonging among migrant communities. Drawing on the interviews with 77 Polish and Lithuanian migrants (in their 20s-30s) in the UK conducted from 2019 to 2021, this paper explores how migrants position themselves in relation to these discourses of deservingness and hierarchies of desirability, and how they negotiate their strategies of (non)belonging to the British society in Brexit Britain. We argue that the prominence of the deservingness discourse which has gained new momentum by the Brexit-implied reordering of borders entraps migrants in the constant process of boundary making and may in fact prevent them from ever feeling part of the 'community of value'.

The International Protection' New Borders. The Case of Climate Migrants

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The impacts of climate change are creating serious environmental harms, forcing millions of people to migrate. The dissertation examines the climate migrations effects on the traditional forms of national and international protection in Europe and their possibility of emancipatory side effects (Beck, 2015). The economic and social inequalities which characterize this type of human mobility, when crossing international borders, define the inability of obtaining forms of protection. However, the phenomena that create these conditions are not natural, but depend to a large extent on the environmental and social unsustainability of the dominant economic system. This aspect shows the need to discuss the current architecture of human rights' protection, recalling the reflections on system crimes proposed by Ferrajoli (2019). The border studies (Mezzadra, Neilson, 2014; Rigo, 2017), are useful to understand in which way the borders, including the borders of law are widened, narrowed, and crossed by the climate migrants demand of protection, creating new democratic iterations (Benhabib, 2000). These processes of crossing are accompanied by an innovative use of certain concepts, such as dignity, vulnerability, and self-determination, reinterpreted through an approach based on human rights protection. The theoretical and descriptive framework is tested in an empirical section. The dynamics of implementation of the norm towards the climate migrants recognition, have been analysed through the analysis of three jurisprudential cases and nine in-depth interviews with nine interviews with heads of international protection recognition paths in Italy.

On the Production of (temporal) Difference: Examining Experiences Asylum Through Frames of Temporal

Sarah Philipson Isaac

Gothenburg university, Sweden

In this article, I analyse the experience of waiting as an administrative exclusion among individuals who have sought asylum during the temporary asylum law in Sweden. The law is here seen as manifesting a temporal governance, in which time and timing of the asylum application has detrimental effects for those applying for protection. The asylum process is analysed as a case of 'the production of difference' inherent to racial capitalism, which also functions as the overarching theoretical framework of the paper together with theories from the field of critical border studies. The empirical material comes from ethnographic fieldwork between 2018-2021, as part of a larger project on border temporalities and its manifestations within the temporary asylum law.

Focusing on the participants different experiences with state bureaucracies in relation to their asylum process, the analysis suggests that time and waiting is utilised as tools of exclusion and exhaustion, which here is understood as crucial to the enforcement of temporal governance. In line with Shahram Khosravi (2021), the participants' experiences of ennui function as an

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engendering of a political consciousness focusing on the resistance inherent in waiting practices: "a waiting-towards the not-yet is attentive and oriented". The analysis reveals the negotiations, strategies and struggles that take place within the realm of temporal governance. Through the theoretical lens of racial capitalism, the experiences of asylum politics are further understood as part of a larger matrix of power that includes groups and populations deemed as either 'unwanted' or 'troublesome' by the state (Rajaram 2018).

RN35_T06_01 | Claiming rights, changing politics, redefining citizenship

Long-Term Residents Or Delayers? A Call For Substantive Citizenship In Italy

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Is the delay of naturalization a form of claims making against a restrictive citizenship regime? The paper addresses this question by exploring life and citizenship trajectories of long-term residents from a third-country in the case of Italy. The Italian citizenship regime is among the most restrictive systems in Europe due to the specific requirements for third-country nationals upon naturalization such as a 10-year long residence track, a complete job record from the last 3-year period, and a discrete language knowledge. Based on ethnographic investigation, the analysis reveals the recurrent interlinkages between life-course transitions and the systematic delay of the naturalization process among long-term residents. Through the conceptual framework of denizenship, the analysis reconstructs on what basis the purposive delay of naturalization might be used to contest the functioning of a system that does not consider concrete forms of social involvement as objective measures of integration. Therefore, the diffused strategy of delay can be viewed as an informal but yet explicit grassroot instrument to reform the criteria for citizenship acquisition. The main argument is that denizens' lived experiences represents a wake-up call for a less arbitrary naturalization process that recognizes substantive citizenship, contesting the efficacy of the Italian "crown model" of citizenship. The paper aims to contribute to the ongoing debate on how

migration may trigger the emergence of individual based performative and substantive forms of citizenship, going beyond the legally based nation state monopoly.

Maghrebi Workers against France's National Railway Company: A Biographical Policy Analysis of Successful Mobilization Against Discrimination

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In France, in the early 2000s, a group of several hundred Maghrebi-born workers engaged in a legal case against their (former) employer, the SNCF, France's national railway company. For decades, they had been denied equal wages, promotions, retirement pay and further benefits that their French colleagues had benefitted from. In 2018, the workers finally won this spectacular case at the Paris Court of Appeal, marking a milestone in the struggle against institutional discrimination in France. Based on life story interviews and informal talks with some of the railway workers, this paper analyzes the way French migration and labour policies as well as Moroccan diaspora policies have impacted the workers' life courses and inversely how the biographical experiences of the latter have shaped their individual and collective engagement. Based on the method of biographical policy analysis (Apitzsch, Inowlocki, Kontos 2008), the paper identifies structural and biographical conditions for engaging in this political struggle and sheds light, amongst others, on the importance of transnational dynamics in collective resistance in a postcolonial context. The article thus aims to contribute to the discussion on migrants' political agency in the struggle against discrimination, and how it is hindered or fostered by different policies by state institutions, enterprises, and trade unions but also by the regimes of the receiving countries of residence as well as the countries of origin (Iskander 2010).

Political Contribution of (Re)migrants in Lithuania, Poland and Croatia

Ingrida Geciene-Janulione

Vilnius University, Lithuania

After the Collapse of Communism many Central East European countries experienced large migration of their citizens to West European countries with deep-rooted democracies. A possible assumption is that emigrants adopt civic norms, values and practices prevailing in those countries and transfer them to those that stayed in their countries of origin. Such transfer can be both remote and direct after returning home. This presentation aims to reveal civic and political remittances made by return migrants in three Central East European countries – Lithuania, Poland and Croatia. Presentation is based on in-depth interviews with 43 returnees of these countries made in May –November 2020. By following theoretical insights on migrants' political influence on their country of origin (Keck and Sikking 1998, Piper 2009, Tabar 2014, Kessler and Rother 2016, Ahmadov and Sasse 2016, etc.) presentation explores political remittances forms, factors that influence the motivation to remit and process of transfer. Also it discusses acceptivity of these remittances by people in countries of origin.

Experience of Citizenship and Acculturation among Slavic Migrants in Poland

Jan Bazyli Klakla

Jagiellonian University in Cracow, Poland

This presentation is based on a research project that aims to deepen the understanding of the impact of institutional and legal factors on the process of migrants' acculturation. As part of the project, 20 narrative and biographical interviews were conducted with long-term migrants from Slavic countries currently living in Poland.
A thematic analysis of the collected data was carried out guided by Template Analysis method. The subject of citizenship was one of the most important topics that I identified. In my presentation I would like to present the lived experience of citizenship among my interlocutors and the impact of this experience on their acculturation orientations.
The results indicate, on the one hand, the irrelevance of this status due to the europeanization processes and the widening spectrum of rights enjoyed by denizens, and on the other hand, its role in achieving fair and equal treatment in the host society. In the presentation, I also consider the impact of the current political situation and the dominant public discourse on both the feeling of being welcomed in the country and the community, and feeling of responsibility for the state and democracy.

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RN35_T06_02 | Migration and the Pandemic -2

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on International Student Mobility: Challenges and Vulnerabilities

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The COVID-19 pandemic has severely affected the internationalization of higher education by posing unprecedented challenges for international students. It forced a dramatic reordering of the conditions of higher education mobility and increased already exciting multi-layered inequalities for international students in higher education institutions. This is particularly true for students from the Global South (Bilecen, 2020; Marinoni et al., 2020; Adnan & Anwar, 2020) and their vulnerable position in the higher education system. Previous research has especially drawn on the negative impact of the Covid-19 crisis on students' mental health (Husky, 2020; McCarthy, 2020; Peters et al., 2020), whereas our paper focuses a.) higher educational inequalities, b.) organisational inequality structures, c.) the radical change of mobility conditions for international students. Drawing on theories of transnational migration and on Bourdieu's educational inequality theory, we also included intersectional perspectives on social inequalities. Our sample (problem-focused interviews with 30 international students in the STEM field) was interviewed twice and in two waves – firstly before, and secondly, during the pandemic crisis and our data shows a dramatic change of international students' mobility experiences. The dynamics of our research setting, developed and analyzed on the background of Grounded Theory Methodology, gave the opportunity to focus the direct effects of the pandemic. Low income due to the loss of part-time jobs, increased learning diffculties, delay and endangerment of graduation, negative effects to student's future entrance and integration into the labor markets indicate a strong increase of vulnerabilities and challenges for international students. They suffer from dramatically changed experiences of mobility and living abroad under the conditions of lockdown and social distancing. Conclusively, the damage of previous mobility concepts is the consequence.

Struggling With And Responding To Migrant Poverty In The Times Of Covid-19. A Comparative Case Study Of Local Welfare Systems Responses To The Needs Of Low-income Migrants During The Pandemic.

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The aim of the presentation is to discuss the research results of a comparative study of local welfare systems response to migrant poverty in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The presentation uses comparative case study design based on Berlin, Stockholm, London and NYC and the situation of Polish immigrants. The current crisis created unique challenges for the local welfare systems and left immigrants in a particularly vulnerable position. Scholars of international migration pay increasing attention to local policies focusing on cities' innovative integration policies. However, less is known about cities' response to the needs of their marginalized immigrant populations struggling with poverty. This presentation is based on comparative qualitative study results including interviews with immigrant service providers, local experts and Polish migrants and native-born who experienced poverty. The data was uploaded to Dedoose software and analysed using a grounded theory approach. In the presentation, we will discuss how the four various local welfare systems responded to the needs of low-income immigrants during the pandemic including implementing new, national-level policies, as well as developing new, local and community-based policies and programs. We will discuss similarities and differences across cities in their response, and reflect on Polish immigrants' various perceptions of these responses. Our results indicate that the crisis has been highlighting and exacerbating challenges that existed in the local welfare systems prior to the pandemic, such as "coordination challenge" and inequalities in services provided to immigrants.

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The Life Of Migrant Workers During Covid-19 Crisis: Decree Relaunch Italy And Its Contradictions

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Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna, Italy

Is well acknowledged that individuals' material conditions of existence count among the determinants of biopsychosocial health (WHO, 2010). Evidence demonstrates the pandemic deepened pre-existing socio-economic inequalities, impacted human mobility and worsened the conditions for migrants in marginalised and vulnerable situations (Zapata and Rosas, 2020; FLAI/CGIL, 2020; ILO, 2020). Within the Italian policies and public debate, multiple threats irregular migrants experienced during the pandemic got overshadowed by the need for essential workers caused by COVID-19 crisis (Giacomelli, Musarò, Parmiggiani, 2020). Due to this shortage, the Italian government, on May 19, 2020, issued a temporary regularisation to migrant workers, framing it as an act of legality and dignity.

This paper presents the results of two surveys conducted during and after the Italian lockdown, the first one aimed at exploring the living and working conditions of 85 migrant workers residing in Italy, the second one, linked to H2020 PERCEPTIONS project, aimed at collecting perceptions of 120 first-line practitioners on the impact of COVID-19 on their work and lives of migrants. Through the discussion of the surveys' outcomes, the paper provides an analysis of some of the paradoxes of the Decree Relaunch Italy, namely: the impossibility of social distancing for migrant workers amassed in 'ghettos', its high legal threshold and the subsequent subordination of workers to their employers. Highlighting the Decree's political narrowness and misused opportunity towards the socio-economic complexity of essential workers, our paper concludes by proposing a paradigm shift towards a systemic thinking on migrant workers' rights in the COVID-19 crisis.

Changing Representations Of Lithuanian Migrants In The Public Discourse In the Context of Covid-19 Pandemic

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With the intensification of the mobility of the Lithuanian population since 2004, the attention to this topic in both public and academic discourses has gradually increased. According to research carried out abroad, the portrayal of migrants and the conceptualization of migration experiences may change over time in response to significant 'unsettling events' (Kilkey and Ryan, 2020) such as the previous economic crisis or Brexit, which in turn may affect both migratory attitudes and other personal life decisions. Covid-19 pandemic as the most recent unsettling event may foster the 'discourse of fear' and induce negative attitudes towards mobile people due to the risk of spread of virus (Rafi, 2020). The paper aims to reveal the changes in the representations of Lithuanian migrants in the public discourse (2004-2020) and how the new unsettling situation connected to Covid-19 pandemic affects the meanings attributed to migration in everyday contexts.

Empirical data is gathered from internet media portals and analysed following the 'migrant discourse analysis' approach suggested van Dijk (2018). The changes in migration discourse in Lithuania connected to the newest 'unsettling events' (Brexit, Covid-19 pandemic) are compared with the representations which dominated in the migration discourse in the context of earlier 'unsettling events' (like global economic crisis that hit Lithuania in 2008-2009).

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RN35_T06_03 | Debating positive effects on labour migration

How Institutional Interplay Shapes The Labour Market Success Of Immigrants: Perspectives From A Two Sided-Matching Process

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We investigate how economic and institutional interplay between the country of origin and the receiving country shapes the labor market success of foreign-trained immigrants (FTI) on the German labor market. We investigate the research from a two-sided-matching approach, considering employer and employee perspective. First, we assume that human capital quality acts as a proxy for the transferability of skills as well as for the quality of the educational system in the country of origin. We expect a similar economic development of home and host country positively to positively affect the labor market success of FTIs. Second, we test whether the institutional similarity of the educational system in the country of origin affects the labor market opportunities of FTIs in Germany, arguing that institutional similarities improve the overall job matching process. Consequently, we expect both – human capital quality and institutional similarity – to have a positive effect on the labor market opportunities of FTIs. In order to evaluate our hypotheses, we use pooled data from the German Microcensus. The sample units are foreign-trained immigrants from seven European countries. We use the gross domestic product per capita as proxy for the human capital quality. The share of upper secondary vocational educational enrolled in a dual system serves as proxy for the institutional structure of the home country. To measure the labor market opportunities, we use the employment status and wages as dependent variables. Results from a linear probability model and an interval regression show that the interplay between home and host country affect the employment chances of FTIs in Germany. While the institutional similarity increases the employment probability, the human capital quality positively affects wages.

Does Working Together Foster Positive Or Negative Attitudes Towards Migrants In Denmark?

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Most previous studies examine exposure to diversity in a residential context. However, we spend most of our day at work. Therefore, workplaces are an interesting micro context for inter-ethnic contact. In this paper, we investigate the effect of ethnic exposure at work on natives' support for immigration. Here we contrast two hypotheses: 1) Based on the contact theory of Allport (1954), we may expect positive effects of contact on native attitudes, while 2) and based on the conflict theory (e.g. Blalock 1967; Olzak 1992; Quillian 1995) will expect that working with many migrants will foster resentment towards new migrants. We use a logistic regression model and combine Danish administrative data with the European Social Survey. The Danish administrative data represents a unique opportunity as it allows us to identity the degree of diversity at work place level and merge this information with individual attitudes towards migration.

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The Higher, The Better? Testing The Relative Impact of Social Capital on High- and Low-skilled Immigrants' Labour Market Integration.

Julia Rüdel

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With respect to immigrants' labour market integration, the advantages and disadvantages of having certain kinds of social contacts have mainly been discussed by differentiating between native and co-ethnic contacts. However, I argue that by linking general social capital theory with integration approaches the dynamics of social capital differ for low- and high-skilled immigrants and are actually more likely to be determined by the contacts' social position instead of by their ethnicity. I assume that the impact of social capital on labour market outcomes is not linear but takes on a converted u-shape function for low-skilled immigrants indicating that not the highest social contacts provide the most useful resources. As to high-skilled immigrants, I suggest that the relationship is exponential meaning that the highest social contacts particularly benefit their labour market integration. Using data of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), I rely on a position generator to operationalize social capital and test the impact on employment and occupational status. Estimating fixed effects models with lagged independent variables, the results support my hypotheses regarding the occupational status for the different dynamics among high- and low-skilled immigrants. However, they also indicate that the likelihood of getting employed increases for both groups with greater co-ethnic occupational diversity in their networks. This article advances the understanding and measurement of social capital in migration research and further contributes to the discussion of what kinds of social contact are beneficial for whom considering immigrants' labour market integration.

RN35_T07_01 | Networks, brokers, and diasporas

Small Network - Great Importance. Muslim Networks in Poland.

Maria Stojkow

AGH University of Science and Technology, Poland

In my speech, I will analyse the network of Muslims living in Poland who reached Poland during three waves of migration. Each of the waves of migration had its own specificity, related both to the country of origin of the migrants and to demographic issues. The Muslim community in Poland is not very numerous, dispersed, mainly visible in large cities. This makes interpersonal contacts between the Muslims quite difficult. A migrant's ability to move to a particular destination, find a job, open up an own business, can be directly impacted by the migrant's social network. Muslim networks have been recreated on the basis of depth interviews with representatives of the Muslim community in various places important for polish ummah. My main analysis focuses on hubs, which often also become 'network weavers', who take responsibility for building a network of relationships, do not wait for the connections to appear, they also prevent the groups from becoming too distant to each other, but actively create relationships and enable interactions between entire groups and individual people, who know and have contacts with an above-average number of other people, therefore they have a much greater influence on them than formal leaders. This kind of analysis help restore the dynamics of integration processes of this category with the Polish society, at the same time allowing to define attributes which, when changed, will have a significant impact on relations they participate in. This will allow to define barriers for the processes to include this category in the society and diagnose factors that are conducive to their isolation.

Welfare Brokerage and EU Free Movers' Access to Social Citizenship

Alexandra Voivozeanu

University of Liège, Belgium

While European citizens are granted free mobility of labour across Member States, poor language skills and the lack of knowledge of their entitlements often hinder their access to formal social protection in the country of destination. In this context, welfare brokers - actors that help migrants access social benefits in host countries - often step in.

Based on interviews with Romanian migrants in Germany, as well as with representatives of companies, civil society organizations or other types of intermediaries, this research will briefly explore the barriers encountered by migrants and show how they integrate the recourse to brokers among their social protection strategies. At the same time, it will analyse the ways in which various categories of welfare brokers (formal/informal, altruistic/profit-oriented, independent/part of complex networks) operate and strategize at a national and transnational level. To this end, the present contribution draws upon the literature on intra-EU mobility and welfare (Amelina et al 2020) and on the literature on migration brokers (Lindquist, Xiang, Yeon 2012).

Bridging Cultures, Bonding Lives – Social Networks of Refugee Women in Germany

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This paper addresses social network formation and social isolation in the integration process among refugee women in Germany. Faced with a dramatic increase in its refugee population, their successful and rapid integration poses a pressing issue to German society. In this context, the pivotal role of social networks to support the integration process is unquestioned. So far, quantitative research widely neglected to focus on social networks' role in the integration process for refugee women in European countries. We aim to close this gap by analyzing a novel dataset from the representative study 'Forced Migration and Transnational Family Arrangements –

Eritrean and Syrian Refugees in Germany (TransFAR)'. Other than existing data, the TransFAR data contains detailed information on 1400 refugees from Syria and Eritrea, half of them women, who arrived in Germany between 2013 and 2018. Additionally, it includes comprehensive information on the participants' family and social networks. Based on this data, we examine women's social capital formation, focusing on their opportunities to meet people outside their families, their life situations, and social networks. As an additional subjective measure of social integration, we consider their reported feelings of social isolation. First results indicate strong influences of country of origin and long-term staying perspectives on women's network formation, while those effects are not observed in men. Furthermore, family orientation of networks differs strongly between countries.

Diaspora Policies And Path-dependence: A Case Study On Romania

Alexandra Deliu, Malina Voicu

Romanian Academy, Romania

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The fast-growing number of Romanians living abroad requires the adaptation of the policies employed by the Romanian state towards its diaspora. This paper analyses diaspora policies promoted by the Romanian state since 1990, combining interviews with key informants involved in the development of the new policy framework and the analysis of relevant documents issued by the institutions playing a role in shaping it. The study takes a longitudinal stance and focuses on two dimensions: who belongs to diaspora and what are the entitlements in terms of political, civic and social rights granted to diaspora. The results provide support to tapping and embracing perspectives, as proposed by Gamlen et al (2019), the motivation shaping Romanian diaspora policies residing in building and preserving a transnational Romanian citizenship, as well as in the state's interest in exploiting diaspora's resources. Due to historical reasons the first perspective prevailed over the second one, the diaspora policies being tailored for the needs of so called "historical diaspora" (Romanian ethnics living in the neighbor countries) and overlooking the needs of "diaspora of mobility" (citizens who left the countries for economic reasons since 1990). As outcome of path-dependence in designing policies, the needs of the new diaspora remained unaddressed leading to higher potential of social exclusion among their members, both at the destination, due to the emphasis on Romanian

identity, that might sometimes clash with the new social environment of migrants, and upon an eventual return at the origin.

RN35_T07_02 | Migration and Care Work: key challenges in current research

Claims-Making and Recognition through Care Work: Narratives of Belonging and Exclusion of Filipinos in New York and London

Rizza Kaye Cases

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Based on a larger study on mobility projects and networks of 134 Filipino nurses, domestics, and care workers in New York and London, this paper examines how Filipino migrant workers 'claim' their 'rightful' place in the place of destination within the context of underappreciation for the kind of (care) work that they do. Research participants tend to position themselves as valuable by differentiating themselves from the stereotypical image of migrants who are just after the benefits they can get from the 'host' country. Their feelings of belongingness and 'deservingness to be there' are also validated by the recognition that participants get from their work and perceived greater purpose of their role as care providers.

At the same time, the financial security that they were able to attain allow them not only to become a part of the 'host' society but, more importantly, of their 'home' country. However, while care work allows participants to see themselves as deserving to be in the place of destination given their contribution, being employed in what is deemed as low-status job can also make migrants feel that they are living on the margins of the 'host' society and that they do not really belong.

Thus, these ambivalences concerning migrants' claims-making and struggles for recognition through care work could be conceptualized as Irene Bloemraad's notion of 'structured agency.' On the one hand, claiming recognition conforms to certain normative ideals and constrained by immigration regimes and practices of 'controlled inclusion.' On the other hand, claims-making is also agentic as migrants try to fulfil their migration projects and assert their right to have better futures for themselves and their families.

Migration and elderly care work in Italy. Three stories about Romanian `badanti`

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In the context of the increase of women's employment rate in Italy and the fall of former socialist regimes in Eastern Europe, care work in Italy has been gradually redirected toward migrant care workers from this part of Europe.

The neoliberal economic model in Eastern Europe has created chronic unemployment, low paid jobs, and decreased living standards. Migration became one of the few options for the population to make ends meet. The migration began during the transition period and accelerated after the EU expansion of 2007. A United Nations report (2017) mentions that between 2007 and 2017, approximately 3.4 million Romanians left the country, representing 17% of the population, the second largest global migration rate after Syria.

According to the Italian Institute of Statistics, in 2020, approximately 1.2 million Romanians were officially living in Italy, being the largest group of foreigners in the Peninsula. Approximately 57% of Romanian migrants are women, most of whom work in the reproductive and care sectors.

Based on previous work (Vianello 2016), which describes two types of migrant care workers from Ukraine in Italy, we expand the categories, describing three specific types of care work migration from Romania to Italy. We provide an in-depth description of exploitation and power relations, informality in the relationship between employer and employee, and the consequences of the thin line between work and private life. The qualitative methodology is based on twenty semi-structured online interviews with Romanian care workers (informally "Badanti") and two interviews with stakeholders.

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"They Have Come to Die Here": Care for Elderly Migrants in Slovak Private Care Homes

Zuzana Sekeráková Búriková

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Research on intersection of elderly care and migration focused especially on the migration of carers and studied care provided by migrant domestic workers either in the institutions or in the homes of elderly.

This paper focuses on different intersection of elderly care and migration, namely on institutional care provided in Central European countries to elderly migrants coming from Western Europe. Migrants here are elderly and they migrate specifically in order to be cared for by the institutions abroad. Drawing upon semi-structured interviews with executives, directors and employees of Slovak private care-homes for elderly, this paper examines infrastructure of transnational care provided for elderly migrants.

Foreign elderly migrants coming to Slovakia suffer from serious diagnoses and need intensive care. Their transnational migration is usually initiated by their relatives who seek cheaper alternatives to institutions in their home countries. Private care homes belong to entrepreneurs and are often part of wider entrepreneurial portfolios unrelated to care. While clients do not favour being placed in the institutions abroad, executives and carers in Slovak institutions acknowledge that foreign clients as burdensome. In this paper I will examine this difficult relationship of commoditized care.

RN35_T07_03 | Refugees, Asylum and Forced Migration

Reconfiguring Syrian Migration To Morocco And Belgium Before 2011And The Relationship Between Conflict And Displacement.

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My contribution focuses on the study of Syrian migration to Belgium and Morocco before the civil war of 2011.

From the outbreak of the civil war in 2011, Syrian forced migration has become a central theme in the contemporary research agenda. The work on Syrian mobility generally focus on the debate on humanitarian intervention and the influence of public policies by portraying Syrians as refugees living in camps or receiving humanitarian aid, in most cases in Middle East or Europe. Although forced migration is now at the heart of public debate, Syrian migration to Morocco and to Belgium appeared before the outbreak of the war. Since the 1970s, in Morocco, Syrian migration began with the coup d'état of the Baathist general, Hafez El Assad, where the middle class of entrepreneurs escaped from Syrian policy of nationalization and preferred the liberal context of Morocco to invest. In Belgium, many Syrian students chose to continue their university career as a strategy to benefit from scholarships and emigrate to Europe.

By these migration experiences, this contribution aims at reflecting on the relationship between conflict and displacement beyond the only humanitarian support for actors fleeing from an objective threat or living in a refugee camp.

The contribution will be based on the ongoing ethnographic research and it will retrace the mobility of Syrian privileged actors. With the help of biographical interviews and the reconstruction of private archives (travel documents, letters, residence permits, etc.) and of public archives (registration at the chamber of commerce, lists of companies, study stays and national registers, etc) it will reflect on the multiple ways of studying Syrian displacement from its authoritarian conflictual context.

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Organized Violence and Forced Migration in Mexico and Turkey as Transit Countries

Ludger Pries

Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany

Ludger Pries and Berna Zülfikar
Between countries of the Global North and the Global South, two crucial transit countries are hosting a huge and increasing number of forced, temporary, and transit migrants: Turkey and Mexico. While the externalization policies of the countries of the Global North keep these countries as political barriers, organized violence and other factors constantly push forced migration towards these transit countries. The paper is based on an extended research of an international team focusing on the relation between organized violence and forced migration in Mexico and Turkey. Besides empirical field work and biographical interviews, empirical data gathering also includes surveys of more than 350 (forced) migrants in each of the countries. In the paper we will present first findings of the surveys related to the interrelations between (1) the forms and extend of organized violence experienced in the country of origin and in transit countries, (2) the role and impact of this experienced organized violence on migration decisions and migration as everyday social practice and (3) social factors of sociodemographic individual variables and family conditions.

From So Far To SO-CLOSE: Promoting The Inclusion of Refugees through Cultural Heritage

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This paper presents the first results of SO-CLOSE (Enhancing Social Cohesion through Sharing the Cultural Heritage of Forced Migrations) , an H2020 project funded by the EC aimed at better understanding the use of cultural heritage and memory in the construction of collective identity.

RN35 | Sociology of Migration

Heritage constitutes a breeding ground for social actions and interactions that occur in the shared frameworks of meaning and experience. Heritage in this sense can take an active role in establishing communication between host society and refugees, stimulating activities aimed at enhancing the participation of local and refugee communities. Renewing memories and sharing experiences can also be a way for refugees to build links among each other and with places. SO-CLOSE gathers research centres, cultural institutions and technology companies to work on the co-creation of digital tools and the Memory Centre, a multilanguage multimodal platform to share cultural heritage.

This communication presents the results of the fieldwork conducted in 2020 in four EU countries with a history of exile and forced migrations: Italy, Spain, Poland, and Greece. A total of 197 semi-structured individual interviews were carried out with academics, policymakers, cultural institutions, NGOs, refugees and asylum seekers. The paper first discusses the inclusion processes by focusing on the experiences of refugees and asylum seekers in the destination country. The second part analyses access to cultural heritage and its connection to refugees' inclusion. The third part of the paper addresses the role of digital tools in the sharing of the experience of forced displacement between refugees and the local communities in Europe.

RN35_T08_01 | Migration and Education

Why We Should Take Care More About Interaction Effects For Exploring The Mechanims Of Inequlity In Education. Ethnic Effects At The Transition To Higher Education In Germany.

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The theoretical model of Boudon (1974), originally developed to explain social origin effects, has been widely applied also for studying ethnic inequalities in

education (Kristen/Dollmann 2010). It allows us to understand if migrants' disadvantages in education can be explained by the fact that a migration background is often associated with weaker social backgrounds and poorer school performance. Various studies have since shown that, when additionally controlling social origin and performance, ethnic effects do not only disappear, but often even reverse.

However, taking a closer look at the rich body of research it becomes clear that studies usually limit themselves by only modelling gross and net effects of ethnic origin. Yet, this does not allow us to understand if ethnicity operates equally at all levels of social origin and school performance. This important question can only be answered if models additionally include interaction effects between migration background and social origin and performance, respectively.

Using data from the German DZHW Panel Study of School Leavers with a Higher Education Entrace Qualification, our analysis show that even at this late educational transition significant ethnic disparities exist. After controlling for social origin and school performance, migrants display a higher likelihood to enter higher education than non-migrants. Modeling interaction effects, it additionally becomes clear that social origin and school performance operate differently for migrant and non-migrant children. While non-migrants' educational decision depends on social origin and school performance, migrants' transition to higher education is not at all influenced by these factors.

Transnational Migration and Multigenerational Educational Mobility

Olav Nygård

Linköping University, Sweden

In this study, I explore how migration affects educational mobility over three generations. Quantitative studies on the relation between migration and education often suffer from destination-country bias in data, resulting in the conflation of ethnicity and migration, or in an inability to account for the pre-migration lives of migrants. This limits our understanding of social mobility and reproduction, and the role of migration in them.

In this study, I address this gap by using data on 2,000 migrants to Sweden and their children, collected through retrospective interviews. The data set contains detailed information about the respondents' lives before and after migration, including on their home conditions when growing up. By combining this information with Barro-Lee data on educational expansion, I study to what extent different migration-related factors – such as timing and reason for settlement in Sweden – are associated with different patterns in educational mobility. Preliminary results show how migration to Sweden is often associated with upward educational mobility in absolute terms (years of schooling) but downward mobility in relative terms (education rank). Downward mobility was particularly pronounced for refugees and their children. Labour migration and family reunification was in turn associated with slight upward mobility between the migrating generation and their children, but downward mobility in relation to the grandparent generation. The findings consequently question the standard narrative of integration as upward mobility, and highlight the importance of a transnational framework for understanding social processes.

African 'Incomplete Frontier Migrants with Convivial Disposition' in the Age of Digital Mobilities -The Case of African Students in China

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As China's development has led to the advance in higher education institutions, students from the South, especially those from African countries with strong relationships with China since Bandung Conference are increasingly finding their way to Chinese universities. Yet at the everyday life they are facing a manifold of obstacles turning their study period in China into a challenging endeavor. These constraints concern immigration regulations, educational program, access to health care, banking and financial services and the internship-labor market. This paper focuses on unveiling the history, development and current limitation of China-Africa higher education student mobility under the framework of Forum on China-Africa Cooperation in both Systematic and Non-systematic way, respectively in education, labor market, health care and social media sector. This paper seeks to gain insights in their life world through the theoretical lens of incomplete frontier mobility, conviviality and coping strategies. Adopting both conventional and online ethnography the findings demonstrate how African students reject taken-for-granted categorizations and in facing adversary and friction they find various ways to overcome them. Based on data from in-depth interview and ethnography online

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and offline, this paper investigates the coping strategies of African students when confronted with these systemic and non-systematic restrictions as incomplete frontier migrants with convivial disposition in the age of digital social connections, along with physical encounters online platforms are set up to discuss shared problems.

RN35_T08_02 | Migrant Vulnerability and Victimization

Vulnerability of Unaccompanied Foreign Minors in Italy

Giuseppina Tumminelli

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In recent years, the vulnerability of unaccompanied foreign minors who cross the Mediterranean sea and continue to arrive on Italian coasts has been emphasized with greater weight. The condition of unaccompanied foreign minors presents elements of fragility due to the difficulties both in being able to take care of themselves and in being in a fragile phase of development.

These are minors who have faced a journey without adults, who have experienced situations of violence and trauma during the phases of migration (before, during and after the journey) and re-traumas (during the journey and after arrival).

Unaccompanied foreign minors manifest post-traumatic stress situations, anxiety states, adaptation disorders. Another element is the presence of high numbers of minors who have suffered abuse, exploitation, violence and discrimination along the way. This entails in the country of arrival ensuring protection and special care. The analysis addresses the health repercussions of trauma, violence and hardship experienced in the country of origin, during the journey and in the context of destination of unaccompanied foreign minors.

The paper will be organized in two parts. In the first one, referring to data on the presence of unaccompanied foreign minors, the phenomenon will be presented. The second part will present the results of a research aimed at starting a reflection on the vulnerability of unaccompanied foreign minors in terms of the relationship between pathologies and diseases that unaccompanied foreign minors are carriers.

The Vulnerability And Resilience Of Transnational Families During Global Crises

Christian Schramm

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Global crises, such as the current Covid-19 pandemic or the last financial and economic crises of 2008, generate shocks around the world. But their effects differ on local, regional and national levels of social spaces depending on their embedment in the flow of goods, funds and people. Migrants and their families who create transnational social spaces, i.e. transnational families, are crucial in shaping the specific outcome of global processes on these different levels. They are especially vulnerable because of their often disadvantaged positioning in societies of arrival or due to the economic dependence of family members in societies of origin. At the same time, as families, they show particular resilience to abrupt societal changes.

This paper discusses the ambiguous character of resilience in transnational families, which implies protection and opportunities as well as dependencies and risks for individual family members in societies of origin and arrival. To tackle vulnerabilities, individuals' social practices aimed at building resilience are referring to the local, regional, national levels of daily life as well as to the transnational space of the family. The study identifies factors and mechanisms that weaken or increase resilience and raises questions about the political equality of migrant families.

Resilience is conceptualized as the counterpart of vulnerability and implies the ability to withstand, adapt, innovate and recover from shocks and stresses. Families are conceptualized as figurations with fragile power balances implying unequal and shifting resource distributions among family members. The principles of biographical research are central to the methodology. The analysis is based on more than 20 (biographic) interviews and long term multi-sited empirical fieldwork related to Ecuadorian transnational families living between Spain and Ecuador (1990s–2014).

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Do Transnational Activities Abate Emotional Marginalization Of Migrants?

Coline Kuche

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In the last years, emotions have received increasing attention in migration studies. Nevertheless, empirical evidence based on population-representative samples is still scarce. Particularly the relationship between transnationalism and emotions is limited. This study aims to tackle this gap by examining the emotional experience of 1st/2nd Generation migrants in Germany. First, the role of transnational activities for emotions is outlined. Hypotheses are based on Randall Collins' Interaction Ritual Theory which states that interactions between individuals with similar symbolic systems and in equal power positions will create emotional energy. Thus, it is argued that interaction rituals via transnational activities abate the emotional marginalization of migrants. Second, empirical indicators of transnational activities e.g. transnational contact, visiting the country of origin or consumption of foreign media are discussed. The hypotheses are examined using data from the German Socioeconomic Panel (Waves 2007-2018). Panel data regressions are applied to predict migrants' relative frequency of emotional marginalization, anger, sadness, fear and joy in the last four weeks. The descriptive results show that migrants experience comparably more fear and sadness, but less joy and anger compared to natives. Furthermore, the multivariate analysis shows that e.g. contact to close family abroad abates the relative frequency of emotional marginalization. In general, emotional marginalization is strongly related to the self-reported experience of ethnic discrimination. In sum, migrants' lower emotional marginalization due to transnational activities asks for further investigation which might answer when and why migrants do or cannot pursue these emotionally decisive activities.

The Institutionalisation of Vulnerability Discourses in the German Resettlement and Community Sponsorship Programs

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Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Research Centre Migration, Integration and Asylum, Germany

As a reaction to the "summer of migration", many European governments have adopted "active refugee admission programs" (ARAPs), such as resettlement or community sponsorship programs. ARAPs aim at giving an opportunity to vulnerable refugees to come safely and legally to Europe for durable protection. However, ARAPs are also criticized for restricting the humanitarian movements to the EU to a small number of "most vulnerable refugees". Thus, the discourses on vulnerability established itself in the debate on European refuge politics. In the present paper, we show the "institutionalisation of vulnerability discourses" in the German Resettlement program and the German community sponsorship program NeST. We conducted 39 interviews with state and non-state actors, sponsors and refugees participating in both programs and reviewed administrative data on the admission process. The paper stresses the ambiguities and contradictions arising around the discourses on vulnerability in the German ARAPs. The UNHCR uses vulnerability as an operative tool to select the refugees to be resettled and as a lobbying tool to encourage member states to increase their resettlement quota. Actors promoting NesT develop a communication strategy to motivate potential sponsors, as NesT relies heavily on the financial and social support of sponsors. In contrast to the UNHCR, which stresses the inability to access full protection as a central feature of vulnerability, state and civil society actors deploy a narrative emphasising "the helpless among refugees". Both interpretations, however, contradict the agency and resilience of the refugees themselves. Although the refugees participating these programs know that their experience of flight, violence and loss is one reason why they have been selected for resettlement, they nevertheless refuse being treated as passive victims.

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RN35_T08_03 |
Migration, demographic changes and spatial distribution in current European and international contexts

The Fertility Regime Of Immigrants And Their Descendants In Spain, Intergenerational Convergence?

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Due to imprecedent increase of the immigrant population in the first decade of this century Spain is now the European country with the highest number of Latin American immigrants and the second highest number of Maghrebi immigrants. Although many studies have been carried out on the immigrants' fertility regimes in Spain, immigrant descendants' reproductive patterns have not yet been systematically explored, mainly due to lack of data. This study leverages the alluring oportunity to investigate the fertility regime of the 1st, 1.5 and 2nd generation of Maghrebi and Latin American immigrants in Spain between 2011-2015 using a new database which links Natural Movement of the Population Records to the 2011 Spanish Census. By means of Negative Binomial Regression Models and the construction of a set of interaction terms the quantum, the tempo and the role that labour market participation and educational level play on fertility is analized. Our results show a sharp constrast between Latin Americans and Maghrebians in Spain and their descendents in patterns of reproductive behaviour which supports main assumptions of Segmented Assimilation Theory. Latin American 1st generation immigrants have two differences with native-born women: an earlier transition to motherhood and no positive association between labour market participation and fertility. However, 2nd generation Latin American immigrants converge to the fertility regime of Spanish women. Maghrebi 1st generation immigrants have four differences with native-born women: a much higher fertility, an earlier transition to motherhood, a no positive association between educational level and fertility and a negative association between labour market participation and fertility. 2nd generation Maghrebi immigrants converge to the fertility regime of Spanish women, but still show clear differences.

Spatial Distribution, Residential Patterns and Mobility Strategies of Chinese Population in Barcelona Metropolitan Area

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Chinese population in Spain has been constantly increasing since the end of 20th century even in the economic crisis of 2008. Till 2020 Chinese ethnic group has become the sixth largest migrant population in Spain and the third largest in Barcelona Metropolitan Area. Despite a growing scholarly interest on Chinese migration in Spain, there is still a lack of study on demographic changes of influx of Chinese migration to the host society over the recent decades. Likewise, what is not yet clear is their residential mobilities and localization patterns, although this approach plays a central role to understand the heterogeneity of socioeconomic and cultural characteristics of Chinese ethnic group in Spain, as well as their different migration trajectories.

This work analyzes characteristic of residential patterns of Chinese population in Barcelona Metropolitan Area and their intra-municipal mobilities in the area. Building on both quantitative and qualitative data, this research uses data from Residence Variance Statistics (EVR) collected by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) and qualitative material of 25 structured in-depth interviews with Chinese residents in Barcelona. Our preliminary findings indicate that Chinese residents are highly concentrated in a handful of municipalities and scarcely move once they settle down. Yet limited as their mobilities are, these intra-municipal mobilities have been found to be surprisingly intensive and deeply rooted in social networks within the ethnic group.

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From the Global North to the Global South. European migrants in Latin-America: The case of Chile.

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Though Global South to Global North migration flows predominate, some take the opposite direction. More specifically, this contribution focuses on European flows to Latin America, initially analysing the phenomenon from a quantitative perspective and then, from the qualitative one. Chile is selected as a case study. In the first part, the sociodemographic characteristics of European migrants –such as nationality, age, sex, educational level, and occupation– are analysed using Census and register data from 2002 to 2017. In the second part, qualitative analysis, through semi-structured interviews with Europeans living in Chile, is used to know, among other issues, the main reasons for choosing this country as a migratory destination. Using the sociological discourse analysis technique, a series of discursive positions are obtained from the interviews. Indeed, these positions were elaborated from four identified dimensions: motivation, personal or family strategy, choice of destination and migratory networks. Quantitative results show that Chile is now at a new stage of international immigration. Not only does it receive immigrants from neighbouring countries, as was traditionally the case, but also from other Latin American countries and from the Global North, including European countries. Qualitative results show, for instance, the discursive position of Spanish migrants. In a context of labour exclusion due to the global and national economic crisis beginning in 2008, these mostly highly qualified migrants sustain personal and professional fulfilment reasons for migrating.

RN35_T09_01 | Recent developments in researching labour migration

The New Migration and Labour Market: Italian Experiences in China

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The new complexity of the geography of migration and the overlapping routes of flows requires a new point of observation (Calvanese 1992; Castles & Miller 1993) and an assessment of the different components of new migration. The choice to emigrate depends on many aspects and new interpretative approaches are needed (Moffa 2014; San Filippo 2017).

Statistics show a steady increase in the number of consular registrations based in the People's Republic of China: 10,779 Italians in 2019, an increase of 1,417 registrations compared to 2017 (MAECI 2019).

What dimensions act in the choice to emigrate and what aspects characterise the profile of Italians who decide to emigrate to China? In 2018, the Documentation Centre on New Migrations Ce.Do.M.-UNISA of the University of Salerno launched a research with qualitative analysis techniques. The reflections are based on fifty-three in-depth interviews with Italians in Shanghai.

The work follows two specific directions of analysis: the first traces the socio-cultural profile of the subjects interviewed, through the reconstruction of their life, training and work trajectories, family networks and friendships. The second one focuses on the new context of life, on the opportunities it offers or on the criticalities experienced. The paper contains part of the results of the research, highlighting some aspects of the new migrations from Italy: the push and pull factors, the presence or absence of a community, the process of work and social integration. Finally, we report some reflections on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the life projects of the interviewees.

Keywords: International migration, China, Qualitative research, New italian emigration, Italy

Temporary Labour Migration From Ukraine: The Case Of Orchestra Musicians

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Over the past decades, a lot of research has been done on the migration of Ukrainian citizens to more economically developed regions. However, in studies of Ukrainian migrant workers, the focus is usually on either "uneducated" people doing low-paid work or "educated professionals" forced to look for "unskilled" jobs overseas due to being underpaid in Ukraine. In the case of orchestra musicians, to the contrary, highly educated professionals doing "skilled" work in their home country emigrate to work in the same field abroad.

Orchestra musicians from various Ukrainian cities regularly travel to Germany, Poland, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and other countries to work at theatres and circuses or play on the street for several weeks or months. This enables them to stay in a Ukrainian orchestra where they are paid too little to make a living. Some musicians may play on the streets overseas during winter holidays while officially being on leave at work in Ukraine; others may work on a cruise liner or in a circus for 2-3 months, for instance, to repay a loan. What many of them have in common is informal employment, "agents" taking up to 30% of their salary (also informally), low wages compared to the standards of an emigration country, feelings of instability and uncertainty about their futures.

In my research, I attempt to analyse mechanisms that allow for this type of migration (social capital, informal arrangements, regulations, etc.), reveal gender and race dynamics, and address labour conditions. The main method is in-depth interviewing.

The Impact of Sectoral Changes on Occupational Mobility of Immigrants

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The literature on immigrants' occupational mobility unanimously agrees that immigrants tend to experience downward mobility when entering the labour market of a new country. One of the main explanation put forward by the classical theory of assimilation is the less-than-perfect international transferability of human capital. Many studies have sought to empirically assess this theory, with the implicit assumption that the value of human capital is homogeneous within a domestic labour market. They have thus ignored that the transferability of human capital from one activity sector to another is imperfect as well. When immigrants also change sector upon entering the host country's labour market, the devaluation of their human capital may be partly due to the loss of value of the human capital which is specific to their pre-migration sector, rather than only the result of the devaluation of the capital acquired abroad.

We examine to what extent and in which ways sectoral mobility is related to occupational mobility using the French Longitudinal Survey of First-Time Arrivals. The descriptive and multivariate analyses show that immigrants who change sectors are much more likely to experience mobility, both downward and upward. This is coherent with an explanation in terms of human capital specific to the premigration sector as far as downward mobility is concerned, less in the case of upward mobility.

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Moral Economy And Deservingness In Immigration Policies: The 2020 Regularization In Italy

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This paper has two purposes. The first is of theoretical nature: to review the use of the moral economy concept in migration studies, and the related concept of deservingness. I will identify different versions and meanings, showing their significant contribution to the understanding of migration issues, but discussing their lack of consideration of a particular aspect: the conflict between competing moral economies.

The second and related purpose will be to apply the concept of moral economy to an analysis of the public debate on the recent measure, related to the COVID-19 pandemic, enacted to regularise unauthorised immigrants in Italy (May-August 2020). The measure, almost unique in Europe and in the Global North (only Portugal enacted a similar provision) has only involved workers, and specifically those who were employed in two sectors: agriculture and domestic/care services. This decision can be seen as a choice in terms of moral economy: some sectors and some immigrant workers have deserved more consideration than others.

The empirical material is constituted by declarations and statements of social and political actors who took part in the debate, using moral-economic arguments to support their position.

I will review it through the lens of competing moral economies and different notions of deservingness. In the conclusion, I argue that the concept of moral economy is intriguing and has great potential, but it needs to be refined, with more conceptual accuracy and clarity, and with more attention to its competing versions.

RN35_T09_02 | Migration, local solidarities and everyday interactions

A Transformative Education Program for Migrant Integration: What Happens in the South of Italy

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This proposal discusses the strength of a transformative education program focusing the attention on the importance of the taking care about each other. It takes cue from the rebuilding of the Ninth Ward of New Orleans after the hurricane Katrina in 2005 to argue the possibility af a new model of welfare.

In the view to consider welfare according with a generative approach, this proposal argues of a different system of integration for migrants and refugees and for this reason tells about what is happeing in the South of Italy, and expecially in the Apulian Region where the local government develops trasformative education programs for social inclusion. No different rules for migrants but, together with native people, a particular system of public engagement (Piano Triennale per le Politiche Migratorie 2016 - 2018, a sort of local government masterplan for migration poicy) faces marginality for the achievment of common wellbeing.

This proposal assumes that combining both different categories of people and problems in the view of the achievement of generative and interconnected forms of welfare deals with the idea of a real integration. Because the Covid pandemia, the improvement of this latter becomes particularly urgent, either by the safety point of view and, generally speaking, for the the achievement of higther social justice levels.

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Explaining Changes Over Time in the Native-Immigrant Gap in Active Civic Participation: The Role of Socioeconomic and Cultural Factors

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The social integration of immigrants – referring to the extent that they engage in social interaction with natives – is considered a crucial issue in Europe. One key indicator of social integration is active civic participation in voluntary organizations. However, while cross-sectional evidence from various European countries has shown gaps in active civic participation between immigrants and natives, little is known about how these gaps have developed over time and why. One theory that we label "the primacy of socioeconomic integration theory" is that immigrants' social integration is largely an epiphenomenon of their socio-economic integration. Another theory that we call "the primacy of cultural background theory" is that immigrants' social integration depends on their cultural background. In this paper, we draw on a combination of repeated cross-sectional survey data and administrative register data to examine how the gap in active civic participation between immigrants and natives has developed over time in Denmark. Next, we examine to what extent the trend in the native-immigrant gap in civic participation is explained by socioeconomic and cultural indicators depending on the immigrants' countries of origin.

Reconfiguring Spatialities of Survival: The Case of Sub-Saharan Street Vendors in Madrid during COVID-19

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"Top manta" is a widely used expression in Spain to label a type of street vending carried out public spaces through the use of a blanket (manta) to transport and showcase what are majorly forged products. It is often performed by males from West African countries, mainly Senegal (Espinosa, 2017), who in light of not having a regular administrative status, constantly face copious difficulties to access the labour market (Cachón, 2011) and vice versa, earning in the meantime their living with this informal activity. Since 2015, selling forgeries has been punished by Spanish Criminal Law (Martínez Escamilla & ASPM, 2014) while informal street vending is deemed illegal by most municipal and regional ordinances in Spain. However, and especially so prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, it was a commonplace scene in urban centres and coastal regions in Spain and other Southern European countries, such as Italy or Greece (Fyssa, 2016). The COVID-19 pandemic has had a magnifying effect of those social inequalities inherent to our societies, creating along the way new forms of exclusion. Mobility restrictions have precluded the existing (and risky) possibilities of earning a living by selling goods in public spaces (squares, streets, metro stations or beaches). Moreover, street vendors who did not have a regular administrative status could never opt to any kind of government aid during this sanitary crisis. Many others feared going outside and being stopped by police during the total lockdown. Amidst these changes and normative impositions towards the so-called "new normality" in cities, this contribution explores how top manta street vendors find ways to reconfigure their spatialities, through the use of technology and the articulation of local solidarity networks.

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Life in Limbo: The In-Between as a Window of Opportunity (A Case Study)

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Hegemonial concepts of belonging continue to form the ideological basis for the European Union's migration policies of exclusion: through restricting freedom of movement and imposing wearisome bureaucratic procedures, asylum seekers and immigrants are condemned to powerlessness and sub-citizenship. The EU's externalization of 'the stranger' creates a state of perpetuated limbo that leaves people in between the solid states of conventional social norms and kinship relations. This leads to a state of 'fixed temporality' for migrants in Athens.

Borrowing from the concept of liminality by Victor Turner, our interest lies in discovering how this in-between state affects the everyday life of migrants in Athens. During rites of passage, the rules and conventions of society do not apply. In the case of Athens as an arrival hub for refugees and migrants, liminality occurs both on the larger scale of refugees' legal status, their geographic location, and on the micro-scale of their everyday life. A condition in which refugees cease to be seen as legitimate members of their societies of origin as well as the society they live in produces an undefined, often excruciating state of paralysis – but it potentially also enables a form of life different from before and after. Could this liminal state of transition be used to propose a radical re-thinking of kinship, communal life, and spatial justice?

This qualitative research explores the shifts in societal norms and everyday experience for migrants during the limbo state and illustrate how these inform their way of life and socio-political consciousness. Covert participant observation in two accommodation projects for refugees in Athens, Greece, over a period of six months provide the empirical grounds of this work.

RN35_T10_01 | The Reordering of Borders and Mobilities – 2
Reconfiguring mobilities and identities: Effects of Brexit on British citizens abroad

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Without a doubt, Brexit led to a reordering of European borders with serious consequences for intra-European migrants and their possibilities to be mobile. In fact, intra-European mobility is the major ingredient of European citizenship and the one with direct impact on European citizens. While European migrants in the UK faced difficulties regarding their right to remain, the situation for British citizens abroad was even more severe in that they faced the withdrawal of their European citizenship and hence their right to free movement. With this background, the presentation examines the consequences of Brexit for British citizens in Berlin, with a focus on their (changing) mobility/settlement plans as well as the strategies they develop to pursue these plans. Adopting a spatio-temporal lens, I examine the changes that are Brexit, particularly the 'return' of legal integration, and the reconfiguration of spatial identities. To secure the right to stay put and to remain mobile within the EU, the respondents had to resort to legal mechanisms, applying for citizenship or a residence permit. Moreover, Brexit also leads to a reconfiguration of spatial identities, whereby belonging to the nation decreased, and European belonging increased. Thereby, free movement is key as it can be considered as an expression of one's identity as an open and curious European who supports diversity. Thus, Brexit and its reordering of borders leads to a reconfiguration of mobility/settlement plans, but also has symbolic effects on the affected people's spatial identities.

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Sticky Borders: Senegalese Migrant Navigation Of Every Day's Bordering Practices In Oujda, Morocco

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Beyond the borders spectacles at the frontiers of Spain and Morocco, the externalisation of European migration policy in Morocco led to the proliferation of borders within the territory. On a micro-level, migration externalisation policies are visible through bordering practices that produce inequalities, exclusion policies and stereotypical perceptions of migrants (Faist, 2009). These practices are embedded in discourses, institutions and attitudes and differentiate between migrants based on social, cultural and spatial borders (Balibar, 2002, Yuval-Davis, 2013, Anderson, 2014). This article is based on fieldwork in Oujda, Morocco and on life-history interviews with Senegalese migrants. Senegalese migrants who work as street traders in Morocco perpetually interact with border externalisation processes imposed from above yet shaped locally by different actors and practices.

By focusing on everyday experiences and encounters, I argue that the bordering within the city is not only a process enacted onto migrants but becomes an embodied condition generated by restrictions placed on their mobility and their activities by state and non-state actors. I argue that the border is continuously relocated, following the migrants' mobility, sticking to their bodies (Brems et al., 2019) and visible with their movement through the public space. I analyse how Senegalese migrants are stopped, controlled and displaced by bordering processes and how they navigate these policies to continue their activities. Stepping away from the border zones, this article contributes to the literature on the proliferation of borders in non-European urban settings, on how externalisation policies are performed and challenged on a micro-level.

Civil Society Organisations, Civic Stratification, and Migration: A Comparison between Four European Countries.

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European societies face a series of economic, political, and cultural challenges that are restructuring social cohesion and stratification patterns as well as dynamics of inclusion and exclusion in communities, labour markets, and citizenship. Building on the notion of civic stratification as an analytical framework, broadly understood as a system of differential granting or denial of rights, this paper explores the factors shaping civil society organisations' engagement with migration, boundary mechanisms, and forms of bordering. Civil society organisations have played a leading role in social cohesion as well as in the promotion of social capital production, social participation, and democratic engagement, among many other areas. However, civil society organisations are not homogeneous, nor do they constitute a cure for all the uncertainties that affect contemporary societies. Through a comparative cross-national analysis that adopts a plural causation approach and based on online in-depth interviews with civil society organisations' professional workers, this paper examines how eight civil society organisations working in the area of migrants socio-economic integration in four European countries (Czech Republic, Ireland, Sweden, and the UK), navigate and contest contemporary challenges such as public funding limitations, socio-political polarisation and, more recently, the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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The New Borders Of International Protection: A Case of Climate Migrants

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The dissertation examines the European jurisprudence's evolution proposed by transnational climate migration. The research question is what way the link between climate change and migration calls into question the traditional forms of international protection in response to new social demand of protection.

The borders, territorial and regulatory, produce and reproduce specific subjectivity, in this case the gap between the legal and illegal migrants, who find themselves involved in border struggles (Mezzadra, Neilson, 2014), in an attempt to cross them.

In these border struggles, the climate change' social impacts define what Beck calls "emancipatory catastrophism" (Beck, 2015), that is a discussion within the present international protection normative, that produce democratic iterations (Benhabib, 2000).

The empirical section is developed through the qualitative approach. The case law products about climate migrants' protection are analysed through semantic analysis of the texts, to identify the main principles or concepts used to include the climate migrants within the international protection system. In-depth interviews with privileged subjects may offer further insights.

The judges do not live their role in a passive way, but involve in the border struggles in an attempt to reproduce or call in question the borders of the law. The work of different Courts are extending the lateral datum of the immigration law to include the climate migrants.

The concept of system crimes Ferrajoli (2019) remembers that the violations of human rights as economic system's consequences, like climate change, are without protection. Therefore, it is important to further the discussion about climate migrants' protection.

RN35_T10_02 | Discourses and Politics of Asylum and Forced Migration

Integration as a Discursive Construction, or: The Imperative of Integration

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The contribution proposed analyses the (German) discourse on integration and describes its effects on the level of subjects. While showing that the discourse of integration appears as an imperative to refugees, I draw on biographical narrative interviews to analyse how refugees from Syria are interpellated by this discourse and how they (can) react to it. It is shown that the case-specific understanding of integration has an enormous influence on the assessment and implementation of arrival processes. These reconstructed understandings of integration among the refugees who arrived here range from integration as reciprocity, integration as orientation towards fundamental rights or administrative act to an understanding of integration as overcoming one's own perceived cultural foreignness.

In doing so, I understand the discourse as Interpellation (Althusser) and the interview situation as articulation (Hall). This makes it possible, as suggested by Spies (2017), to use a concept of subject oriented towards Butler and Foucault in the sense of empirical subjectification research to ask about possible subject positions in discourse and their influence on subjects positioning as well as their power to act. The interviews were conducted as part of the IAB-study "Networks of Integration".

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Cultural Varieties of Framing Refugees: How the Admission or Exclusion of Refugees is Justified in Political Discourses in Six Countries around the Globe

Daniel Drewski, Jürgen Gerhards

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In the past years, the number of refugees and asylum seekers has increased substantially across the world. In principle, under international law, all countries are equally obliged not to "refouler" (push back) refugees and asylum seekers and not to discriminate between them on the grounds of ethnicity, religion, origin etc. In practice, however, countries vary widely in terms of their public discourses on refugees, and the number and kinds of refugees they admit. For example, Turkey has adopted an "open border policy" for refugees fleeing the Syrian civil war. In contrast, Poland has completely sealed its borders towards refugees from Syria. How can these differences be explained?

We argue that the variety of national discourses on the admission of refugees is primarily shaped by a country's national self-understanding and how actors construct a nation's collective identity. Accordingly, differences in the definition of one's own identity are related to differences in the definition of "otherness". Our analysis is based on a qualitative discourse analysis of parliamentary debates on refugees in six countries: Chile, Germany, Poland, Singapore, Turkey, and Kenya. All these countries face pressures to admit refugees, but some of them react with more restrictive and some with more permissive policies. With this selection of countries, we cover different displacement situations and explicitly include countries from different regions across the world, given that many studies on refugee-related discourses tend to focus on the Global North.

Closing Buildings, Shifting Borders: Contentious Politics over Urban Relocations for Refugees and Asylum Seekers

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The majority of the world's refugees and asylum seekers live in cities, despite various policies to limit their access to urban areas. While territorial borders and legal rights are often discussed at the national scale, the governance of refugees and asylum seekers in urban spaces draws attention to contested borders and rights within specific cities, neighborhoods, and buildings. Various studies have importantly highlighted the exclusionary effects of urban confinement and bordering for refugees and asylum seekers, while there remains further opportunity to analyze the underlying political and legal contention over the relocations and closures of specific buildings and urban spaces designated for refugees and asylum seekers. Therefore, in this paper, I argue that resistance to designated spaces and buildings for refugees and asylum seekers are embedded within longstanding and contested social, racial, and spatial urban boundaries that stand in ambivalent relationship to nationally-defined territorial borders and legal rights. To support this argument, I build on fieldwork and legal research concerning contentious politics among various state institutions and civil society actors, including local businesses and non-profit organizations, over the relocations and closures of Refugee Reception Offices (RROs) in South African cities, in direct comparison with contentious politics over accommodation centers and camps for migrants in French cities. By looking at contentious politics over particular urban spaces and buildings, I highlight the limitations of nationally-defined borders and rights, with certain cities and urban spaces perceived as more relevant and contested for the broader realization of legal rights and reconfiguration of state borders.

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The Role of Personal Social Network in the Labour Market Integration of Refugees

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The role of family members and the personal social network (PSN) of migrants is crucial for their integration into the labour market of the destination country. However, the literature on this topic in the context of forced migration is still scarce. Therefore, this paper aims to fill this research gap by exploring the importance of PSNs for refugees' labour market participation. I use a novel dataset from the project "Forced Migration and Transnational Family Arrangements - Eritrean and Syrian Refugees in Germany" (TransFAR). TransFAR provides a wide range of information about socio-economic characteristics of 1458 Eritrean and Syrian refugees living in Germany since 2013. It also offers a wide range of details about the family arrangements and the structure, as well as spatial distribution of their personal social networks. By estimating different logistic regression models, I am analysing the extent to which PSN structure (family, ethnicity, gender) can explain refugees' employment status (unemployed / employed, i.e. entered the job market through a payed job or vocational-training). To account for classical explanations of labour market integration, I also control for the variables of family composition as well as age, gender, education, country of origin and further demographical and economic variables. Preliminary descriptive results show that about 68% of men and 16% of women are employed and have on average 4 to 5 people in their PSN. Furthermore, the finding indicates that the more diverse the refugees' social resources are, the more likely they are to enter the labour market.

RN35_T11_01 | Cultural diversity, minorities and arts in the city

Life in London on the eve of Brexit - Polish migrants' reports

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In 2016 there was a referendum on the United Kingdom's membership in the European Union. It was a moment when many migrants (re)considered their presence and their position in the society of the United Kingdom. One of the largest affected groups of migrants were the Poles. The purpose of this presentation is to present the situation of Polish migrants on the eve of Brexit, from the perspective of life in a multicultural and superdiverse city - London. The spectre of Brexit has brought out social tensions, detectible to varying degrees depending on the social character of the place of residence in question. In this presentation I have tried to answer the question: How has the multiculturalism and the superdiversity of London influenced the social mood and the social status of migrants facing Brexit? The article was based on 25 in-depth interviews with Polish immigrants living in London. Interviews were carried out at the end of April and the beginning of May, and in October 2019.The theoretical basis for this research was concept of social anchoring (Grzymała-Kazłowska 2013).The research was realised within the framework of the scientific program: "The process of the social (re)adaptation of Polish migrants in London when facing Brexit – change and redefinition of social status from an intragroup perspective"

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The Discreet Appeal of Cosmopolitan Cities: the Migrantour Project

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In post-industrial cities, with high shares of migrant populations, over the past two decades regeneration policies were directed towards tourism, leisure and culture. These urban strategies prioritise the needs of short-term visitors over those of the resident population, and have led to the commodification of migrant neighbourhoods, promoted in travel guides as 'must-see' districts, and multicultural festivals. Alongside these municipal policies, smaller-scale, more bottom-linked initiatives connected to migration and ethno-cultural diversity have emerged, producing a sort of counter-model within the urban fabric. Our paper focuses on a project entitled 'Migrantour', co-funded by the European Commission, which offers intercultural urban walks in 20 European cities: a form of responsible tourism which aims to combat securitarian narrations of the city. The project focuses on visitors and the resident population at the same time. The guides themselves are first and second-generation migrants. We explore this form of migration-led regeneration and its ambiguities through the lens of cosmopolitanism. While post-industrial cities may prove capable of reframing their migrant neighbourhoods as cosmopolitan, rather than spatial 'ethnic' concentrations, smaller cities need to come up with a completely different approach. Our exploration of the dynamics and contradictions of this project sets out to identify the conceptual boundaries among different types of mobility within urban settings.

Roles of Immigrant Art within Communities and in Relation to Host Societies

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The artists as a category within immigrant groups have so far gained scant attention despite their seminal potential regarding debates on cultural diversity, cultural incorporation, integration, interculturalism etc. in the field of immigration research. This paper aims at analyzing roles of immigrant art and artists within immigrant communities and in relation to host societies. The artists may follow personal artistic aspirations and ascribe one's artistic production with further purposes within a social milieu as well.

The qualitative research is based on fifteen in-depth interviews conducted with Iranian immigrant artists in each country, Turkey and the USA. Host countries are subject to comparison in the contexts of nation state formation, citizenship regimes and immigration policies to distinguish post-migration processes. The Iranian immigrant communities in two countries have diverse group embodiments due to diverse host country conditions. Thus, the Iranian immigrant artists within these communities and in relation to host societies, attribute various roles to their artistic productions and practices. The roles of immigrant art may be delineated in two putative groups of artistic aspirations. First group of roles which may be associated with group closure and self-segregation tend to strengthen in-group solidarity, reinforce cultural memory, preserve and reinvent tradition, empower next generations against assimilation and so on. The second group of roles i.e. cultural incorporation, group identity-cultural heritage representation, protests for group rights and intercultural dialogue may be considered as mediums of acculturation and integration. This paper comparatively investigates the immigrant community and host-society dynamics that lead the immigrant art/artists to assume either group of roles.

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Living Arrangements among Older Migrants in Europe

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In Western societies, the share of older foreign-born population is increasing: individuals who migrated early in life are "ageing in place", and late-life migrants relocate for amenity or to reunite with family. However, studies on European older migrants´ living arrangements are lacking. The topic deserves consideration to shed light on older individuals´ support network, and eventual situations of social isolation in a frail stage of life. With SHARE data (2004-2017) we investigate the older population´s living arrangements, namely living alone, living only with the partner, living with children, and three-generational households (co-residence with children and grandchildren) in selected European countries. We compare native- and foreign-born individuals aged 50+, considering the age at migration and country of birth. Preliminary results show that the destination country matters more than the migratory background: foreign-born older individuals adopt the living arrangements typical of the destination country. Co-residence with children is more common in Southern Europe, while in Northern Europe more individuals live alone or only with the partner. Nevertheless, differences emerge when looking at three-generational households. They are more prominent in Southern European countries among foreign-born individuals, and especially among those who migrated after the age of 40. The differences are not very pronounced according to the geographical area of origin; overall, it seems that migrants from within Europe are more likely to live only with the partner, while migrants from other continents (Africa, Asia) more often reside in three-generational households.

RN35_T11_02 | Seasonal Work and Temporary Migrant Worker Programmes

Work Migrants Between Borders – Precarious Work And Lifeworlds In A Europeanized Labour Market

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With the Covid pandemic the highly precarious working and living conditions of work migrants in 'essential' sectors have come once more into the focus of public interest. This was promoted through outbreaks of infections in the meat processing industry, for example in Germany, which had an impact on the municipalities where they are located and led to a shut down of entire districts. Although these precarious working and living conditions have long existed, they have not been researched in an encompassing manner so far. Taking the pandemic as a starting point, our joint research has the aim to get in-depth insights into work migrants' working and living conditions in the Euregio region Rhine-Waal, located in Germany and in the Netherlands, which is characterized by a dynamic history and presence of migration and mobility. Another more recent distinctive feature is the intra-European mobility of work migrants from East-European states, some of them commuting across the border and dividing employment and lifeworld between the two countries. In this context our collaborative, interdisciplinary and mixed-methods research project has the aim to find out to which extent transnational social fields have evolved with this practice, spanning the societies in the Rhine-Waal region and, additionally, the work migrants' societies of origin. Taking up the approach of precarization in the world of work, we research to which extent work migrants are being expropriated from their social rights and work rights in

this Europeanized labour market with its divided responsibilities and liabilities.

Transnational Migration and Social Change. An Exploration of the Mechanisms Through Which Labour Migration Can Reduce Poverty and Inequality

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Migration is often associated with increased incomes for migrants and their families, and although migration and remittances is claimed to have a poverty reducing impact in many policy initiatives, there are still significant gaps in our knowledge of how and when migration can reduce poverty in a population. In this paper I investigate current theories of poverty and migration to identify the key mechanisms through which migration can reduce poverty for individuals, communities and for nations at large. The paper focusses on transnational practises of short term (circular) labour migration, and draw on research from Eastern Europe and Asia. I show that migration can have a poverty alleviating effect for individuals and communities in some context, in particular in softening negative impacts of economic restructuring and economic crisis. However, the relationship between migration and social change is more complex. Although migration can empower marginalized groups by giving access to resources, ideas and networks, short term (circular) labour migration is not likely to change structural inequalities, discrimination and marginalization, and in some cases, the alleviation of acute poverty provided through labour migration can be argued to delay required economic transformations and social change.

Temporary Labour Migration, The Pandemic And Precariousness Beyond The Metropole

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In the face of the growing popularity of temporary labour migration programs with governments across the globe, critics of such programs have highlighted the precarity such policies entail for temporary migrant workers. This paper will critically review and add to this body of scholarship by applying the concepts of precarious migrant status (Goldring and Landolt 2011) and precarious employment (Vosko 2010) to the analysis of qualitative interview data with migrants on different temporary visas in Australia. This data highlights different dimensions of precariousness that extend beyond work and legal status and beyond the temporary visa holders themselves to their family members as well as other vulnerable labour market participants with forced migration backgrounds. Many of these impacts are directly or indirectly produced or enabled by regulations and are exacerbated in regional and rural locations where many temporary migrants are channeled to address labour and skills shortages. Adjustments to temporary labour migration regulations during the pandemic in combination with recent government responses to temporary migrant labour shortages have further revealed the limitations of temporary migration policies that are solely guided by short term labour market goals. The paper will discuss these limitations and the tensions between economically oriented temporary labour migration policies at the federal government level and policy initiatives in the areas of multiculturalism, interculturalism and social cohesion at local government and State level in Australia.

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The Agricultural Work in Times of Covid: the Case of Huelva from a Gender Perspective

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The health crisis has made more visible than ever the multiple vulnerabilities to which agricultural workers in Spain are exposed in terms of labour rights and living conditions. These vulnerabilities are sustained in a highly segmented labour market based on criteria of ethnicity and gender (Hernández and López 2015), and in policies of sexual labour division in search of 'migratory utilitarianism' (Morice 2007). In this context, women of migrant origin are especially exposed to a series of discriminations that respond to the intersection of different axes of inequality (gender, ethnic / racial origin, age, etc.). Starting from the pre-Covid scenario, this communication delves into the impact of the pandemic on the situation of seasonal workers in the agricultural enclave of Huelva. In particular, it focuses on three key aspects of agricultural work: recruitment, working conditions and living conditions in a context of closed borders, difficulties in geographical mobility and protocols to comply with sanitary measures. This communication is based on the analysis of 30 in-depth interviews conducted during the pandemic, in the framework of a recent European research project around migration governance (ADMIGOV).

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RN36 | Sociology of Transformations: East and West

RN36_T01 | Changes in political dimension

Development of Class Based Voting in Slovakia After the Velvet Revolution in 1989

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After the breakdown of traditional class-based voting theories, new approaches explaining voting behaviour are coming to the fore at the beginning of the 70s of the 20thcentury when many western countries have been experiencing a decline of the - until then - stable associations between class and voting preference. However, in post-communist countries, the overall trend may differ due to changes in the social stratification, political and economic systems that these societies go through. These are very different from the situation in countries where most class voting research was conducted. This paper examines the development of class voting in Slovakia during the period 1991– 2020 – just after the communist regime fall to the present days. The paper also asks if particular features in the voting behaviour in Slovakia can be identified. Can we identify traditional class-based voting patterns during (and after) the regime transformation in Slovakia? Is there even a relationship between the class position and a voting preference? If so, how has it been changing over time? Overall, our analysis does not show a clear class voting trend in Slovakia in the studied period. However, besides class – other socio-economic characteristics, like education and income – seem to be clearly related to the political party choice.

National Factor in the Last Polish Transformation since 1989 - From Deficit to Overabundance

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Paper attempts to answer the question posed in the title referring to (1) interpretative analysis of concepts of the Polishness, national community, national sovereignty, patriotism, nationalism and cosmopolitism and concepts of historical policy and its derivates in the cultural texts; (2) analysis limited to the priviledged active participants in the „ideological disputes" in two disctinct phases of the transformation - initial romantic (M. Ziólkowski) phase 1989-2004 ending with accession to the EU and statist construction of the 'New Nation' (M. Migalski) since 2015; (3) analysis of the interpretative operations on festive (national holidays, electoral campaigning and governmental exposes) and everyday (working parliamentary documents, daily regular and social media political discourse) occasions. These scope of the analysis shall be limited to one chosen category of priviledged participants as politicians at national and regional level. The choice is theoretically based on particular theories of political culture in context of national culture and communication networks. The empirical base is mostly provided by the Author's own qualitative research made in the 1990s and in the recent decade. As the result (a) the repertoire of the interpretations of the role of national factor as seen by politicians in two differrent phases of transformation under comparison and (b) location of these interpretations in the wider axiological context.

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The Rise of Independents in the Local Politics in Czechia - the Collapse of Party Politics or Just Democratic Innovation?

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After the re-introduction of a competitive party politics in the Czech local government in the local elections 1990, political parties, beside the Communist Party itself, were week in most municipalities. The dominating idea of the early post-transformation years was that poliitcal parties need some time to build or re-build their organisations at the local level. However, over three decades after the regime change political parties struggled with this task. In the last years it look like political parites are almost dead at the local level, namely in the small municipalities, and are effectivelly replaced by independent candidates a slocal political actors. The paper analyses the importance of independents candidates in local politics using electoral data and examines factors that either contribute to or hinder the diffusion of non-partisan politics in the Czech municipalities.

Attachment To Land Or Sense Of Social Place: What Does Explain Social Transformations In Post-socialist Rural Areas?

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In post-socialist studies, social sciences criticize "transition" analyses and underline the "small tranfrormations" of economic practicises. Concerning rural areas, they have showed the discrepancies between the content of the reforms, which promote the development of private agricultural enterprises and land distribution, and their implementation. Why agricultural land ownership has not led to land appropriation by rural workers and a development of small private agricultural enterprises? Further, what were the factors of social changes or social reproduction in post-socialist rural areas? In order to overcome the opposition between economic explanationsof new rural stratification and

cultural explanations that insist on the embeddedness of the "attachment to land", the paper proposes the notion of "sense of social place" exploring the social structure of rural communities, and its effects on the use of law, ways of counting or view of future of rural dwellers. Based on an ethnographic case study in central Ukraine, carried out between 2014 and 2018, it considers rural areas as socially differentiated in a multidimensional perspective inspired by Bourdieu. Then it analyses the social process of transformation and reproduction for the past 30 years: from the socio-professional hierarchy of the soviet agricultural system to the new economic and social inequalities. The survey is based on interviews with company managers, farm workers and independent small farmers. It focuses on land appropriation, local conflicts and their resolution. In such a context, the sense of social place refers to professional and economic dispositions and skills and the representation of the social order, that affects the capacities to advocate a right to land and the possibility and desire to farm it.

RN36_T02 | Political reality and transformation narratives

Being an Eastern European Intellectual today. Ideological challenges and competition with the "Spoiled Western Leftists"

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This paper aims to understand how Romanian intellectuals respond to contemporary ideological challenges such as global warming, the issue of refugees, political correctness, gay marriage or neo-liberalism. By combining historical archives (Romanian Communist Party), press, interviews and autobiographies, this paper reconstructs several biographical trajectories and public controversies in order to understand how, since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the local intellectuals seek to understand the political transformations of Eastern

Europe by comparing this region to Western Europe. One of the main questions the analysis asks is how evolved the social role of intellectuals since 1989 in a country located, both symbolically and geographically, on the borders of Europe.

Cynicism in the Place of Ideology: Party Nomenclature System in the Times of Real Socialism and after 1989 Transformation. The Case of Poland

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In the times of real socialism in the countries of the Eastern Bloc, the system for filling key public positions in administration, economy and other realms of social life was based on the recommendation of the communist party. One of the foundations of the new democratic states was to become the principle of filling public positions on the basis of meritocratic criteria. In Poland, however, despite formal regulations guaranteeing the citizens the right to access to public service on equal terms, staffing the key positions in state administration and economy depends on political decisions by the consecutive governing parties. Based on empirical research, this paper argues that after 30 years of democracy there has been restoration of the patterns of staffing public positions used in the period of real socialism. Replacing legal norms by informal rules serving current party interests results in erosion of public institutions and undermines the very foundation of liberal democracy.

Structures Of Power and Domination, Citizens, And Institutions In Russia.

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The paper examines the collision between political power and domination in the democratic societies. It explores the way of studying power relations and politics used in modern (post-Weberian) theories of domination. Their analytical potential is demanded by the fact of the continuing expansion of social relations of domination in the sphere of various regimes of democracy.

We present an analysis of the activity of citizens and the transformation of institutional design in Russia using (1) theoretical and analytical views of political (i.e., emancipative and communicative) power and the power of domination or oppression and (2) data from all-Russian representative polls (2018, 2019, 2020) carried out by the Department of Comparative Political Studies of the Institute of Sociology of the FCTAS of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Having identified the general and specific for Russia structures and variants of expanding domination, we tested their influence in several dimensions: the processes of depoliticization and loss of civic qualities, alienation and social disintegration, the internalization of the political culture of submission as well as the deformation of moral order and work ethics. We argue that the social pathology of domination blocks the development of socially oriented and state-controlled modernization projects from the federal to the regional and local levels.

The main task is to identify promising areas, resources, and methods for eliminating social relations and policies of domination since the structures of domination inherently carry the danger of violence, arbitrariness, and the death of public policy.

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Transforming Namescapes: Street Renaming during Romania's Postsocialist Period

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Postsocialist transformation brought about a massive reconfiguration of urban landscape in Central and Eastern European countries. Within the public space, much of these changes concerned the removal of monuments, commemorative plaques, and street names that celebrated the ideological ethos of the socialist regimes (historical dates, political values, leaders and heroes, etc.). Given the violent nature of the regime change, in Romania these transformations have gained a greater momentum. Based on an original quantitative dataset compiled after conducting a sociological survey online, in this paper we set out to examine the factors shaping people's attitude towards the purging of socialist symbols inscribed into the street nomenclature in Romania. The main aspects taken into consideration are individuals' value-system and political orientation, local identity and place attachment, civic participation and social capital, as well as standard socio-demographic indicators such as age, gender, education, and ethnicity. Descriptive analyses and logistic regression modelling of these data were carried out to identify the main determinants that structure individuals' attitudes towards the revision of the socialist past. Such an approach based on quantitative analyses contributes to a better understanding of postsocialist transformations of the public space and opens up previously unexplored avenues of inquiry into how citizens relate to the coming to terms with a controversial past.

RN36_T03 | Revising Discourses and Narratives of transformation

Doubly Out Of Place? How West Germans Explain Civil Society And Democracy To East Germans.

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Surprisingly, transformation research on post-socialist societies often, even in comparative approaches omits the case of East Germany. It is classified as 'special case', which due to its division and re-unification was considered as a ready-made-state (Pickel 1997). In research, East Germany was neither seen as part of East Central Europe nor assigned to Western Europe (Böick/Brückweh 2019). In the last few years East German intellectuals form to question the events after 1989 (Milev 2020), an East German identity (Schönian 2020), and analogies between East Germans and migrants (Foroutan et al. 2019).

Based on an ongoing research project in which we interview studied, professional actors who usually have a mentor role for arriving refugees and a mediator role for stakeholders, we detected a double displacement and alienation. In rural areas of East Germany we often met employees in refugee social work who only moved to the region on the occasion of their work – from the center to the periphery. We observed that such 'delegated' actors consider themselves as 'migrants' in their field of engagement, especially West Germans who were active in East German regions. One of our respondents identified himself, in conflict with the role of mediator, as a polarizing factor in his efforts to explain civil society and democracy. Following comparative research on civil society in East & West (Beetz et al. 2014; Pavlova/Silbereisen 2015) we trace a genealogy of figures already been illustrated as arrogance as a delict (Schneider 1998) or as ‚losers and winners' (Danilova 2014).

Lessons From Polish Transformation: Is There a Place for Considering Alternatives?

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Postcommunist societies are examples of accelerated social transformations and almost equally rapidly changing interpretations about their basic characteristics, global position and future challenges. The notion of alternative paths is inherent to the understandings of social transformations in last 30 years. After an initial belief in a rapid process of transition to the Western pattern of development, discussion turned to consideration of local paths. For a long time, attention was paid mainly to the specific local aspects of economic, political and social modernization. Yet recently, there are many indications of the deepening uniformity and similarity of problems such as rise of political populism, deep political polarization and nationalistic and authoritarian turn.

The paper will consist of a reconstruction of present debates, both in public discourse and in the social sciences, especially in sociology, about the changing context in which main issues of Polish society and its future challenges are now being considered.

Search for appropriate framework go into three different impact levels: global, in which technological and anthropocentric threats are been considered; regional, in which the postcommunist or Eastern European problem of durable backwardness seems to be crucial; and national, concentrating on local historical dependency paths. Finally I will try to deliver conclusion whether these interpretations reveal potential for explaining open-ended and alternative changes and to what extend that knowledge can be useful for solving recently emerging social problems in a global scale. There is also the possibility that the belief in alternative paths of development is being replaced by the recognition of convergence and final unification of social processes in postcommunist countries.

Recognition Gap in East-Central European Societies. Distribution of Respect in the consciousness of Polish adult citizens.

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The respect returned to the moral grammar of social conflict in the post-status twentieth-first-century Central European societies. In the last decades, people of the region experienced the change of stratification from that based on rank order to class stratification, i.e. from traditional 'status society" to modern 'class society'. Along with this, new forms of social and cultural identity have emerged. These raise questions concerning also the change within the logic of the distribution of respect. The presentation proposes to look at the current moment in the recent history of co-called Central-European countries, with Poland as a critical case study in the framework of recognition theory. In the first part of my presentation, I recall the theory of recognition and discuss the concept recognition gap. More critical reflection embedding respect is needed to understand social and political conflicts. My presentation tries to develop the main societal and cultural dimensions of "recognition gap" in Central-European societies, particularly Poland. Inequalities in recognition or "recognition gaps" embrace both disparities in redistribution and cultural esteem. In the second part, I talk about the methodology of my research and show my data. The presentation is based mainly on data collected in the survey on the representative sample of Polish society (n = 1000 adult respondents), yet it also draws on other sources. In the concluding remarks, I put my findings in the perspective of recognition and recognition gap to analyse the main dimensions of respect as perceived and understood by people experiencing cultural and societal change.

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Transformation as a Political Tool. An Empirical Analysis of the Concept of Transformation Based on Polish Sejm Transcripts Between 1989 and 2015

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From the perspective of three decades since the fall of communism in Central and Eastern Europe, the process of transformation into democracy and capitalism turned out to be a more complex, lengthy, and multidimensional phenomenon than scholars and political actors tended to think. Democratic backsliding and growing nationalism in Hungary and Poland, both considered to be examples of successful change after 1989, and their ongoing dispute over dealing with their communist past, continue to provoke fundamental questions concerning the transformation and its outcomes. Based on quantitative and qualitative empirical studies of the full corpus of Polish Sejm transcripts from 1989 to 2015, including over 3500 statements of members of parliament as well as interviews with members of political civil society actors, trajectories of a notion of the transformation and its changes are constructed depending on times, power, political terms, and actors. The analysis centres on two main questions being: what is the notion of transformation and how has it been changing over the last thirty years, and what role has it played in creating the political culture in Poland. It is apparent that the concept of transformation was strictly correlated with a power position and from the very beginning was highly ideologized by pro-democratic parties. Therefore, the transformation and its contested collective memory, presenting the changes after 1989 as a 'stolen revolution', has been an important tool in the struggle for power, successfully used by nationalist parties. As a result, the notion of transformation becomes corrupted and thereby plays a key role in dividing the narratives of contemporary Poland.

RN36_T04 | Institutional and relational dimensions of transformations

A Rough Road From Transformation To Innovation. How Has The Experience Of Transformation Influenced The Development Of Innovation Performance In Eastern Europe Countries.

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Since the influence of technological innovations on countries' economic development is lower than expected, researchers are displaying more interest into the noneconomic, determinants of innovation. Representatives of the humanities claim that there is the knowledge about institutional components of the innovation system, and elements are attributed certain functions, but there are a few teleological studies to explain the construction of each segment which is said to have started functioning as a system.The aim of the contribution is to analyse Europe's region innovativeness from a different point than adopted in the literature. First, it adopts a more comprehensive, teleological framework of national innovation systems, which cross-cut economic sociology, the sociology of knowledge, organizational institutionalism and science, technology and innovation sciencel. Secondly, the purpose of the analysis is to present a comprehension of the empirical data and theoretical background of the non-economic determinants of innovation potential in Eastern Europe countries (EECs), in particular post-Soviet states (PSTC). Since the early 1990s these countries have experienced a difficult transformation from a closed centralised economy to a free market one. Diversity and reintegration in the European structures with the unique effects of the transformation process provide interesting questions for research innovation. However, the case of social determinants of low innovation capacity in PSTC is

rather unexplored research area. This study addresses the research questions: Which specific features of post-Soviet transition societies determine their low innovation capacity? The analyses will draw the three bundles of paradigms: national innovation system, social capital paradigm and new institutionalism approach.The paper aims to provide some relevant policy conclusions for developing innovation in EECs.

Relations Between Business Associations and Government: Institutional Model and Practice in Russia and Italy

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Business associations, representing the entrepreneur interests in the dialogue with the governments, play a crucial role in the decision making as well as policy creation and initiative execution that are defining the business climate of respective countries. Increasing collaboration along with the continuing movement from informal towards formal norms and practices as well as the frequent instances of the structured interaction indicate the ongoing institutionalization of the relations between business associations and government.

The main hypothesis is that the business associations' activity, aimed at supporting the represented businesses' demands relies primarily on the pillars of the institutional framework: the evolving rules and norms and their practical implementation. The robustness of such a framework is, therefore, key to the efficiency of the collaboration between the political actors.

To analyze the main factors of the institutionalization we separate interest groups in Eastern and Western Europe, that were formed within different legal and historical frameworks. The associations are separated into two distinct types: 1) 'national' chambers of commerce and 2) 'international' non-profit entrepreneur associations, representing global financial, social, and other types of capital.

Focusing on Russia and Italy, the work compares the peculiarities of the mechanisms, rules, and norms, in accordance with the concept of: 'national' and 'international' associations. The analysis of the empirical data from the case studies outlining the activities of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (Russia), Confindustria (Italy), and the Association of European Businesses (Russia) assesses the

institutionalization process and reveals the differences stemming from specific political contexts.

Social Innovations: Prerequisites For Institutional Traps From Ethnographic Studies. Russian Case

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The paper aims at the sociological analysis of the processes of introducing institutional innovations in the social sphere. Some cases of recent social innovations in Russia are analyzed through ethnographic studies of the grassroots level and routine interactions between the population and official bodies. Habermas's ideas about the collision of the "system" and the "life world", as well as the Weberian idea of conventional actions, make it possible to single out the so-called "conventional zones", which may contain prerequisites for the institutional traps for introduced innovation. The inherent meanings, differently understood by the participants of innovations and mastered in the processes of interaction, can further reproduce undesirable effects for the institutes that are becoming.

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Relational Reflexivity as a Path to Socio-environmental Responsibility

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The paper addresses the issue of relational reflexivity in the context of responsible behaviour in Slovenia. It draws on the perspectives adopted from the theory of Archer and Donati. In a dynamic morphogenetic society, responsibility cannot rely only on internalised norms but requires one's own personal reflexivity as a (self)critical internal dialogue. To contribute to positive macro level social change, however, a collective or relational reflexivity is needed as well. The analysis on the Slovenian national representative sample demonstrates the existence of socio-environmental responsible behaviour as a single dimension that combines social and environmental responsible behaviour. We demonstrate

how it leads to relational reflexivty, for which we provide a proxy quantitative indicator.

RN36_T05 | Social policies and outcomes in transforming societies

Current Transformation And COVID-19 Pandemic

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Today's change units do not occur solely European East vs. European West, extended to America. The COVID-19-induced transformation leads to broad change in the world, not only in the above direction, but also north vs. south. The planet is the space with ongoing accelerated changes, with the most important ones in the field of geopolitical power, but also in people's everyday life. COVID-19 vaccine and medications have become a powerful weapon in realizing geopolitical influence. Vaccine (non)availability to poor countries (including some European countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, or North Macedonia) causes an increasing social gap globally.

It transpires that, particularly in EU, main concerns were military and economic power, energy and cyber security, while public health as a major legacy of the welfare state became neglected due to neoliberalism. Currently the main concern is health safety affecting not only countries, but also individuals. The absence of timely anti-epidemic solidarity with Italy and Spain – just as previously with the Greek financial crisis – led to huge disappointment regarding the EU ability to respond collectively in the times of crisis. Poor management of the COVID-19 vaccine acquisition process forced some EU countries (first of all Hungary) to begin acquiring vaccines independently from Russia and China at the very beginning of 2021.

Non-EU Serbia managed to obtain Pfizer, Sputnik-V and Sinofarm vaccines mid-January 2021 and organize mass voluntary vaccination, which ranked it as the second European country (after the UK) by the number of vaccinated people per population in February, confirming its proper strategic decision to cooperate both with the East and the West.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, health safety, global geopolitical power redistribution.

Life Expectancy in Lithuania 20th Century: New Research Findings

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Life expectancy is one of most (if not the most) informative measures of human wellbeing. Its important advantage is cross-time and cross-country comparability. Such measures are necessary for measurement and comparison of the social transformations period over lung run and to quantitatively explore changing depths of East and West divide. Life expectancy is estimated by constructing life tables from population distribution by age and mortality by age data. Largest collections of historical life tables are accumulated in the Human Mortality Database and Human Life Table Database. However, they contain large gaps on the interwar Baltic countries, where only interwar Estonian and Latvian national offices did construct life tables for census years. In addition, Estonian demographer Kalev Katus (1955-2008) did construct life tables for Estonia (1923-1938) and Latvia (1925-1938). Largest gaps persist for Lithuania, where for period before 1959 life tables are available only for 1897 (by Mikhail Ptukha) and 1925-26 (by Antanas Merčaitis). Main reason for this situation is lack census data. Between 1897-1959, there were only two censuses in Lithuania: in 1923 and 1942. However, only data of first census were processed and published, providing basis for estimates of A.Merčaitis. The life tables for 1925-34 period are presented, which were constructed by the author using formerly unknown sources. New findings are used to compare interwar Baltic mortality trends in the framework of the theory of demographic transition.

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The Institutional and Individual Causes for Marriage Delay in China: Evidence from CGSS 2003-2017

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Background China is experiencing a rapid educational expansion and a second demographic transition, bringing more and more women and men to postpone their marriage. Hence, these broad societal factors have a strong influence in the Chinese marriage market.

Aim This study scrutinizes these trends by investigating marriage delay in China from both an individual and institutional perspective.

Methods We study data from people aged 18-80 (N = 88,829) from the Chinese General Social Survey (2003-2017), applying a repeated cross-sectional design. We model the impact of education expansion in each subsequent cohort, using Kaplan-Meier survival estimates and lognormal models.

Results We find that: (1) Higher education and city hukou delay people's marriage age. Education's effect is more obvious for cohorts born after the reform and opening-up. Interestingly, the educational expansion more strongly affects both higher-educated women and lower-educated men with rural hukou. (2) Parents' higher education (especially mothers' high education) delays people's marriage age, and shows a U-shape change across cohorts. (3) Also, CCP members get married earlier than non-CCP members, but this effect is becoming weaker across cohorts.

Conclusion Our findings suggest that institutional factors have a strong effect on marriage delay in China, and that it's not solely depending on individual factors and personal choice. Furthermore, our findings across cohorts reflect the institutional changes that took place over time in China.

The Influence of Area-based Policies on Preventable Mortality Risk in Urban Settings

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Socioeconomic Status have been proposed as a "fundamental cause" of the (re)production of health inequality. According to FCT, people with a higher socioeconomic status can use a range of flexible resources to improve their health, avoiding the risks of preventable mortality at each historical time (Phelan, Link and Tehranifar, 2010). However, the health benefits of resource may vary between social groups and contexts according to institutional interventions. Area-based policies implemented in socioeconomically deprived urban areas can be conceived as institutional interventions aiming at improving the 'flexible resources' of communities where social problems are more highly concentrated (Zapata Moya & Navarro Yáñez, 2017). In this paper we analyse the impact of area policies, implemented in Andalusian cities in recent decades, on the risk of avoidable and non-avoidable mortality. Using data from the Longitudinal Survival and Longevity Statistics of Andalusia (Spain), we conducted a quasi-experimental study based on a cohort of individuals living in urban areas targeted by the URBANI, URBAN II and URBANA initiatives defined in the project URBAN-IMPACTS . Counterfactually, we used another cohort of individuals matched by socioeconomic characteristics and living in areas where these policies have not been in force. Cox survival models segregated by sex and urban vulnerability were estimated. Consistent with the FCT, the results indicate that area-based policies seem to moderate the risk of preventable mortality, especially in the most vulnerable settings. We discuss the implication of this finding from an urban sociology and health in all policies approach.

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RN36_T06 | Values, perceptions and choices in transforming societies

Meritocratic Perceptions in Former Communist Countries: Comparative Analysis Between Poland And Georgia And Azerbaijan

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Meritocratic perceptions of society are based on the idea that one's efforts lead to success through hard work and talent regardless of the socioeconomic background of an individual. Such perceptions tend to emphasize the high possibility of the return of the hard work in rewards. The evidence based on the national polls suggests that these perceptions have been lower in the former communist countries in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) while comparing to Western (European) countries. This is primarily justified, along with other reasons, with egalitarian approach of people in this region as a communist legacy, the role of non-merit factors as well as different interpretations of inequalities in those societies. In this article, I analyze data from the 6th wave of the World Values Survey on the meritocratic perception of hard work leading to success conducted in 2012, 2014 and 2011 in three former communist countries: Poland, Georgia and Azerbaijan respectively. While the majority of the literature focused more on the comparison of the merit-based perceptions within and/or between former communist countries in CEE and non-former communist Western countries in intraregional perspectives, I explore these relations by drawing comparisons between former communist country of Poland and former Soviet states of Georgia and Azerbaijan based on the data from the 2010s to also observe how those perceptions evolved across time, if any. I suggest that Poland, as a Member State of the European Union, which tends to be viewed as merit-based space, might be perceived more meritocratic compared to Azerbaijan and Georgia, despite being a former communist country.

Relevance of the "Geopolitical Choice" Rhetoric for the Socio-political Situation in the Post-Soviet Countries (the Case of Moldova)

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Since the collapse of the USSR, almost all post-Soviet countries have found themselves in a circumstance of geopolitical choice. In the past decade, the geopolitical rhetoric in the political discourse has even increased. However, the relevance of such rhetoric is increasingly being questioned. In particular, the geopolitical agenda found its limitations in political mobilization during the Presidential elections in the Republic of Moldova in 2020. Despite the fact that the main candidates did not directly demonstrated their sympathies to one of the geopolitical vectors, their reputations were clearly identified through the categories of "pro-Western" and "pro-Russian". This positioning of candidates, formed long before these elections, dominating political discussions, political analytics, pre-election polls. The paradigm of presidential elections implied that there are no independent leaders with their own political programs and national agenda; instead, there is external geopolitical competition. However, a series of focus group studies conducted during the pre-election campaign showed that voters themselves do not consider the candidates' geopolitical "anchors" as basic and decisive. Moreover, the topic of "geopolitical choice" often provoked a negative reaction from respondents as a topic that "splits people" and "distracts from internal problems". Respondents mostly spoke about the candidates' ability to solve the acute social and economic problems of the country, such as unemployment, low salaries and pensions, forced labor migration that separates families. Many respondents expressed the idea that the artificial choice "either with the West or with Russia" harms the national sovereignty and the unity of the nation.

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Transformation of Geopolitical Orientation in Ukrainian Society (2018-2020): Emergence of a New Pattern

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I define geopolitical orientation as a set of attitudes of a political community towards external sources of power relations in the global perspective.

Geopolitical orientation includes: 1) assessment of the priority of cooperation with a geopolitical actor (general geopolitical openness); 2) assessment of a geopolitical actor's policy towards the respondent country (the degree of productivity of the current geopolitical interaction); 3) attitude to military cooperation with a geopolitical actor (geopolitical cooperation in the field of security); 4) attitude to the intervention of a geopolitical actor in the policy of the respondent country (acceptance of a geopolitical actor as a senior partner).

To measure the proposed concept, I developed the scales that measure geopolitical orientation of the population of Ukraine towards the European Union (EU-geopol) and the Russian Federation (RF-geopol). These scales were used in a series of representative surveys in Ukraine in 2018-2020. The obtained results allow me to draw conclusions about the stable and dynamic aspects of geopolitical orientation of the Ukrainian population.

The dynamic aspect shows the gradual improvement of respondents' geopolitical orientation towards the European Union. Between 2018 and 2020, the additive index of the EU-geopol scale increased from -0.1 to 0.7 (the range of possible values of both scales is from -4 to 4). The stable aspect shows the permanently negative geopolitical orientation towards the Russian Federation. The values of the additive index of the RF-geopol scale varied in the range from -2.0 to -1.7.

Value Consensus and Discrepancy Among the Major Ethnolinguistic Communities in Latvia: The ESS Survey Data Analysis

Inese Supule

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In this paper social transformations are explored through the lens of values and attitudes of the two major ethnolinguistic communities in Latvia. The paper examines the existence of a set of core values that is shared by (or at least equally widespread among) the Latvian and Russian-speaking communities in Latvia, as well as other values and attitudes that are still rooted primarily in people's ethnic and/or linguistic self-identification. Comparing values of ethnic Russians in Latvia and other countries such as Russia and Ukraine allows examining to what extent Russians in Latvia have assimilated into their ethnic segment instead of mainstream society. Thus, this study scrutinises the degree of value homogeneity or heterogeneity in Latvia, and asks a question about the potential challenge of polarisation in the future. The value model used in the study is based on the model of Shalom Schwartz's value theory (Schwartz, 2012). The analysis is based on the data from the European Social Survey, which includes 21-item version of the Portrait Values Questionnaire. Target group: Latvian residents aged 15 and over. Sample size: 918 respondents. Survey method: random sample representing the population of Latvia, using the address register. Survey time: 10.10.2019 to 21.01.2020. The data analysis has been performed within the project "Value (trans)formation in uncertain times: social cohesion and neoliberal ethos in Latvia".

RN36_T07 | Changes in social structures and mobility factors in transforming societies

"Success and Well-being as Indicators of Intergenerational Subjective Mobility"

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Intergenerational social mobility is traditionally measured on the basis of statuses comparison implemented in different dimensions of social life that characterize two generations, dubbed as the generation of "parents" and the generation of "children". This method is regarded as an objective procedure that allows to explore the differences that occurred in living standards and life styles over time. However, in addition to the objective dimension, social mobility can also have a subjective dimension, which is understood as an assessment of personal progress. This assessment can be effected as a comparison between respondent's own life and the life of the previous generation, or in some cases a comparison between different points in respondent's life indicating his or her perception of losses or achievements. The latter type of comparison is exemplified by the frequently used question on the change in the financial situation of the respondent over a certain period of time. One of the first studies of subjective social mobility was carried out by J. Goldthorpe in the project "Class mobility in the UK". After completing the main part of the mobility study, the question came up as to whether mobility, measured and recorded on the basis of structural indicators, was perceived as significant change by respondents themselves. It actually posed in a significant way the problem of a relationship between objective and subjective dimensions of mobility. The necessity to record subjective mobility raises the question of measurement indicators. The current paper explores subjective evaluation of well-being and assessment of personal success as indicators of subjective mobility.

Do Non-cognitive Abilities Compensate For Educational And Occupational Outcomes In Economic Transition and Economic Growth?

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Recent studies show that non-cognitive abilities, e.g. grit or locus of control, have a positive effect on career outcomes. However, less is known how non-cognitive abilities intertwine with occupational and educational achievements under different social and economic conditions, namely in periods of abrupt economic transition compared with times of stable economic growth. In the current study we address this gap by examining two Polish cohorts, both aged 30 at the time of measurement, but born at dissimilar times. The first cohort, measured in 2000, was born in 1970 and tailored school decisions to socialistic economy, but entered labour market in the onset of capitalism. This discrepancy caused difficulties in occupational careers. The second cohort, measured in 2019, represents people born in 1988-89. who took key educational decisions in the realm of market economy and entered workforce in times of stable economic growth. We investigate whether non-cognitive abilities, proxied by locus of control, neutralise adverse effects of socialistic education on labour outcomes in the older cohort. We compare these effects to the cohort raised in the developed capitalism. Our preliminary findings show that locus of control mediates educational and occupational achievements in the cohort born in late '80s. Moreover, we present differences in key non-cognitive abilities between the two analysed cohorts and comment on them in terms of socio-political changes and their effects on personality.

Keywords: social transitions, career outcomes, educational decisions, personality, locus of control.

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Transformation of Social Structure in Ukraine under the Post-Socialism: Towards a New Class Structure or a Classless One?

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In the last three decades, Ukraine has passed a difficult path of transformation from a Soviet republic with state ownership of the economy into an independent pro-European state with market-based economy. The radical institutional changes led to significant changes in culture and social structure in the society: from the etatist industrial type with a predominance of the working-class positions, the leftist ideology and fordist employment to the post-industrial capitalism with post-socialism cultural legacy, new values and practices, and domination of the middle-class positions in the social structure. Does class differentiation matter in social structure of Ukrainian society after 30 years of its transformation? Or, do the middle class positions and flexible forms of employment shadow class differences in the social structure? In the political sphere, class rhetoric has lost its significance and is practically absent. However, in surveys, respondents still define society and "their place" in it in terms of class. There is a fairly strong correlation between class positions and class identities. Using a modification of the E.O. Wright's class scheme methodology within the structural-agency theoretical approach, we are testing empirically the hypothesis about increasing classlessness during post-socialist transformation of Ukraine. The relations between class positions are measured through the wellbeing, identity and agency parameters. The empirical analysis is grounded on the Ukrainian Society Survey (1992–2020) and the International Social Survey Programme (1999–2019).

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RN36 | Sociology of Transformations: East and West

RN37 | Urban Sociology

RN37_T01_01 | (Post)pandemic urban transformations

Masculinities in Transition in a Mining City: Changing Homosocial Relationships and Spatial Practices of Mineworker Men during the Pandemic in Zonguldak, Turkey

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Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University, Turkey

This presentation, based on the assumption that mineworker men represent a local form of working class masculinity specific to mining cities, focuses on the changing homosocial relationships and spatial practices during the pandemic as a crucial factor transforming working class masculinities in Zonguldak, a coal mining city in Turkey. Working class masculinities as local forms of masculinity in mining cities are not usually constructed within the framework of the ideals and norms of hegemonic masculinity, even they sometimes complicit. They represent different models which are more complex and multi-faceted. Places like coffeehouses, clubhouses and pubs which gain their character within homosocial relations represent the key areas where these working-class masculinities are formed and reproduced. In this sense, the impact of restrictions on social life and long-term closure of places during the pandemic on mineworker men cannot be ignored, as is the case with every social group. In this presentation, with the interviews conducted with mineworker men in Zonguldak, I elaborate on two basic questions: (1) How do the places that are produced by homosocial relationships and practices affect the production and reproduction of working-class masculinities? (2) What has changed with the restraints of pandemic on everyday life activities of mineworker men?

Modifications of Life Style Options Caused by the Pandemic COVID 19 – the Case of Belgrade

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By affecting social interactions and solidarity as well as life style options, the pandemic COVID 19 has caused certain modification in the use of both public and private spaces in the cities. Although the durability of the effects that these changes could have on the city depends primarily on future risk assessments related to pandemics (or similar challenges), the paper suggests that it could also be associated with the people's pursuit of safer, healthier and more manageable living conditions generated by the pandemic COVID 19. In an attempt to gain initial insights into related issues, an online survey was conducted in Belgrade in January 2021. Teachers and associates at the University of Belgrade were chosen as informants (N=250), as a representative group of people who significantly have transferred the sphere of work to their private space (work from home). In addition to recording changes caused by the pandemic in the use of private, semi-public and public spaces related to work and free time activities, mobility patterns and consumption, the survey includes respondents' intentions to accept some of the reported changes even after the end of the pandemic, including their inclination to change the place of residence or even move from Belgrade. According to the obtained results, possible modifications in urban practices and associated spaces caused by the pandemic COVID 19 in Belgrade are discussed.

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Becoming City Region in the Times of Pandemic. The Case of the Aglomeracja Beskidzka.

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The aim of this article is an empirical illustration on the impact of the pandemic during the creation of the city region. Bielsko-Biała, like many medium-sized cities in Poland, is transforming into an urban region, where the functional boundaries go far beyond just the administrative area. The structure of the emerging urban layout is concentrated around the core: Bielsko-Biała (the city and the county) where metropolitan functions are developed, and neighbouring counties: Cieszyn and Żywiec. Integration of the area, as well as the development of the function, is handled by an association established in 2019 under the name of the Beskid Agglomeration. The formation of this city region is described from a sociological perspective, taking into account the transformation challenges associated with: cooperation and competition between local governments, multilevel governance, the structures population (an ageing population in the whole city region) and air pollution. According to the adopted model, a development strategy implemented in this urban region was based on the cognitive-cultural economy for the last 5 years. Positive profound economic, socio-cultural changes in 2020 have become a development trap during the ongoing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. Proposed article contains an analysis of ad hoc development strategies carried out during the progressing socio-economic collapse. The article contains the results of empirical research conducted in 2010-2020.
Key words: city regions, cognitive-cultural economy, the Beskid Agglomeration

Children's Practices on Urban Parks in Times of Covid-19

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This paper is written under the research project CRiCity: Children and their Right to the City: tackling urban inequity through the participatory design of child-friendly cities, funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT). Based on a research carried out in the city of Porto, Portugal, on the use of public spaces by children from different social backgrounds, we discuss children's practices in two urban parks in times of pandemic: one is in an area inhabited mostly by upper middle-class families; the other is in the periphery, and it is surrounded by neighbourhoods where lower-class families live.

The fieldwork took place between June and October 2020 through direct and participant observation of children´s practices in both parks. To understand the broader effects of the pandemic on children´s use of public spaces and on their daily lives, we also carried out interviews with the adults accompanying them.

With the Covid-19 pandemic, public space, and the parks, have suffered enormous transformations. Our findings point to an enhanced control of children by adults; an increase in solitary play; and a radical change in the perceptions of desirable proximity and distance. The most vulnerable social groups, especially those of the working classes and ethnic minorities, became more exposed to socioeconomic and cultural inequalities. Hence, if we want more inclusive and sustainable cities, we need to rethink the city and urban dynamics in the light of what the pandemic taught us. Urban sociology can play a decisive role in addressing these challenges.

keywords: children, right to the city, public spaces, Covid-19.

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RN37_T01_02 | Understanding urban vulnerabilities

Interpreting Vulnerabilities Facing Women in Urban Life: A Case Study in Madrid, Spain

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Urban life has a gender dimension, which is most often discussed in feminist urban studies in terms of gendered use of space and city planning. This paper, instead, focuses on local welfare policies, and its consequences on women in vulnerable situations, from the standpoint of women's daily life in a gendered urban environment. It analyses the interpretations of vulnerabilities that women face in different settings; in local policymaking, in welfare services and in women's daily lives, by presenting a case study from Madrid, Spain. Three datasets are used in this analysis; local policy documents, interviews with women in one of Madrid's central neighbourhoods and interviews with professionals in the local welfare services. The findings indicate that even if the interpretations of local policymaking, welfare professionals and women themselves differ, vulnerabilities are connected with social structures and economic conditions instead of being interpreted as characteristics of individual women or specific groups of women. The findings further emphasise the importance of (female) family relations and social support but also neighbourhood ties in protecting women from and in vulnerable life situations. Thus, our findings somewhat question the idea of modern urban life characterised by the weakening of local ties, individualisation, and the sense of lost community. The question remains as to what extent these vulnerabilities are specifically urban, which requires further intersection of research on vulnerabilities and social welfare with the sociological research on urban life and urban environments.

The Effect of Social Disorganization on Juvenile Delinquency

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Since the beginning of sociological studies on the city, there are many studies that have been designed around the question of what makes a neighborhood safe and why a neighborhood causes the increase of crime rates. This research takes the International Self-Report Delinquency Study as an empirical criminological data source and tries to explore the urban causes of juvenile delinquency. ISRD was first conducted in 14 countries in 1992-1993, secondly in 31 countries between 2005-2007, and lastly in 35 countries between 2012-2019, by surveying children aged 12-16. These questionnaires have been prepared in order to determine the early deviance behaviors observed in children and their reasons and to identify victimization/offender situations that are not reflected in official institutions. Studies conducted in Western Europe and US show that the interventions (punishment, rehabilitation, deterrence) carried out after the criminality has taken an official appearance, are quite ineffective at the point of preventing the recurrence of delinquency. Preventive designs for risk applied in early childhood are based on the aim of protecting and supporting children through family, school, peer groups and neighborhood. In this study, urban risk factors related to juvenile delinquency will be investigated by examining neighborhood-based studies using the ISRD results. Especially the analyzes based on the social disorganization theory will provide the necessary framework to discuss the current treatment of the theory. Thus, we will be able to have a foothold on what can be done to minimize urban risk factors in juvenile delinquency and to introduce neighborhood-based protective factors.

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EU Urban Initiatives and Local Well-being: Applying the Gender Mainstreaming Perspective.

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Since the 1990s, the European Union has been promoting comprehensive intervention initiatives in disadvantaged urban areas. These initiatives aim to improve the conditions and quality of life of the population residing in these areas from a comprehensive perspective. This implies attending to different areas of exclusion and inequality (housing, education, employment, conciliation, dependency) that explain the processes of exclusion and socio-spatial vulnerability in urban areas, given that exclusion is a multidimensional phenomenon. In this context, gender, or rather gender inequalities, constitute a transversal area in the design of these intervention initiatives, as a reflection of the centrality of this public policy area within the framework of the EU Cohesion Policy in which these initiatives are included. The main objective of this work is to analyse the place of gender in comprehensive intervention projects in disadvantaged urban areas developed in Spain, within the framework of this type of European initiatives. The application of the gender mainstreaming principle in urban policies is analysed applying a specific tool to capture how the gender perspective has been included in neighbourhoods' projects. This will allow us to know the presence of the gender perspective in this type of urban initiatives.

RN37_T02_01 | Culture and urban transformation

The City as Scenery and as the Audience- Following the Flows of Cinema Circuits in Brazil and Portugal

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In this work, I am interested in discussing the role of cinema in the formation of urban lifestyles through the analysis of cinema circuits located in Brazil and Portugal. My analysis is based on ethnographic fieldwork carried out, before the confinement caused by the pandemic, in the Baixada Fluminense, in Rio de Janeiro, and in the cities of Porto and Lisbon. In both countries, I followed film clubs and participated in festivals considered by their producers as part of an alternative and counter-hegemonic scene, where films - produced by young filmmakers who have the urban space as the main setting for their recordings - are displayed. This research aims to reflect on these representations that sew the city in its multiple dimensions, and by doing that questions, through cinema, notions such as center and periphery. We are talking about an interesting object for reflections in the field of urban sociology and anthropology, because while the films seek to represent the city, the same urban space is also the privileged location for the projection and exhibition of these films, which were watched in squares, bars, cultural spaces, as happens with the groups linked to Baixada Filma, in Brazil, and to Porto Femme, in Portugal, which are examples of some of the cases studied. Furthermore, we are talking about representations that continue to be reproduced on the internet even during the pandemic. Without neglecting to take this into consideration, I highlight some differences and similarities between the representations produced and propagated by these cinema circuits studied to reflect on the sociabilities and the ways of making the city stemming from this type of experience in different contexts.

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Placemaking, Festivalisation and the Aestheticization of Interculturality: Staging Postcolonial Lisbon as the City of the 'Encounter of Cultures'

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The paper addresses the performativity of festivals as technologies, 'actants' and mediators of the material and symbolic production of urban cultural landscape. Taking recent research on "Todos" festival at Lisbon, we debate the role of a particular type of festival that became notorious as a tool in policies and strategies of city placemaking and urban development: the intercultural or multicultural festival. The paper proposes a reconceptualization of the processes of festivalisation and eventisation of culture, urban policies, and city life, as processes that articulate the interests and dynamics of the arts and cultural industry spheres, the urban economics and politics, and the social and political management of cultural and social diversity in cities. The "Todos" festival is approached as one of the various modes through which the articulation between those various fields generates effects on the rhetoric and the practical production of the intercultural city. The analysis reveals how the festival reframes the Portuguese colonial history and memory, and the contemporary tensions deriving from increasing social, ethnic, and cultural diversity in postcolonial Lisbon, through the aestheticization and exacerbation of interculturality. The festival (re)produces ideologies of consensus and a rhetoric of the conviviality of differences, with the performative result of reframing politically and aesthetically the "contact areas" where different groups meet and struggle, under the unstable convergence between the local independent arts scene logics, the ongoing commodification of urban cultures by tourist market, and the instrumentalization of culture for purposes of placemaking strategies by local authorities and city planners.

Big Cultural Events and the Growth of Creative Industries: a Real Impact or a Pious Wish? The Case of European Capital of Culture Wroclaw 2016

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University of Wrocław, Poland

In the presentation, we call into question the effectiveness of urban development policy based on the organization of big cultural events. We examine the impact of the European Capital of Culture Wroclaw 2016 (ECoC) on the growth opportunities for local creative industries by referring to the survey carried out among managers of enterprises which operate in Wroclaw creative sector.

The results of our study show that the respondents believed that ECoC stimulates the economic growth of local creative industries. However, in-depth analysis suggests that the demand for local creative goods and services is conditioned by long-term and multifactorial investment climate, while the impact of ECoC is statistically insignificant. We conclude that the beliefs and expectations on the influence of ECoC on the growth of creative industries remain unproven. One can rather assume that Wroclaw gained the 'ECOC capital' title due to the wider and long-term process of transformation of the city's economy towards cognitive-cultural capitalism. Basing on the results achieved, we suggest that the reorientation of the urban development theory is needed to avoid false conclusions on the cultural and promotional determinants of future growth in the urban economy.

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The Public Space Artists' Paradox: Commodification of Art in Light Festivals.

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Light festivals are present today in practically all large cities on a global scale. Its intended benefits include attracting unintentional tourists (displacement effect), stimulate visitation on residents of neighbouring cities, and fomenting in-home ongoers: promoting the nowadays desired "cultural tourism" (Richards, 2017). They are also used to produce favourable narratives that contribute to city branding and positive city images (Kavaratzis, 2004). Many municipalities have adopted them as tools for creating new nocturnal economies (Garcia-Ruiz, 2019), and others have used them as part of territory recover strategies through the so-called "artwashing" (Sheldon, 2015). They could be understood as culture led initiatives for territorial development, but that's only a side of the event. These festivals -many times- end up by Disneyficating the areas in which they take place due to a perceived loss of authenticity (Sorkin, 1994; Zukin, 1995) and the intensive but ephemeral occupation of the public space often have terrible impacts. In the limited specific literature, it is often presented the institutional voice, while other actors involved tend to be overviewed. What is the artists' position on the commodification of their works and its instrumentalization for this type of urban speculation? In this paper, I will present the ethnographic work carried out between 2016 and 2019 and the results of the analysis of 32 in-depth interviews with renowned artists within the world of light festivals. Here, I will introduce the public space artists' paradox: spatial content generator, critic artist, and precarious culture worker.

RN37_T02_02 | Women, urban space and everyday life

Alive, Free and Without Fear. Urban Safety and Care in Argentina.

Anna Bednarczyk

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Under the lockdown in Argentina, there was a 30% increase in reporting gender-based violence (GBV), and only in the first 44 days of 2021, there were 46 femicides registered. At the same time, in the sanitary regime, the movement for women's reproductive rights organized massive protests across the country successfully pushing for changes in the national abortion law.
All of this social dynamic takes place in cities as Argentina is the most urbanized country in South America, with 91% of its population living in urban areas. In my research, I explore the intersection of gender, urban spaces, and urban safety from the perspective of care. In my presentation I will explore the questions:
*how do practices of voluntary and reciprocal care shape strategies of resisting GBV in urban spaces?
*how have girls and women, active in the women's rights movements in Argentina, been redefining the concepts of care and safety?
Following Linda Peake's call for a new feminist urban theory that takes into consideration women's everyday struggles and challenges the binaries (2015), I aim at analyzing the concepts of 'care' and 'urban safety' as an intersection of daily life and political strategies.
The presentation is based on the data from preliminary research in Argentina. During two visits in 2017 and 2018 (six months in total) I participated in the 33rd National Meeting of Women in Trelew and I conducted in-depth interviews and observations of local feminist initiatives in Córdoba.

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Un/safe Home. Looking The City As A Social Reproduction Sphere

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This contribution fits into the discussion on the feminist city not by suggesting urban planning solutions but by looking at feminist practices in the urban context. The focus will be on those practices that redefine the home as a political space. To this purpose, it is necessary to firstly investigate the new re-articulation of the public and private boundary within and beyond the pandemic, the continuities and discontinuities in urban governance and the changing political forms. In the Italian context, the outbreak of the pandemic has profoundly affected the way we experience urban space, relegating us to domestic space wherever possible. During the outbreak the home became central to the government's narrative as a safe place to stay as a preventative measure against the spread of the Covid-19 contagion, reinforcing the narrative that made public space an unsafe and less accessible place. The intersectional perspective shows how the lockdown and the pandemic produced different consequences, and how the home became paradigmatic as a lens of inequalities. On the other hand, feminist urban practices have shown how the home, or rather "making home", can be a site of resistance that invests the whole city as a site of social reproduction. Reasoning about the politicization of the home from the pandemic redefinition of domestic space is not only necessary, but can illuminate the dimension of needs and desires for the construction of the feminist city.

Everyday Spaces of (Non)Belonging: Syrian Refugee Women's Navigation of Urban Life

Sara Fikry Abdelshafy Eltokhy

Independent

Belonging as a spatial concept is frequently linked to the notion of place as practices of belonging can exist in a variety of geographical settings starting from the scale of home to the neighborhood and the city. Using belonging as an analytical tool is important to grasp the complexity of subjective experience as well as the meaning of place. Naturally, belonging becomes particularly complex for refugees due to their multiplex relationships to different locales; the preexisting ties to their home country they have left behind and the new ones that they form in the host environments.

Highlighting the significance of gender differences in spatial experiences, this paper explores the way female refugees relate to the physical places in their new everyday urban settings and the spatial meanings of belonging. The research draws on in-depth interviews and cognitive maps of the past and the present environments of six Syrian female refugees in Milan. The use of two maps was to retrace the differences in the participants' spatial practices and activities post-displacement.

The research findings highlight that major changes between the participants' past and present daily environments are centered most prominently around their gender identity which often entails specific uses of the city. The participants' maps of the present convey a localized way of life that is usually concentrated at the scale of the neighborhood. The participants' mapping and interpretation of their environment can help to better understand their experiences and address their needs accordingly by principles of spatial planning and policies.

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RN37_T03 | Urban and tourism related mobilities

The Effects of Barcelona Tourism Flows in the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona: the Case of the Metropolitanization of Tourist Houses

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The rise of the tourist phenomenon in the city of Barcelona has its momentum in the 1992 Olympic Games. At that time, it is placed on the map of potential visitors as a destination of interest, and then the number of international tourists increases year after year. One of the characteristics of tourism is that its effects expand on the immediate environment. In this sense, the purpose of this study is to analyze the evolution of the tourist houses in the city of Barcelona to forecast its expansion in the nearest cities and functional areas, specifically in the so-called AMB (Metropolitan Area of Barcelona). Specifically, this research aims to analyse first the type and the form of growth that this specific typology of accommodation follows. Secondly, which are the variables that explain this growth of tourist houses in Barcelona and its territorial boundaries, such as tourist atractions and communication hubs. Secondary data used in this research comes from official registered tourist houses (Catalunya Government), Open Data (Barcelona municipality) and from the AirBnb tourist platform. Results show how these variables must lead the future public policies of Barcelona and AMB to prevent tourism negative effects.

Arrangements, Mobilities and Attachments in Crisis Contexts in the South Europe: A Comparative Analysis in Madrid and Barcelona Urban Areas.

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This research enables better understanding of main specificities about mobilities and supports that are characteristic of the South Europe, particularly, of Madrid and Barcelona. It focuses on the framework of residential strategies and home arrangements developed by households of this two major Spanish urban areas. This work tackles, from a qualitative analysis based on 40 interviews to neighbors of both cities, those happened changes regarding mobility/immobility strategies and household organization concerning the care of dependent individuals in the successive crisis contexts: 2008 recession and restrictions derived from COVID impact.

The structure of this work has the following assumptions: 1) Spatial attachment, basically in the care dimension, has a huge role in the South Europe, and in Madrid and Barcelona; 2) Tackled crisis contexts make difficult the attachment in urban places and weaken closeness relationships, assistance and care to dependents, and it contributes to intensify vulnerability.

This work belongs to an extend research: COMURES (funded by the Madrid Community and the European Social Fund); GENDERAB (funded by UIU/Banco de Santander); CAMVISOC and MOVIURBES (both funded by Science and Competitiveness Ministry in 2007 and 2018 I+D+i calls)

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Mobility And Inequalities: Between Infrastructures And Practices

Francesca Lacqua

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My research intends to focus on the relationship between mobilities and socio – territorial inequalities, starting from the analysis of infrastructural policies and narratives involved, highlighting whether and how they shape the patterns of possible people movements. My interest is to deepen the case study of the Italian railway system and specifically focusing on the North – West area.

The issue of territorial fragility is thus connected to mobility infrastructure planning, highlighting how the political and strategic choices have contributed to reshaping the territory and the relations between them (Curci - Kercuku - Lanzani, 2020; De Rossi, eds, 2018), drawing "new gaps" and new "hierarchies" in terms of power differentials.

Infrastructures are a factor of territorial integration (Colleoni, 2009) and, at the same time, they are a vector of reproducing inequalities, as a key factor of everyday life and of 'foundational economy' (Foundational Economy Collective, 2018), socially, these differentials lead inequalities in terms of "capabilities" (Sen, 1995).

Starting from the fields of urban and regional studies and of mobility studies, methodologically, it is necessary to define a framework that relies on an interdisciplinary approach that looks "from the inside out", including sociotechnical approaches (Amin - Thrift, 2017). In addition, a mixed-method based on quantitative and qualitative analyses (Semi, 2010) would characterize the research agenda. Moreover, this topic should be placed within an analytical framework in which mobility is considered as an essential key to understanding territorial systems as relational and in terms of individuals' motility conveyed by infrastructural assets (Urry, 2007).

To conclude, the purpose is to entangle the territorial complexity through mobility infrastructures that allow redirecting political and economic strategy towards a more just space.

The Social Life Of Michael Jackson's Statue In The Favela: A 'Mobilities Turn' Approach

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The objective of this paper is to present a social biography of the Michael Jackson statue in the Santa Marta favela, a slum in the city of Rio de Janeiro - Brazil. Examining the time frame between 2010 and 2018, the dynamics of urban space govern and production are analyzed considering tourist commodification and urban violence. Inspired by 'mobilities turn' and 'social life of things' theoretical frameworks, the exposed analysis come from an multi-sited ethnographic research carried out under interlocutions with a network of residents, entrepreneurs, tour guides and local leaders of the favela. Debating about connections among the (i)mobilities of policies, capitals, images, meanings, objects and bodies conducted by the Pacifying Police Units public security program, I interpret that the social life of the statue in the favela can be determined by the regimes of value surrounding its uses, disputes and meanings over time and space. In final considerations, to stress the definition that the statue is converted into a symbolic landmark that identifies and influences the territory in the chronology of temporal and socio-spatial conjunctures of the city, I present dynamics about Covid-19 pandemic at the favela using examples of local appropriations and images of the statue.

Keywords: urban space; social life of things; mobilities; favela tourism; pacification.

1198

RN37_T04 | Migrants, refugees and city-making

Migration, Small Commerces and City-Making: a Case Study in Bonfim, Porto

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Considering the role of migrant emplacement in city-making (Çağlar and Glick-Schiller, 2018), this paper aims to present some findings of an investigation in which small commerces (eg. coffeeshops, bars, bakeries and restaurants) run by foreign entrepreneurs at Bonfim neighborhood in Porto were analyzed. Porto is the second largest city in Portugal and became known as a touristic destination. Through an ethnographic approach, I conducted a six months field investigation using participatory observation and in-depth semi-structured interviews with foreign small business owners. The main objectives were: firstly, to understand how those foreign entrepreneurs originating from different places (eg. England, Spain, France, Brazil, Mali and Korea) have placed themselves – through their small business – in the urban dynamics of this old industrial zone previously marked by an artistic scene and in process of urban rehabilitation since 2015; secondly, I sought to find out who were the foreigns entrepreneurs included and/or excluded of the competitive-city narrative constructed by the local government, while attempting to reflect on how those new urban dynamics can, on one hand, produce cultural hybridity, and, on the other hand, reinforce ossified notions of ethnic-racial frontiers (Keith, 2005). This paper aims at contributing to a more broad discussion on the so-called urban turn on migration studies while, at the same time, exploring an epistemological decentering on urban studies, considering not only how foreign entrepreneurs produce the city, but also how they produce knowledge about the city through their own narratives.

Refugee Life, Refugee Space: Migrant Agency and an Alternative Space in Ankara

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During research conducted in the summer of 2020 for the Refugees in Towns Project of Tufts University, I observed the precarity of the refugees in Turkey. A couple authors have examined this precarity. Some others have examined how the refugees have begun to live in a spatially distinct section of certain cities, in certain situations forming what can be called a 'ghetto'. What this paper intends to do is to combine these spatial and precarious aspects using the observations of Wacquant (2016, 2008, 1999, and 1996) in his various analyses on the ghetto in France and the United States. In Wacquant's work, we can begin to see a spatial conception of precarity, and an investigation into this intersection of space and precarity is what is needed in debates on refugees in Turkey. We can further extend this to the point that as space is a production and its subjects are also a co-constitution of that space. If the underpinning truly is spatial as claimed by Lefebvre (1991), then a precarious subject produces a precarious space, and that precarious space likewise produces a precarious subject. We should, however, recognize the particular situation of the migrant denizen as Standing (2014) points out in this work. Therefore, I would like to investigate how this dynamic of the mutual spatial production of precarity works in the refugee space of the Önder neighbourhood in Ankara, Turkey. I would further like to investigate how we can fit this new example into Wacquant's larger set of archetypes.

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Sounds of Asylum Bristol: Music-making And Forced Migrants' Affective Practices Of Diasporic Belonging

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Amid the normalisation of xenophobic narratives surrounding migration, and an overarching 'hostile environment' regulating asylum in Britain, this paper explores music-making as a unique lens to highlight the negotiation of belonging, uncertainty and marginality amongst a group of fifty forced migrants in Bristol. Through a focus addressing the nexus between power, affect and the everyday, this paper discusses how the dehumanising processes that characterise the British asylum regime operate in and through the spaces, bodies and objects constituting its 'ordinary' materiality. Concurrently, this paper addresses how the entanglement of bodies, 'things' and sounds emerging from the co-creation of weekly music groups enabled the group participants to negotiate pleasure, expression and sociality in a context of enforced marginality and uncertainty. Consequently, this paper discusses the music-making sessions as affective practices of diasporic belonging: relationalities arising from multiple forms of displacement that enabled momentary, but productive domains of sociability, co-presence and solidarity beyond ethnic, national, gendered and religious lines. The conclusions consider the contributions of theoretical approaches enabling researchers (and potentially advocates and community organisers) to recognise the stakes and significance of forced migrants' (in)visible forms of sociality that take place beside the discursive and institutional frames of State and humanitarian interventions.

Migrant Churches in the (Post-)Secular City: the Construction of Evangelically Inspired Solidarities in Ghent and Antwerp

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In today's European (post-)secular city, evangelical migrant churches are seen as spaces of alterity. The transnational orientation of these churches and their invisibility in the streetscape – due to being located in marginal urban areas – have led urban sociologists to approach these churches predominantly as 'parallel worlds', existing outside 'regular' urban life. In this paper, we aim to challenge this one-sided view on evangelical migrant churches by exploring the multiple ways in which evangelical migrant churches engage with the local environment and construct localized practices and discourses of solidarity. Through (visual) document analysis, interviews and participant observation in five evangelical migrant churches (of which four Sub-Saharan African and one South American) in the Belgian cities of Ghent and Antwerp, we examine how migrant evangelicals are building communities of givers and receivers by engaging in localized practices and discourses of solidarity and interact with their immediate, often secular, surroundings. Our focus is both on migrant churches' 'vertical' interactions with public authorities and on 'horizontal' contacts with neighbourhood inhabitants and associations. Specific attention is paid to how evangelical churches attempt to negotiate secular-religious boundaries. Our study demonstrates the need to recognize the transformative potential and agency of diasporic evangelical activity in developing practices and discourses of solidarity in the post-secular city.

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RN37_T05_01 | Exploring processes in urban areas and metropolitan regions

An Urban Sociology of Disenfranchised Classes. Milan, Naples and Rome Compared (2013-2018)

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In this paper, we explore the role of urban sociology to inquire into the relationship between space, place and population characteristics, on the one hand, and political behaviour, on the other.

Theoretical framework: Political behaviour is shaped by the social environment, which comprises a population structure and an opportunity structure. The relationship between these two elements gives rise to a socio-spatial structuring of opportunities, whereby the local context can filter, reflect or amplify existing political, socio-economic and cultural divisions. The central aim of our analysis is to identify the ways in which this process manifests itself in different areas.

Method: We compare three metropolitan regions in Italy - Milan, Naples and Rome - using data from the 2011 census and the 2013 and 2018 general elections. We employ a sociologically meaningful boundary for the study of these three regions, excluding the outer commuter zone. Using a new spatial methodology that we exemplified in previous papers, we construct Voronoi polygons around polling stations based on relative distance and link them with small area data in order to obtain a set of micro-spatial units for which electoral data and social indicators are available.

Results: Using regression, we show that in the three metropolitan regions the success of populist political parties in recent years is related to a reconfiguration in the geography of social class and changes in social and economic conditions. In the three regions, these processes have led to the emergence of socially and spatially peripheral areas which are home to what we refer to as "disenfranchised classes".

Urbanity in the Shrinking City – a Contradiction? Conceptualizing the Urban along Spaces of Possibilities

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Urbanity is defined as a social quality of the city in its demographic and spatial structures. The notion of urbanity furthermore relies on a "'constitutive outside' of the urban" (Roy 2016). Analogous to the urban, this outside encompasses both a social and a structural dimension. Rural settlements were classically defined as counterparts of the urban on both dimensions. At times of global urbanization, societal delineations between the urban and the rural are increasingly contested, though. Instead, the shrinking and/or peripheralized city comes into play as a constitutive outside of the urban (Lefebvre 1970; Dirksmeier/Stock 2020). Urban processes of centralization are reversed here: the shrinking city does not only loose inhabitants, but it is increasingly disconnected from, meanwhile dependent on, superordinate power relations (Kühn/Lang 2015). However, the depiction of the shrinking city as a structural backdrop for societal de-urbanization overlooks the built city space, which is much more persistent than dynamically evolving population sizes or power relations. If the shrinkage endures, demand for space decreases, relieving conflicts of use and allowing for new spatial appropriations and experiments. In other words: physical free space in the urban fabric creates social spaces of possibilities. Such spaces of possibilities are in line with dominant notions on urbanity. Portraying the shrinking city as a constitutive outside of the urban falls short, accordingly. While the precise manifestations of urbanity in the shrinking city might differ from those in the prosperous city, their underlying functional logics and resulting social qualities resemble one another. The conceptual framework for urbanity in the shrinking city forwarded in this contribution is augmented with empirical insights from the German-Polish border city of Görlitz/Zgorzelec.

1201

Drivers of Residential Instability in European Urban Areas

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The research is based on two different analyses, one at pan-European scale, and another with a zoom-in on the city of Barcelona. First, we combined data from three different sources (EU-SILC survey, Eurostat regional statistics, and the AirDNA dataset) to run a path analysis model with the objective of exploring the relationship between tourism pressure (i.e., number of guests per 100,000 inhabitants and its evolution over time) and residential displacement in urban areas. The results show that the Airbnb and traditional tourism's supply intensity lead to a significant increase of rental prices and, indirectly, to the displacement of long-term tenants. On the other hand, homeowners' displacement is only to a lesser extent related to tourism pressure and more dependent on gentrification. In an attempt to provide an analysis at a finer geographical level, the specific case of Barcelona was addressed. The output of a OLS regression revels how pressure derived from the spread of short-term rentals in Barcelona is forcing long-term residents (those who were living in the same neighbourhood for more than 5 years) to move out. Interestingly, no statistically significant relationship exists between the ratio of bed-places in traditional tourism accommodations and the outcome variable. Taking the two analyses together, our results corroborate the conclusions of previous studies indicating tourism as a sub-genre of the gentrification, while they add to the literature by establishing a significant relationship between tourism and the forced displacement of most vulnerable residents living in tourism destinations.

Beyond sprawl? Ambitions and problems in land use management. The case of 2040 Plan in Minneapolis

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Urban sprawl has increased in many areas of the world since the mid-20th century and, although a recent slowdown, it is still important to affect the growth of the city. Nevertheless, it is clearly unsustainable for environmental, economic and political-administrative reasons, with ambivalent effects also on the local quality of life. The United States have been the first country to experience a "mass diffusion" of this trend as well as some of the most widespread forms of land use. It could be interesting to see what ambitions and problems are emerging there to stop the sprawl, in the hope to find some useful elements also for European cities.

This contribution will focus on Minneapolis. The capital of Minnesota has recently tackled land use with very ambitious projects: with the approval of the 2040 Plan, in particular, the local institutions are trying to densify some neighborhoods totally occupied by single-family houses, in order to increase housing affordability and the social mix of population. Which actors favored this change? Which ones opposed it? And above all: what are the "unwanted effects" in trying to promote densification and social equity through land use management? These questions are considered through the case of a city with a very a high quality of life but also with one of the highest racial inequality and racial segregation rates in the US.

The research is based on some historical, morphological, and demographic elements about the metropolitan area of Minneapolis-St. Paul. Minneapolis is also considered through a few weeks of direct observation and 17 interviews to key-informants (people from local institutions, university professors, architects and planners, members of local associations, residents).

1202

RN37_T05_02 | Spatial justice and the right to housing

Theorizing Spatial Justice as a Product of Field Relationships: Use of Practice Theory in Critical Urban Studies

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The article calls for broader involvement of the elements coming from the classical approach of Pierre Bourdieu in critical urban studies in the context of discourse perspectives and the role of social actors. As several scholars have shown (Mace 2017; Savage 2011; Shin 2013), reconceptualization of Bourdieu's concepts of field and capital can bring new perspectives into critical analyses of the urban area and its processes. More specifically, the article uses the redefined concepts of field and capital in the context of critical discourse analysis and within the frames of dominant ideology reproduction systems as characterized by Bourdieu and Boltanski (1976) in comparison with Lefebvre's (1991) definition of physical and social space. Therefore, through the theoretical reconceptualization of practice theory based on literature review, the article aims to answer the following research questions: What are the possible benefits of practice theory for the exploration of spatial inequalities in current cities? And how can reconsideration of the concepts of field and capital be used within planning practices? The general answer stands in the rendering of spatial positions and connected relations between the actors, which helps to understand how the principles of governance are reproduced in different forms and legitimized.

The Classification of Social Housing Residents as the Foundation of De-humanization

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In the light of COVID-19, we have seen a further intensification of territorial stigmatization of neglected housing estates as infested and the residents as potential disease carriers. Analyzing how people living in neglected housing estates react toward territorial stigmatization enables us to open the social space of the neglected housing estates to a nuanced analysis. This not only of the different groups of residents but also of the classification systems applied to them by the state. The dominant terminologies in social policy and in media based accounts of 'the residents' represent sources of territorial stigmatization in its own right by evoking homogenizing effects of mass categorization and 'minority of the worst' logics. Seemingly neutral categorizations assimilate those living in tainted places to prejudgments of the stigma of that place. In contrast, we construct a model of the differentiated social groups residing in the estates that encapsulates how they react to territorial stigmatization by combining knowledge on their volume of capital and by drawing on the rarely used concept of illusio (a concept tailored for analyzing how meaning is produced, maintained and transformed). The concept of illusio enable us understand how the residents as emotional agents come to take an interest in and invest themselves in different social struggles including their place of residence. This model provides central elements in unmasking the de-humanistic foundation of contemporary ghetto politics and COVID blaming rhetoric, thus demonstrating how forms of bureaucratic and state classification is based on preconceptions rather than sociological knowledge.

1203

From "Wir bleiben Alle" to "Housing for All": Examining the Ramifications of the Squatting Movement on the Fight for Fair Housing in Berlin and New York City

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More than a decade after the collapse of the global housing market, the coronavirus pandemic has accelerated a crisis of homelessness and affordability worldwide, resulting in mass human rights violations (https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/43/43). The wealthy northern countries are not immune. The U.N. Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing has found that the housing crisis, as a driver of inequality, is not caused by a lack of resources or an economic downturn. Rather, it is being fueled by economic growth and the increasing power of private developers and investors to dominate housing systems in an unprecedented fashion by treating housing as a commodity for speculation.

This approach to economic growth is unsustainable. Our paper uses a 'right to the city' framework (Lefebvre, 1968); theories of the role of squatters movements in the formation of 'autonomous geographies' and social movement 'scenes;' and Castells' (1983) and Massey's (1992) notion that, 'the spatial is integral to the production of history, and thus to the possibility of politics,' to explain divergent contemporary local governmental responses to the on-going housing crisis in two global cities, Berlin and New York. Both have long histories of housing activism and muscular local governmental responses to past housing crises. But only in Berlin have activists been able to mount a serious challenge to the power of the private real estate market. We hypothesize that experiences with the 1970s and 1980s squatting wave and its legacies explain why decommodification of housing as a policy goal is playing a larger role in Berlin today. Our research methodology includes historical analysis and interviews with housing experts and activists in both cities.

The Voices That Come out of the Walls: Images of the Struggle for the Right to Housing and the City in Porto (Portugal)

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The communication presents the main results of a autonomous research carried out in Porto, the second largest Portuguese city. During the last two years (2019-2021) we proceeded with the photographic registration of inscriptions on Porto walls referring to the right to housing and the city. About 150 plural, divergent and insistent images were collected, reflecting the citizens' plea regarding gentrification and touristization processes.More recently, the walls also denounce the insufficient state and municipal support given the consequences of the pandemic on income and access to the housing market. Framed in a visual sociology and in a walking sociology, the act of "walking" is assumed here as a method of investigation, a form of immersion and exploration of the city that makes it possible to capture and interpret its signals. According to Léfébvre (1996), the city sends and receives messages that must be decoded from an analysis in different planes and dimensions, in order to account for ideologies, hierarchies, interactions, discourses, daily practices or rhythms. Interventions such as "Out with airbnb", "hostel mafia", "weapon of mass tourism", "Porto is not for sale" or "fuck landlord" were analyzed, seeking to unveil their arguments, the criticism underlying them and the discursive and aesthetic strategies (such as humor, irony, subversion, etc.). As expressions of insurgent citizenship, these counter-visualities clutter, resignify and challenge a view of the market city. They mark the territory, marking it with collective memories, tracing a history of resistance, instigating new oppositions. They are also a barometer of the tensions that occur in this clash, revealing contradictions between center and periphery, resident and traveler, owner and tenant, government and people.

1204

RN37_T06 | Gentrification and displacement

Shared Economy As A Vector For Gentrification Airbnb Case Study In The Vidigal Slum During The Great Events In The City Of Rio De Janeiro

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Economies and cities are constantly changing. When observing that such changes have as main catalyst the advancement of technology, the approach taken aims to elucidate the role played by the emergence and use of shared economy platforms in the Vidigal slum, in particular Airbnb, and thus, verify its relationship with the gentrification process, supported by a scenario of holding mega events held in the city of Rio de Janeiro between the years 2014 to 2016. For its realization, a mixed research strategy was used, composed of quantitative and qualitative aspects, a case study in the Vidigal slum, being supported by a triangulation between document analysis, semi-structured interviews, and participant observation. In addition to this, the presence of four main new concepts about the term gentrification was verified because of the use of the Airbnb platform in the slum, which are commercial gentrification; gentrification of public spaces; tourist gentrification; and finally, peripheral gentrification. However, it appears that the economic impact of Airbnb in the Vidigal slum was momentary, where at first there coexisted a necessity to supply the demand of the hotel market with the possibility of generating extra income for its residents. However, after the realization of mega events, the demand in the hotel sector decreased as well as the use of this platform. Added to this, there was a reduction in public and private investments just like the return of illegal activities in the slum, which made it difficult to continue generating extra income.

Transformation Process of the Historic Centre of A Coruña (Spain): commodification of urban life

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The present work analyses the process of transformation and commodification of the historic neighbourhood of Orzán, in the city of A Coruña (Spain); a scenario of change that encompasses social, economic and symbolic aspects and masks the commodification of urban life through an intense commercial gentrification phenomenon. The applied methodology is based, mainly, but not only, on qualitative research techniques. Special emphasis will be placed on the visual aspects of the change process.

The paper proposes that factors such as the substitution of old-style shops for alternative shops, the regeneration of its "brand image" and the consumption and leisure preferences of the so-called creative classes, explain the current stage of private economic reinvestment which is challenging the traditional bonds of belonging to the neighbourhood. Thus, this re-development process is contextualized within the framework of a "rent gap" logic what means that maximizing the differential of economic investment in the area, certain economic agents seek to generate speculative opportunities associated with the revaluation of the space.

To conclude, this phenomenon is linked with a general commercial restructuring framework: a macro-project of regeneration of the city´s seafront. This seeks to promote tourism in the historic centre and the neighbourhood of Orzán plays a key role as space for nightlife and "creative" consumption.

1205

Place-making re-considered: residents' perspectives in post-gentrified Old Town, Tallinn.

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Post-gentrified Old Town in Tallinn with its symbolic heritage value plays a central role as in the process of residents' place-making, business and cultural activities, in tourism industries and essentially in city's destination branding strategies. As such, the Old Town represents the acknowledged urban heritage case under the pressure of tourism, where the multifaceted stakeholders' interests collide.

Departing from an understanding of inevitability of the mix of residential and tourism space the discussion lays its focuses on Old Town residents' constitutive role in place-(re)making, place identity maintenance and (re)production of the symbolic value of shared, though contested heritage space. Discursive narratives representing heterogeneous dispositions of the otherwise relatively well-off middle-class residents are drawn on the findings of a recently (2021) completed case study, as part of a broader mixed-methods research in Tallinn Old Town. This is to offer insights into interlaced processes of meaning-making and practices of residing in a turistified location, yet seductive heritage atmosphere one tends to be disposed to identify with as home space. Genuine resident experiences set in the time-space of 'normality' of high tourism seasons and unprecedently enduring pandemic circumstances allow nuanced interpretations of the dynamic of (re)considerations of the place, (re)construction of individual and collective identities, views on representative institution of residents (Neighbourhood Association) and sustainable life quality prospects as concerns the interplay of other involved stakeholders' ambitions.

A case study of transnational gentrification in South Portugal

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Gentrification has been discussed in sociology for several and just as gentrification seemed to have gone out of fashion, the subject was rekindled by the new forms of gentrification associated with the mobilities paradigm and a new generation of researchers and cases studies began to contribute to novel theories on how gentrification takes place in today's world. Transnational gentrification is one of such cases. Caused by the influx of residents of foreign origin, with higher economic capital than the original residents, transnational gentrification has been linked to the housing market boom in several destinations in Southern Europe and occurs parallelly to retirement migration and lifestyle mobilities. This presentation will share data from a study conducted in Algarve, South Portugal, where an old neighbourhood went through major changes in the last decade as the number of foreign residents rose and the original residents were forced to leave their neighbourhoods.

1206

RN37_T07_01 | Housing and residential dynamics 1

Between Affordability And Social Interaction In "New Forms Of Social Mix": The Case Of Ospitalità Solidale In Milan

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In most European countries, the 21st century is characterised by a wider and more varied demand for affordable housing. In cities such as Milan, social mix is promoted also to respond to the housing needs of other targets than the most disadvantaged (Bricocoli and Cucca, 2016). Social mix usually refers to different socioeconomic profiles, ethnic groups or tenure typologies. In the new millennium, the concept of hyper-diversity has inspired new forms of social mix (Costarelli, 2017) in which other variables are taken into account to classify diverse social groups, such as personal skills, attitudes, and lifestyles. The residential proximity of "resourceful" and vulnerable tenants is seen as contributing to mutual support and community building (Costarelli et al., 2019). Many studies have already shown that socioeconomically mixed neighborhoods do not automatically produce a positive effect on social cohesion (Bolt, van Kempen, 2013). More research is needed to study the impacts of allocation policies based on people's commitment and skills to interact with others. Building upon a qualitative study of the Milan-based project Ospitalità Solidale, a pilot program that offers affordable housing to young people who, in turn, engage in community work, the paper contributes to answer to the following research question: what factors help "new social mix" initiatives in enhancing social interaction? Contextual elements, the projects' governance and their specific practices all play a greater role.

Living in Community in Today's World: a Study of Gated Communities in the Metropolitan Area of Granada.

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Since the last decade of the 20th century, gated communities emerged as a residential phenomenon increasingly present in the urban landscape that, through self-exclusion and privatization of space, seek to reinforce a sense of 'living among equals' in its residents. However, despite its increasing popularity, especially in Anglo-Saxon and Latin American countries, neither the socioeconomic status of its residents nor the degree of physical enclosure determines how closed a community is symbolically. Its complexity as a residential model of community responds to the socio-urban particularities of each socio-spatial context, as is the case in Europe, and more specifically in Spain, where this residential phenomenon has manifested itself in different ways. Therefore, our interest has focused on quantifying the number of what we call 'residential communities', which is a broader and more flexible conceptualization of the phenomenon from which they arise. For this purpose, the metropolitan area of Granada was chosen as the spatial frame of reference, since it is a territory with a consolidated metropolitan structure whose central city has more than 200,000 inhabitants and its metropolitan crown with more than 40 municipalities. In this way, it was possible, firstly; to quantify the number of residential communities through the use of web applications such as Google Earth and the Cadastre, as well as their location and social characterization and, secondly; to create a typology of residential communities more focused on the common spaces enabled for the use and possible development of interpersonal relationships among residents than on the physical restrictions.

1207

Understanding (Ethnic) Segregation in Southern Europe. The Case Study of the Residential Dynamics of Foreigners in Bologna

Maria Grazia Montesano

University of Bologna, Italy

International migrations are strongly affecting contemporary urban societies worldwide. While being global in nature, migrations have relevant local impacts and studying them may contribute to a better understanding of urban transformations. However, only a few studies focused on the residential patterns of migrants in Southern European contexts, showing that in this regard Southern European cities follow different dynamics than North American and North European ones.

This study contributes to the debate on the residential patterns of foreign populations in Southern European urban contexts. The paper analyses the medium-period (2011-2019) location dynamics of foreign residents in the city of Bologna (Italy) in order to investigate changes in residential patterns and identify emerging trends. To this aim, I collect data provided by the Municipal Registry of Bologna and I elaborate them using Quantum Gis and Geo-Segregation Analyzer (GIS). I analyze residential patterns of foreign residents by computing an array of indices which consider five different dimensions of segregation (Massey and Denton, 1988). Furthermore, the localization quotient (QL) is calculated to evaluate the over- or under-representation of the foreign population in different neighbourhoods.

Preliminary results of the analysis confirm the absence of residentially segregated macro-areas. At the same time, I show that a growing process of "peripheralization" is in place, and that Bologna's foreigners residents seem to follow the pattern of "urban diaspora" – as already observed in other Southern European cities. Finally, this study highlights some specificities of Bologna, demonstrating the role of local factors in influencing the residential patterns of foreign residents.

Social Housing As Urban Infrastructure Shaping The Interrelation Of Living & Working

Julia Edthofer

TU Vienna, Austria

In my contribution, I discuss the biographical intertwinement of living, learning and working in the peripheral Viennese council estate area "Siemensstraße" from a gender-specific perspective. I build on the ethnographic observation that older residents remember and recount their life stories via spontaneous "narrative mappings" of urban infrastructures provided within the estate that point to a close connection of housing, in-/formal education and work. Furthermore, I observed a gender-specific gap between the accounts of female and male interviewees: men recounted a range of in-/formal educational opportunities on-site that determined their paths into apprenticeship and gainful employment, while women mainly addressed reproduction- and care work, albeit many of them had been working in paid jobs for decades. I thus exclusively focus on women's perspectives on the biographical intertwinement of housing, living and un/paid labour.

Methodologically, I combine sociological perspectives on community studies that reference the "Chicago School of Sociology" as primary methodological source and biographical research with focus on approaches addressing the biographical rupture caused by the transition from Fordism to post-Fordism. I interview several generations of "female workers" within the same family and analyse their individual pathways regarding education and work. Furthermore, I integrate a socio-spatial view by conducting a "Social Area Analysis" of relevant social infrastructure on-site that determined those pathways.

My approach aims to contribute methodologically to the analysis of social housing as urban infrastructure by focussing the "spatiality of life-experiences". Furthermore, I aim to enrich current sociological debates on post-binary life spheres (public/domestic, work/life) with regard to the relation between so-called "productive" and reproductive labour.

1208

RN37_T07_02 | Exploring urban challenges

Tales of Two Cities: Urban Poverty in Neoliberal Tehran and Ankara

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This paper aims at investigating the production of space in the capital cities of two neighboring countries, i.e., Tehran and Ankara, as developed through the neoliberal era since the 1980s. In order to do so, I'll firstly locate my problematic in a theoretical framework which is based on Henri Lefebvre's concept of the production of space and also David Harvey's interpretation of it. Moreover, I'll define neoliberalism in alignment with Bob Jessop as a new economic project manifested in different forms ranging from policy adjustment to regime shift and radical system transformation. In this context, neoliberalism has specific effects on urban space. Neoliberal city is where the class cleavage reaches its extreme; it is where the state and capital dominate over all spheres of social life; over everyday life of all people from different classes, genders, ethnicities, minorities, citizens and refugees. Tehran's and Ankara's urban development in the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries will be discussed in this framework. This paper also seeks to show that how political Islamists in Iran and Turkey have been the main protagonists of neoliberal policies despite their discourses of so-called defending the poor. So, displacement and dispossession policies of Tehran and Ankara municipalities will be discussed in this context through different examples. I'm inclined to ask that how similar or different have been the neoliberal policies implemented in these two cities. What mechanisms were actually put into practice to produce abstract space in Tehran and Ankara? Which social groups have been mostly the target of these policies?

Key Words: urban development, neoliberalism, Tehran, Ankara, urban poor

Ode: An Insight On The Uses Of Photography In Portugal's Coastline Touristic Imagery After The 25th Of April 1974

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This proposal stems from an ongoing doctoral research project on the evolution of the dynamics of occupation and use of touristic activities in Portugal's coastline after the 25th of April 1974, a date that signals the end of Estado Novo's dictatorship and, following Boaventura de Sousa Santos, the beginning of the country's transition to its "new Modernity" which prompted democracy and, ensuing global trends, neoliberal economic policies which permeated hitherto State regulated sectors – such as tourism. It overviews Portugal's coastline touristic photographic imagery to address how this territory was commodified and promoted through photography for touristic consumption, as it opened itself to globalized tourism flows which have jeopardized socio-economic and environmental sustainability of highly affluent touristic locations – such as its coastline. In this sense, it posits that Portugal's coastline touristic affluence can be framed within the structure of globalized mass tourism: while the free market provides the material conditions for travel, amusement and accommodation under mass tourism logics, a promotional discourse that instrumentalizes photography – inscribing it in the "tourist gaze" discussed by John Urry and Jonas Larsen – is manufactured to attract a global audience of tourists. The analysis of this photographic imagery establishes the theoretical framework for the project's qualitative, quantitative and comparative research on the impact of the dynamics of occupation and use of touristic practices in contemporary Portugal's coastline – forming a picture that unifies the territory's past and present – and its discussion provides clues to approach mounting concerns about the uncertain future of tourism in the post-covid19 world.

1209

Pasolini and the Defense of Monuments as a Means of Preserving National Culture

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The abstract aims to highlight the thinking of Pier Paolo Pasolini (1922-1975) regarding the issue of the importance of maintaining monuments as a source of historical memory. Pasolini argued that the minor works of the past such as small monuments, artifacts of everyday life, streets and walls had the same importance as the masterpieces of the Italian Renaissance in understanding the culture of nations.

For Pasolini, the culture of a nation was made up of all the expressions of all forms of culture, popular and cultured, expressed in a given historical period.

Pasolini through his works such as The Walls of Sana 'highlighted a parallelism in the change of the architectural elements of the cities and social changes.

The walls of Sana 'is a short documentary where Pasolini appeals to UNESCO to protect the centuries-old and unspoiled beauty of the Yemeni capital from building speculation.

The short film represents a metaphor for the anthropological transformation of Italian and Western society, increasingly geared towards consumption and homologation, that is, progress and less towards development.

The demolition of the walls of Sana 'was the expression of progress, that is of the industrial-economy which is expressed through a radical economic pragmatism at the expense of the history of the national team. In recent years, the issue of development has returned to being central. Today, the creation of an asustenable urban development for is based by giving answers to citizens cannot be separated from the quality of life, from human relations and therefore from the particular history of each settlement, large or small.

Keywords: Development, City, Monuments, Pasolini, Progress.

Doing Urban Ethnography in a changing world: building bridges between Portugal and Brazil

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ETNO.URB (Urban Ethnography Network) is a collaborative international network created in 2016 that brings together Portuguese-speaking social scientists, based mainly in Portugal and Brazil, who use the ethnographic method to tackle different aspects of social life in cities.

This presentation aims to discuss a set of recurrent topics of debate within the network: what is the reciprocal intellectual impact of production in the fields of urban sociology and urban studies to understand the current socio-political contexts in Portugal and Brazil? How can urban ethnography contribute to the understanding of agencies, resistances, and the dispute of identities in the main Brazilian and Portuguese cities? How should we approach urban contexts in times of COVID-19 and beyond? Considering previous and current research projects developed within the ETNO.URB network, we will open the debate on the potentialities of urban ethnography and on the power of collective work to understand the complexities of our changing urban world.

1210

RN37_T08_01 | Housing and residential dynamics 2

Finding One's Way in Urban Residential Markets: The Case of Students in Private Rental Sector in Tallinn

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With expansion of higher education, students are making a significant group among dwellers in cities and notably in urban residential markets. However, finding accommodation for this particular life phase is a considerable challenge, the more in structural circumstances of increasing individualisation of societies and neoliberalisation of higher education. Observing the students to form an important group of actors, particularly, in private rental markets, pertaining also to their distinct lifestyles and hence patterns of urban spatial practices, suggests further inquiry into construction of their urban residential strategies. The presentation discusses, on the one hand, the ways students' choices in housing market interlink with structural conditions and substantial urban processes (e. g. segregation), and, on the other hand, how the experiences from private renting, often entailing compromises in quality and security, form an important part of students' housing histories, shaping their dispositions and capacities to act knowledgeably in urban housing markets in future. The evidence from a recent multi-method study (a survey and in-depth interviews) conducted amongst private rental sector students in Tallinn, inspired by Bourdieu's theory of practice, allows contributing to the discussions on housing aspirations of younger generations and, in particular, the students' heterogeneous socio-cultural preferences driving housing choices also beyond accessibility in economic terms and the dichotomy of private ownership/renting. The relevance of the research findings is continuously highlighted against the neoliberal housing policies and a strong owner-occupation orientation in cities with young people's constrained access to housing market.

Selective In-migration Of The Elderly From Suburbs To Inner City. A Qualitative Insight from Poland

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This paper looks into one aspect of spatial differentiation implied by population aging, namely, a selective and micro-scale return of the elderly (for study defined as people aged 55 and older) from suburban homes to urban apartments in central districts of large cities in Poland.

There has already been some quantitative as well as qualitative research on the selective in-migration in Polish and Czech cities. The latter was usually focused on analysing housing biographies of younger individuals. Other studies, of residential mobility later in the life course, were conducted in Western societies, which are more mobile than in Eastern central European countries. Mobility of the elderly in Poland, as an example of an ECE country, remains an understudied phenomenon.

Using qualitative data from 15 (so far – the research is an ongoing one) semistructured interviews with elderly movers and adult children whose parents consider moving back to the city, this paper seeks to address the experience of moving from surburbs to a city by linking the microperspective of the household (decision making process and effects on housing career) and macro-scale changes (housing provision, local quality of life in suburbs and cities).

As a result of the qualitative data analysis (categorial analysis of themes using MAXQDA software), the paper shows:

-Changing meanings attached to a suburban home, and transformation of home as a nexus of family relations;
-Perceptions of local quality of life in suburbs and cities in decision making process, and their implications on economic development of urban districts;
- A tentative socio-demographic profile of an elderly mover, and relations between socio-economic position and affordable housing market in cities.

1211

Home That Cares: Design And Healthcare Technologies For Future Of Home Living

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Aging and increasing neurodegenerative diseases in the population have determined – and will increasingly determine– changes in living and designing houses with regard to the relation between security, accessibility and well-being. At the same time, e-health technologies and innovation in specific diagnoses are available at consumer level; this marks a shift in diagnosis spaces that will move from medical facilities and hospitals to private housing. This research will present the results from a study conducted on a representative sample of the Italian population and its aim is twofold: understand how and to what extent the silver population's needs are modifying real estates' uses and interior design; how and to what extent new connected care technologies and specific diagnostic instruments designed for the consumer level are influencing and will influence the organisation and use of living spaces. The research is multidisciplinary and it has been conducted through the use of both qualitative (in-depth interviews) and quantitative (surveys) methods.

The city of the future? Exploring Up Town, the smartest and greenest district in Italy

Filippo Borreani

University of Turin, Italy

This contribution focuses on the presentation of the first empirical results originating from a research project dedicated to the construction and gradual settlement process of new residents in a smart district on the outskirts of the city of Milan, called Up Town. The district, conceived as the residential part of an impressive hub dedicated to technological innovation, offers innovative smart services (neighbourhood apps, domotics, car sharing for residents, ubiquitous video surveillance) and is inspired by the principles of the so called "social mix", with the coexistence of luxury houses and social housing.

In this empirical context, the aim of the research is to analyze the influence of the urban socio-technical imagery of the smart and green-eco city on residents' housing choices and to frame this influence in a sociological perspective. Moreover, the case study offers the possibility to observe the interaction between different social groups in a semi-experimental context: a neighbourhood with no urban memory conceived by a group of private companies as a social engineering experiment. The research is embedded in an analytical-critical theoretical framework through which the construction of the neighbourhood is framed within a general process of transformation of the capitalist economy in global cities, increasingly focused on the construction of innovation clusters, new urban infrastructures, data exploitation and platform capitalism.

The research is carried out with a qualitative approach, based mainly on discursive interviews and field observation.

RN37_T08_02 | Inequalities and spatial segregation

1212

Strategies of Social (In)visibilization at the Urban Margins: Roma Experiences in Romanian Slums

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Recent research on the racialization of poor Roma in Europe has documented a host of new and acute spatial processes of separation and segregation of this "problem population" (Wacquant 2009:288). This happens at the end of chains of expulsion that push impoverished Roma centrifugally towards the urban margins. The creeping subterranean process (Sassen 2014) that accompanies these expulsions is the invisibilization of the precarious conditions under which many Roma are forced to live (Powell and van Baar 2019). In this article, we use recent critical research on the invisibilization of suffering (Herzog 2020) to point an anthropological lens at forms of invisibilization associated with expulsions. We use Herzog's new articulation of the Third as complex mediator between aggressors and sufferers. The

narrative material (interviews and observations) collected in two mid-sized cities in Transylvania, which have carried out expulsions of their poor Roma inhabitants over the last two decades, is used to distil various figures of the Third, such as materials/infrastructures, legal and political assemblages and neoliberal normativity. Such Thirds are employed to illuminate experiences of invisibilization, based on their dialectical qualities of separating dominant visibilities from suffering-inducing invisibilities. We conclude by showing how contemporary political-economic processes occurring at the global-urban level can be recognized and richly interpreted at the micro level through situated anthropological reconstructions.

No Pain, no Gain? Rooted Social Inequalities in City Centres: the Case of Barcelona

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University of Barcelona, Spain

After the deep crisis, the Spanish economy shows signs of starting a new stage of recovery from 2014. Although this economic improvement has not benefitted the entire population, it has an impact on housing market, activity and employment. Besides, it generates changes in the mobility flows that cause social and spatial transformations in urban areas.
The objective of this paper is to analyse the economic dynamics and their impact on urban transformation processes trough three axis: housing market evolution, changes in residential mobility and demographic changes in the social structure of the population through households in urban centres.
Urban centres have experimented deep changes since the late 1990's, and have set the stage of various processes of inequality, polarization, and even gentrification. Economic recovery introduces even more elements of instability that influence on a strong bubble in rental prices; an increment of tourist accommodation; growth of vulnerable population and internal residential movements flows in the metropolitan regions that are not organized and predictable.
Our analysis focuses on three periods: pre-crisis (before 2008), economic crisis (2008-2014) and post-crisis (2014-18). We will focus concretely on the urban centres of Barcelona using secondary sources such as Population and Housing Census (2011), Residential Variation Statistics (1998-2018) and Sociodemographic Survey of Barcelona (2017). This work is part of the research project

New Motilities and socio residential reconfiguration in post crisis (RTI2018-095667-B-I00) funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities. Multivariate analysis provide a typology of neighbourhoods according to the contribution of these new and multiple urban processes. In conclusion, new factors play a key role contributing to more fragmented urban areas and generating new social inequality processes.

An Alternative Way Of Producing Space: Social Production Of Habitat And The Portuguese Context

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This research follows a critical theoretical line of socio-economic and spatial injustices and inequalities originating in the current capitalist mode of production. In this line, the alternatives to this mode of production are close to those advocated in notions such as the right to the city (Harvey and Lefebvre) and "autogestion" (Lefebvre, 1968), in which the notion of the State assumes a preponderant role. Examples of these alternatives are the processes implied in the Social Production of Habitat (SPH), which are taken here as the main reference.
Therefore the research strives to know if SPH is a viable alternative to the hegemony of the capitalist mode of production in Portugal?
The causes that may be at the basis of the transition to an alternative mode of spatial production and its consequences are analyzed, a bibliographic and empirical material of 5 years of involvement in the collaborative process of a SPH in Loures, Portugal, are also analyzed as case study, and alongside examples of PSH worldwide, reflected having as main theoretical guiding concepts, the "right to the city" and "autogestion".
These cases shown as alternatives have been important opportunities to rethink and improve the practices and policies of space production in Portugal.
The context of change, alongside that of economic and institutional reorganization that we have witnessed, bring a new hypothesis of development to Portugal, which is resulting in a convergence between a cultural vanguard and the masses of consumers who have had to adapt to a new way of being.

1213

Unequal Landscapes: Integrating Digital Social Systematic Observation in a Place-based Inequalities Study

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The place where we live has a profound influence on our lives. It structures opportunities of education, leisure, income and access to services, and even the exposure to health and wellbeing hazard/beneficial factors. Assessing which features are crucial in differencing places with different socioeconomic profiles may help to understand the territorialized mechanisms of social inequalities.

By ensuring new analytical possibilities to study place-based inequalities, publicly available images banks such as Google Street View have been promoting a renewed interest in systematic social observation methods. Building upon the potentialities offered by digital visual audits at street level, this communication describes a methodological approach to assess unequal landscapes at the municipal and parish level.

The study is part of a wider project on territorial differences in wellbeing in Portugal. It targeted five (municipal) case studies selected to represent unique territorial profiles in social inequalities. A social observation protocol based on Google Street View visual audits was translated, adapted and pre-tested. In each case study, two parishes were targeted and a sample of streets was selected randomly (N = 97). The team of observers started collecting data after reaching a good level of inter-rater agreement. A multivariate approach was taken to identify key dimensions differencing the places observed. Two dimensions are identified as most relevant: one related to the offer of infrastructure and services and another related to urban density and public maintenance. Place inequalities are discussed analyzing the relative positions of the municipalities and parishes in the bidimensional plan defined by the analysis.

RN37_T09 | Local policies and urban futures 1

Changing Discourses of Social Sustainability in a Swedish Urban Development Project

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While sustainable development is a general political goal for urban development the implementation of sustainability policy is difficult, particularly the social aspect. The income gap is widening, even in Nordic countries which historically been described as the world's most equal countries. Gothenburg, Sweden, is one example of a city struggling with income gaps, segregation, and gang violence. To address these issues, the municipality put social sustainability as an overarching goal for city development. However, research shows that social sustainability policy is rarely successfully implemented in urban development. Several challenges have been identified for social sustainability in practice, relating to its multiple meanings; changing focal points; and a lack of resources, knowledge, and ways of measuring. These challenges hint that implementation of social sustainability is depending on who is interpreting the concept and in what context. In my research project, I explore how the concept of social sustainability gains meaning in strategic urban planning practice. I focus on how and which knowledge is integrated into the process when forming the meaning of social sustainability in a context of conflicting interests and goals. By conducting a case study of a key development project in Gothenburg, I trace the discourse of social sustainability from 2012 until today. I address the research question: How and why is the meaning of social sustainability changing during the planning process? In this paper, I will present my empirical findings so far and reflect on the use of concepts such as social sustainability in urban sociology.

1214

Are Innovation Districts the Future of the City's Work Landscape? Reflection Based on Longitudinal Studies of Innovation Districts in 5 Polish Cities.

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Our presentation concerns the so-called innovation districts. Our longitudinal, mix-method research started in 2017 in 5 Polish cities allows us to ask questions about the future of urban and work environments: their attachment to specific places, and (in)dependence on the city's infrastructure. Additionally, under the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic, our research project opens up the question of the future and composition of work landscapes.

The longitudinal mix method of research (data analysis, mapping, multi-sited ethnography) helps to understand the meaning of infrastructure and so-called inverted infrastructure in the creation of innovative milieus in contemporary urban landscapes. We capture the dynamic and contradictory relations between bottom-up, naturally occurring innovation districts and spaces of science and technology parks, representing top-down design. As a result, we analyze the future relationship between the city as a place to live and a workplace.

Additionally, our research introduces some new methodological solutions resulting from research conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic, using mapping tools, mind mapping, on-line interviews that raise challenges but also provide important methodological and theoretical insights.

The Asynchronous Path to Urban Mobility Transitions: Temporality and Responsible Intervention in Public Spaces

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Living labs in public spaces are intended to stimulate long-term transformation towards sustainable cities. Mostly, such interventions are organized as projects. However, projects entail their own temporal logic, which does not coincide with the temporal logic of the actors, urban neighborhoods, and residents' everyday lives involved. In this paper, we examine three dimensions of asynchronicity based on two mobility projects in Munich and Barcelona and highlight the tensions arising from them: First, the interventions quickly created conflicts, while mobility routines persisted. Second, the projects were tied to limited-term funding and election cycles. Actors were under pressure to act quickly and achieve symbolic successes, regardless of developments in the neighborhoods. Third, the expectation of transferability led to a paradoxical situation in which local particularities and promises of participation had to be reconciled with the development of scalable solutions. Our paper builds on concepts from urban sociology, transition studies, and science & technology studies.

1215

Urban Regeneration and Social innovation in Bon Pastor

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Interventions in vulnerable and disadvantaged neighborhoods are a recurrent topic in the Urban Studies field. Departing from our research in progress, we propose an approximation to a territory of Barcelona where vulnerability has become a chronic issue.

This neighborhood, called "Bon Pastor", has suffered the effects of outskirts' intensive urbanization, intra-urban industrialization and administrations' forgetfulness. Among other problems, urban segregation, the real estate market or previous inaccurate planning, tend to concentrate there different collectives of excluded people.

On the contrary, for the last 20 years, the territory is also experiencing a long change process brokered by an injection of governmental resources oriented to different

fronts. Our research analyses how this may be explained by the way that inhabitants have used their civic capacities to reverse an adverse situation. Either by social mobilizations, by intern cooperative and solidarity initiatives or by negotiation and direct participation in governance frames, we observe the substrate of the current interventional process.

That said, the research we present aims to identify the hypothetical reciprocity linkage between Urban Regeneration Processes and Social Innovation initiatives and, to which extent, both phenomena can work as mutual catalysts

RN37_T10_01 | Local policies and urban futures 2
Stakeholders' And Experts' Perceptions And Acceptability Towards Barcelona's Superblocks Model

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Air quality and traffic congestion have become a more visible problem in urban areas in the recent years and, in response to that, cities across Europe have started to introduce different kind of policies to mitigate these problems. In the case of Barcelona, among the various interventions introduced in recent years, the Superblocks model has been proposed as an innovative land use intervention to reclaim space for people, reduce motorized traffic and air pollution, and mitigate the effects of climate change. In this study we conducted semi-structured interviews among different experts and stakeholders from the two of the firsts Superblocks fully implemented in Barcelona to understand their attitudes, beliefs and acceptability towards the Superblocks model. The analyzed variables were the previous attitudes, problem perception, familiarity, perceived legitimacy and trust and other specific beliefs about the policy.

The Commodification of Safety and Inclusion in City Branding: Practices of Excluding Inclusiveness in the Becoming of the 'City Center of the Year'

Ida Sjöberg

Mid Sweden University, Sweden

On an annual basis, the organization Swedish City Centers awards the prize 'City Center of the Year' to the Swedish city or town that in recent years, through cooperation between private and public actors, has made the greatest progress in its renewal of the city center. In August 2017, the municipality of Sundsvall together with the private company City Development Sundsvall, announced a joint venture to win the title in 2021. To win the award, Sundsvall aims to create a safe, attractive, and inviting city center where people thrive and can grow together. Drawing on interviews with seven central actors within the urban planning and development of Sundsvall city center, the present study asks (1) how the concepts of safety, inclusiveness and economic growth are linked together and made sense of in the interviews, and (2) which bodies/subjects are included (and excluded) in the speech regarding the commodified form of safety.

Using critical theories on neoliberal urban development and feminist theories on safety, the present study shows how the conceptualization of 'flows' (of e.g. people, money, and goods) becomes a central signifier for how safety and inclusion become interlaced with neoliberal values of attractiveness and economic growth. In this process safety and inclusiveness are put in a causal relationship to economic growth and turned into a commodity for city branding. The paper also shows how, through the commodification of safety, strategies of inclusion are turned into practices of exclusion.

1216

Conflict Resolution In Urban Planning. The Role Of Multilevel Knowledge Integration.

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Despite the long history of research on collaborative planning and admittance that planning inevitably entails conflict of goals and interests, the study of conflicts has often been left in the background in urban planning studies or taken for granted as a given part of urban complexity and planning challenges. However, the ways in which conflicts are managed are decisive for social justice, human rights, and democratic participation all of which are central for reaching sustainability. Practices of knowledge use and integration play an important role in tackling complex and contested issues such as planning conflicts. This study aims to better understand knowledge-related aspects of conflict development and resolution.

Utilizing qualitative methods – semi-structured interviews, participant observation, document and text analysis, - this study takes a deeper look at mechanisms of conflict resolution in urban planning focusing on practices of knowledge use. We analyze what types of knowledge are used in decision making in the context of conflicts and what implications this has for conflict resolution. The analysis is performed in two large, high impact and highly debated urban development projects in Gothenburg, Sweden – the underground railway called the West Link project (Västlänken) and the development of a new, centrally located city district Frihamnen/the RiverCity (Älvstaden). An interdisciplinary knowledge typology constructed for conflict analysis in the context of multiple actors and high institutional complexity is applied to facilitate the analysis. The results shed light on shortcomings of resolution processes and may contribute to improved conflict resolution in urban planning towards better informed, more lasting, long-term oriented, and therefore more sustainable solutions.

RN37_T10_02 | Collective action to meet urban challenges

Exploring The Contradictions Of 'Community Building': Liverpool's £1 Houses

Abi O'Connor

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Liverpool's boasts one of the highest average rental yields in the UK, sitting between 7-8% - above London's 4.7%, it has also consistently had one of the highest proportions of deprived neighbourhoods nationally. An oversupply of old terraced housing has resulted in high vacancy and dereliction rates in the city, in the climate of continued economic decline. Resulting, various housing policies have been rolled out under the guise of 'saving' Liverpool's housing market.

This work draws on empirical research conducted with residents on 'Britain's cheapest street', who bought their houses for £1 as part of Liverpool City Council's push to offset their vacant housing stock and increase home ownership. Since moving into the streets residents have drawn on different techniques in an attempt to establish a community – which has been particularly important as many still live amongst 'empties', owing to the slow pace at which the council have transferred ownership of homes. Their movement includes residents associations, community interest companies, arts-led events and the creation of green spaces, yet they have been met by resistance from the very authority that began the process: Liverpool City Council. In drawing out understandings of the complex relationship between class, race and place – and the ferocity of the 'rent gap' (Smith, 1979) - this research explores how residents are navigating the complexities of home ownership and community building against the backdrop of continuing local state control.

1217

Rethinking Urban Spaces Though Citizen's Participation: the Case of Street Gardens in Lyon (France)

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Producers of waste (Sassen, 2004), places of consuming more than production (Parham, 2015), cities are now subject of a social demand for nature (Bourdeau-Lepage & Vidal, 2012), participative democracy (Beierle & Cayford, 2002) and recently more political interest for climate change. Citizens are invited to participate through collective gardening (like community gardens) to produce and manage public green spaces (Ernwein, 2019). These citizens' initiatives contribute to create new imaginaries about cities with spaces of plants, flowers and vegetables accessible to everyone, in each neighborhood. Street gardens (Bally, 2019), wild herbs emerging from the concrete, flowers on the space between a habitation and the pavement, managed by residents, also produce new imaginaries: a nature close to the house, in the street, where everyone can garden and benefits from these gardens. From this perspective, ecology is then interactions with vegetal and between residents.

We draw on H. Lefebvre theory of spaces to identify how these gardens can be used differently (they are space of education, appropriation, environmental, socialization...) by participants, as they appear to be more than just gardening spaces. Based on those different lived spaces (Lefebvre, 1974), this text shows how residents shape vegetal places through street gardens and how they create new representations on the city that can influence urban population and public policies, like community and shared gardens did.

We base our analysis on 20 interviews with street gardeners and institutional actors on the territory of Lyon, observations of gardens and collect of secondary data such as charts, notes on events, newsletters.

Reading the City: Participatory Surveillance and the Governance of Minor Offences

Lior Volinz

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

New digital and mobile technologies (re)configure the relations between citizens and the state: they allow local authorities to crowdsource real-time information on the urban environment and enable citizens to file reports and complaints directly to the relevant authorities in a direct, rapid and simple manner. These modes of participatory surveillance allow local authorities to collect, sort and process data on their geography and population - to schematically map spaces and people through 'schemes of legibility and standardization' (Scott 1998: 343), embedding sensory and crowdsourced data in their reading of the urban. But these new interactions and interfaces are not devoid of social and political implications. On the one hand, citizens' expectations of mobile digital technologies can translate into exaggerated expectations towards public authorities. Local authorities, on the other hand, adopt mobile city application with trepidation, fearing an untenable burden, loss of control over municipal priorities, an excess of (irrelevant) information to sift through, and the redistribution of resources towards tech-savvy, well-informed residents at the expense of others. Through a focus on the governance of minor offences - such as illegal trash dumping, graffiti or noise disturbances - this paper explores the case of FixMyStreet, a mobile city application where residents report nuisances and incidents to their local authorities. Through the case study of a municipality in Brussels, I critically examine the possible consequences arising with the introduction of such new participatory surveillance schemes, both within municipal authorities' structures and within the wider social and political landscape.

1218

Mapping The 'Invisibility' And Resistance of the African And Afro-descendent Communities, Through Their Associative Social Network, in the City of Porto, Portugal

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Portugal has been commonly described as a country with "soft customs" where racism has no place. At the same time, remains an idea of a "smooth" colonization process, based on the myth of the friendly Portuguese colons. These representations are visible in the landscape of the cities, where it is still possible to find colonials reminiscences, glorified in the name of some streets and places. Despite the efforts of Black Associative Movement, these representations are still ignored and/or accepted, as public policies in Portugal continue to ignore this topic, and fail to deepen the knowledge about Afro-descendant and African communities in the country, with the striking example of the 2021 Censuses, that keeps excluding the collection of data on ethnic belonging. This community continues to be marginalized and suffers from great invisibility, even in cities where they have been growing in number, like Porto, Portugal. Through an ethnographic approach to the Portuguese-African associations in Porto, Portugal, and other key actors of the Black Associative Movement, becomes clear that this is a city of various landscapes, representations and networks of sociability that have not crossed, especially among whites and non-white. Moreover, while mapping the history of these associations in Porto, we can see their forms of resistance in this changing and "touristicized" city, still represented as a white space. Methodological tools such as photography, document analysis and mental maps were applied to make visible the associative network, formal and informal, of these communities, and to contribute to their empowerment in the city.

RN37_T11 | Neighbourhoods and neighbouring

Effects Of The Social Composition Of The Neighborhood On The First Required School Choice In Germany. A Small-Scale, Ego-Centered And Multiscalar Approach.

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This research contribution investigates the effect of the social composition of various scales of the neighborhood on the first required transition from primary school to secondary school in Germany. The first transition has a long lasting effect on a variety of outcomes throughout the life course, as it sets the course for a further educational career. The social and geographical environment provides different sets of resources, such as information, peer networks, social norms and role models that enhance or restrict opportunities, which in turn shape the individual framework of action. Thus making action, behavior and decisions deeply entangled with the social and physical environment.

Based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, I can control for a wide array of individual and household level variables, while geographically situate the household in small-scaled, ego-centered and multiscalar neighborhoods. The neighborhood information is generated by the combined usage of georeferenced consumer marketing data, GPS coordinates of all schools in Germany and 100x100 meter raster data from the population census 2011. This research design overcomes widely known challenges in analyzing neighborhood effects. The effects of the social composition in dependence of the scale of the neighborhood, different thresholds of the concentration of social groups (affluent vs. disadvantaged) and in interactions with household characteristics (effect heterogeneity) are analyzed under the general counterfactual framework.

The results indicate small but significant effects of the social composition depending on concentration

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thresholds, neighborhood scale and characteristics of the household of origin.

Discovering And Improving Shunned Neighbourhoods In European Cities.

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The planners of the globalization cities need to solve the marginalization of shunned neighbourhoods. What are these urban areas? How are they built? What role has the public administration in their configuration? What are relevant actors to build an alternative? What is the future of these areas in a globalized European city? From the theory of social fields, I search answers in this paper where I discuss several cases that I have found in Spain. I begin to differentiate three social fields in a city: the formal, the informal and the illegal. This permit to understand which is the main difference among integrated, vulnerable, and shunned neighbourhoods. And this analytical categorization helps to discuss if we can need a way to improve one class of urban areas, and another to transform shunned neighbourhoods because the trouble of everyone can have its own nature.

Interethnic Contact and Social Capital in European Immigrant Neighborhoods.

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European cities have been receiving growing numbers of international migrants in the last decades. This has led to many studies examining the effects of migration-driven diversity for the livelihoods and cohesion of European neighborhoods. Many such works have found a negative association between ethnic diversity and social capital. However, this effect tends to be shaped by individual and contextual features like the quality of social, mainly interethnic, contact with neighbors. Here, I query: What sociodemographic and attitudinal elements are associated with the establishment of interethnic contacts in European ethnically diverse neighborhoods? I answer this using data from a unique survey applied to the residents of twelve multiethnic neighborhoods located in four European cities (Bilbao, Spain; Lisbon, Portugal; Thessaloniki, Greece; Vienna, Austria). Using logistic

regression models predicting interethnic contacts of various types and levels of intimacy, I find that: (a) being an immigrant (or not), is the most important predictor of neighborhood interethnic ties; (b) claiming a religious affiliation is associated with lower levels of interethnic contact with neighbors; (c) engaging in the neighborhood's associational life is associated with higher levels of weak interethnic ties but also with more conflictual interactions; and (d) stronger ties are associated with sociodemographic features (migration background, occupation, educational levels), while one's values and neighborhood social capital (religiosity, anti-immigration attitudes, neighborhood attachment, civic participation) are associated with weaker ties and negative interactions. These results highlight the importance of viewing interethnic contact and social capital as multifaceted concepts, shaped differently by demographic, cognitive and behavioral aspects.

Neighboring Practices, Meanings and Contexts in a Lisbon's Changing 'Zone of Transtion'

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Neighboring practices and contexts have long been discussed subjects within urban sociology, still polarizing debates, setting routes to policy innovations and fostering research. Recent extensive research suggest that neighboring ties still count, and ethnographic and qualitative research elucidate the multifarious nature of neighboring ties, meanings and contexts. This paper explores the notion that contemporary neighboring practices assume different and contrasting forms and meanings and compose significant ways of relating and exchanging between neighbors that bear upon metropolitan experience and neighbourhood construction. First, a brief and critical presentation of the research setting is put forward: the Arroios district (Lisbon) often depicted as 'multicultural' and qualified as 'cool' (the later according to Time Out 2019 survey) is then examined within the framework of migrant urbanisms formation, community building practices and gentrification. Second, an ongoing qualitative research is

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presented (its methodological strategy and sampling techniques) and followed by the results obtained from residents' interviews. A close examination of the residents' neighboring practices and positions, along with the meaning of their connective or avoidant conducts, is put forward and discussed within the district's urban changes and social coexistence dynamics. At the end, this paper suggests that contemporary neighboring practices can be understood not only as spatial proximity and social distance management but also as residents' contextual affiliation/disaffiliation practices on which and within they meaningfully engage their changing residential surroundings.

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JS_RN01_RN13 | Doing Family in Times of Covid: the Case of Older Persons

How Events There Shape Feelings Here: Comparing the Subjective Well-being of Italian International Migrants, Internal Migrants and Non-migrants During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Italy was one of the first countries in Europe that was hit by covid-19. It was also one of the hardest hit countries in Europe in the first wave of the pandemic at the beginning of 2020. Persons aged 65 and older are one of the risk groups of the pandemic. In this paper, we examine the relationship between the development of the covid-19 pandemic in Italy and the subjective well-being and worry about the pandemic among older (65+) international migrants from Italy living in Switzerland, internal migrants within Italy, and non-migrants in Italy. We will examine how this relationship differs between these groups and whether social networks and transnational ties influence this effect.

We make use of a unique dataset, for which data of 2400 respondents was collected between June and November 2020 in Italy and Switzerland, including Italian non-migrants living in Southern Italy, Italian internal migrants from Southern Italy living in Northern Italy, and Italian international migrants from Southern Italy living in Switzerland. Using these three different populations, we will answer several research questions:

First, how does the country and region of residence influence the relationship between the covid-19 outbreak and subjective well-being?

Second, do stronger social networks mitigate the effects of the outbreak on subjective well-being?

And third, do transnational ties to the home country influence this relationship for Italian migrants living in Switzerland?

Intergenerational Family Relations of Older Arabs in Times of Covid-19 First Wave in Israel

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Israel is still a familistic society and cultural norms are still strong. Respect for the elderly is a significant value in both Jewish and Muslim traditions.

Intergenerational family relations comprise different dimensions, such as emotional relations, functional help, filial expectations, and conflict. Emotions have been identified as one of the driving factors for association with and exchange between the elderly and their children, especially in old age.

To prevent the public from contracting the Corona virus one of the guidelines that were issued by the Israeli Ministry of Health was social distancing. This was directed to the overall population but considered extremely important for people over 60.

The aim of the current qualitative study was to explore the perceptions of older Arabs on intergenerational family relations, and their coping strategy during the Covid-19 1st wave in Israel.

Data were collected using in-depth, semi-structured face to face interviews with purposeful sampling of 17 Arabs, men and women, 62-82 years old, retirees, independent in their daily activities, living in north Israel.

Three main categories were identified: Intergenerational family relations as coping resource; Physical vs. social distancing; Between fearing to longing…

Family relation during the Covid-19 pandemic were still relatively strong and close, though they take on a different form, and were accompanied by mixed feelings, fear of the disease alongside longing and a desire for physical contact with family members.

Each one of the categories are explained, using intergenerational solidarity model, coping theory and cultural context.

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Intergenerational Care in Corona times. A Study of Relationships, Commitments, and Practices of Care in Swedish Families during a Pandemic

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The corona pandemic has put intergenerational relationships in focus in ways previously never experiences. In many national contexts, lockdowns and restrictions have caused forced generational separation in families. In Sweden, the official government standpoint of generational separation – all citizens over 70 were to avoid contact with others, and especially to stay away from interactions with grandchildren – has severely affected practices of care and emotional support between generations. This has brought attention to the persistent significance of care between generations in Sweden, contrasting sociological theories depicting the country as the 'most individualized' society in the world where the expansive welfare state is seen to have led to 'defamiliarisation' and weakening intergenerational ties (Bauman 2003; Berggren,Trägårdh 2006). Previous research, including our on-going study Intergenerational care in Sweden (SRC Eldén 2018-01053), show that involvement by grandparents in everyday care of adult children's families has increased in recent decades, as has engagement of adult children in everyday care of grandparents. During corona, these engagements are challenged, and the consequences thereof are multifaceted (Kivi et al 2020; Iversen et al 2020).

This paper analyses the effects of the corona situation on intergenerational care relations, focusing how care is done, understood and negotiated (Morgan, 2011; Mason, 1996) between elderly parents and their adult children and grandchildren. Of special interest is the effects of forced separation on relationships regarding practical care arrangements, emotional support and commitments. Our point of departure is a study where data (biographical interviews, diary interviews, lifelines, drawing exercises with grandchildren) from grandparents, adult children and grandchildren has been gathered. So far, 45 individuals have been interviewed, several in repeated encounters, before and during the pandemic.

No Children, No Partner: Loneliness Among Older Adults Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Although physical distancing and other restrictions designed to slow the spread of COVID-19SARS-CoV-2 likely increased loneliness among all older adults, the impact of these changes may have been particularly salient for childless and unpartnered older adults. Using data from the SHARE-COVID module collected between June and August 2020 and pre-COVID data from SHARE wave 6 (2015), we examine two indicators of loneliness: 1) "have you felt lonely recently?" (2015 and 2020), and 2) "have you felt lonelier than before the pandemic?" (2020). Before the pandemic (2015), childless and especially unpartnered individuals were at higher risk of loneliness (e.g., AME = about 22 percentage points (pp) for unpartnered vs partnered, and 4 for childless vs parents). These associations between being childless and unpartnered and higher levels of loneliness do not change significantly in 2020, suggesting that the pandemic itself may not have increased the already higher general levels of loneliness for unpartnered and childless older persons. However, when asked directly about their loneliness during the pandemic from their perspective (2020), unpartnered older adults were significantly more likely to report increases in loneliness (AME=10 pp). Childless older adults did not report feeling an increase in loneliness, and interactions between childless and unpartnered were not significant—indicating that partnership status is a more important predictor of loneliness than childlessness both before and during the pandemic. Our findings highlight the importance of examining the heterogeneous impact of kinship ties on loneliness among older adults during the pandemic and raise several questions for future research.

Linking Ages – An Approach towards Un/Doing Age while Un/Doing Family in the Covid-19 Pandemic

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The spread of the coronavirus and the attempts of governments to slow it down affect the youngest and oldest in society in particular. Intergenerational relations, enacted, inter alia, through practices of eldercare or grand-parenting, are significantly limited in the current pandemic, as older adults are framed as an 'at-risk group', children as 'silent transmitters', and young adults as 'risky group' (Ayalon et al. 2020; Stokes and Patterson 2020). These attributions contribute to the (un-)doing of age while (un-)doing family in the pandemic.

In this paper we ask how and through which social practices age is being un/done in the course of the pandemic in Germany, how these doings shape, shift or even break intergenerational relations and are thus entangled with the un/doing of families. We do so with from the perspective of older adults and present findings from 15 qualitative problem-centred interviews conducted between March and August 2020 with persons aged 60 years and older in Germany. Based on this we reconstruct the practices of un/doing age and un/doing family in the pandemic. Findings show how age-based differences are stabilised, intensified, questioned or made irrelevant when intergenerational family relations are rearranged, and how this contributes to the in- und exclusion of older adults on a family and societal level. In conclusion, we link our findings to concepts of un/doing age (Schroeter, 2012) and un/doing family (Jurczyk, 2020) and outline the potential of a 'linking ages' approach for the study of family lives and of intergenerational relations in times of crises.

Reshaping Social Capital During Pandemic Crisis: Age Group Differences In Face-To-Face Contact Network Structures

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COVID-19 related measures restricted physical contacts, thus affected relationship structure. In our research we investigate how ego-centric face-to-face contact networks changed in Hungary. In two representative surveys of the Hungarian adult population from 2015 (N=372) and 2020 (N=1001), during the first wave of the COVID-19 epidemic we used contact diaries to gather network-related data. This innovative method tracks all meaningful interactions of the respondents in a given time, providing a more direct and comprehensive view on one's egocentric network. Based on the two cross-sectional databases we compared the contact network structures to see if during the first lockdown any epidemic-specific social capital can be identified. We expected that the measures affected kin and non-kin ties differently and that the extent of their effect vary between age groups. As a result, we could distinguish an epidemic-specific social capital in that the number of kin and non-kin contacts diminished from 2015 to 2020 and the shrinking was more significant regarding non-kin, especially friendship ties. Among close family ties, the proportion of contacts with children increased. Analyzing the changes in the structure of daily interactions we were also able to detect the different effects COVID-19 measures had on the young and middle-aged people and highlight how the elderly were the most vulnerable group.

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JS_RN01_RN21 | Quantitative Analysis in Ageing Research

What is the Impact of Time on Inequalities in Access to a State Benefit? Territorial Inequalities in Social Policies on Ageing Implementation

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Ined, France

Background Since the 1980s, the articulation of public policies, particularly in European countries, has been characterized by a trend towards territorialization, which equates to the differentiated application of national policies according to the territories. This trend raises the issue of equality of access to state benefits within a population, given the diversity of territorial realities.

Objective This is the issue that we propose to explore in this article, based on the study of French social policies on ageing and, more specifically, on the main support measure for the loss of autonomy in old age: the Allowance for Personal Autonomy (APA).

Methods Based on an original method of trajectory analysis (the sequence analysis) and using administrative data on the APA (since its inception in 2002 until 2016), this article analyses changes in public policy indicators at departmental level over around fifteen years to see if there was any homogenization, or indeed any type of heterogenization, in the practices employed for the local application of a national system.

Results This article shows that despite the increased load on this welfare policy instrument for supporting older people, territorial differences in the allocation of the APA not only remain significant but persist over time.

Contribution our study has demonstrated the full relevance of sequence analysis for capturing the dynamics of social policies and reporting phenomena that are difficult to observe—here changes in territorial inequalities—using other statistical methodologies.

How To Study The Future Of Pensions: Modelling Different Types Of Uncertainty

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Population ageing draws attention to the state of old age pension schemes. Can these schemes be maintained when the life-expectancy increases? Can they be maintained when the ratio of beneficiaries to contributors shifts? Researchers consider these issues in numerous studies, and policymakers use the insight gained to reform pension schemes. In this context, studies of possible, probable, and preferred future developments of pensions are especially important, because they are particularly well-suited to guiding policymaking. Considering this pronounced societal relevance, the studies' methodological setup needs to be carefully selected. The present study explores this issue. It investigates whether appropriate types of uncertainty are used in studies on the future of pensions. Futures research discerns four types of uncertainty and specifies suitable methods: shallow uncertainty explores possible futures over few years, using point estimates; medium uncertainty explores possible futures in the medium-range and assigns probabilities; deep uncertainty describes plausible futures over a longer time horizon as alternative scenarios; recognized ignorance avoids quantitative statements. This study conducts a structured literature review of scientific peer-reviewed journal articles on the future of pensions. It determines which types of uncertainty are used, and which type should ideally be used considering the state of knowledge presented. Findings show that shallow and medium uncertainty are by far the most common types of uncertainty used, even when the article setup calls for a different treatment. The uncertainty about the future of pensions is underestimated. As a result, policymakers may be surprised by some pension developments in the future.

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Finding Love In Older Age. The Gendered And Age-Specific Dimensions Of The Transition Into Couplehood In Later Life.

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This contribution poses the question of how indicators of social inequality – especially gender and ageing – do influence the transition into a new relationship in later life.

Theoretically it is based on an exchange-theoretical understanding of the mating process. Since this perspective is gender and age sensitive only in a structural way, I propose to enrich it with an intersectional doing-perspective especially focussing on subjective ageing. Longitudinal hybrid panel regressions are being modelled for 3.496 respondents, 10.165 observations and 207 new intimate relationships using data from the German Ageing Survey (1996–2017).

The results illustrate, how repartnering becomes increasingly unlikely, the older one gets and the more adverse the attuites towards ageing become. The likeliness of a new relationship is higher for men than for women and for widowed than for divorced individuals. In contrast to theoretical expectations, education does not influence the formation of new relationships. This leads to the suggestion that sociopsychological and relationship-biographical factors – possibly influenced by education – can be seen as pivotal impacts on relationship formation in older age.

In reflexively enriching an exchange theoretical perspective with social constructivist concepts this article demonstrates how categories of social inequality, and the multidimensional – subjective and chronological – ageing process can be empirically combined to analyse life course transitions in older age. The paper thereby points out how not only the gendered normativity of mating, but also ageing well in an ageing society is being (re)negotiated in later life relationship formation.

Life-course-sensitive analysis of group inequalities in old age: Combining Multichannel Sequence Analysis with the Kitagawa-Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition

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The analysis of inequalities in life-course-sensitive outcomes becomes more and more relevant against the background of ageing societies. Recently, Multichannel Sequence Analysis (MSA) has been used to describe and analyse the multidimensionality of life courses considering how different domains (e.g. employment and family formation) unfold jointly and determine outcomes in later life. Meanwhile, the Kitagawa-Oaxaca-Blinder (KOB) decomposition has long been established to analyse group inequalities in outcomes. We propose to combine these approaches in a stepwise application to achieve a life-course-sensitive analysis of group inequalities in outcomes.

We apply this procedure to the case of Gender Pension Gaps (GPG), which are so far decomposed based on one-dimensional summary measures (e.g. number of years worked full-time). This approach does not take into account the interdependencies of the work and family life-courses properly. In fact, the strength of the interlink between work and family trajectories as well as the relative importance of each domain for future pension income is likely to differ between men and women.

First, we run a MSA to identify gender differences in work-family life-course patterns. We then decompose the GPG based on this gender-specific distribution on the different work-family life course types. This reveals which share of the GPG is due to gender-specific work-family life courses and which share is due to unequal pension rewards for men and women with the same life course pattern. Using SHARE data for Italy and West Germany, we additionally highlight the added value of this procedure for comparative welfare state studies.

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Measuring Generic Health via the Minimum European Health Module: Does It Work and Is It Better than Self-Rated Health?

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Background: Health is a fundamental aspect of many scientific disciplines and its definition and measurement is the analytical core of many empirical studies. Comprehensive measures of health, however, are typically precluded in survey research due to financial and temporal restrictions. On the other hand, self-rated health (SRH) as a single indicator of generic health exhibits a lack of measurement invariance by age and is biased due to non-health influences. The three-item Minimum European Health Module (MEHM) complements SRH with global questions on chronic health conditions and health-related activity limitations and can thus be seen as a compromise between these two approaches.

Methods: Using data from the German Ageing Survey (2008 & 2014; n = 12,037), we investigated the feasibility to combine the MEHM into a generic health indicator and judged its utility in comparison to SRH as a benchmark. Additionally, we explored the option of an extended version of the MEHM by adding information on multimorbidity and the presence and intensity of chronic pain.

Results: Our analyses showed that both versions of the MEHM had a good internal consistency and each represented a single latent variable that can be computed using generalized structural equation modeling. The utility of these indicators showed great promise as it significantly reduced age-specific reporting behavior and some non-health biases that affect SRH.

Outlook: To further attenuate systematic response behavior, approach can be extended by priming the meaning of health in SRH and the use of MIMIC-modeling.

Beyond The Averages: A New Method to Differentiate Official Demographic Projections

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We developed a method to differentiate official population forecasts by educational level, and Italian data were used. The mortality rates of the High and Low Education groups were projected using an iterative procedure, whose starting point was the official life tables by education level. We provide a set of different scenarios on the convergence/divergence of the mortality differential. In each scenario, the demographic size and the life expectancy of the two sub-groups were projected annually over the period 2018-2065.

We found that in all of our projections, population life expectancy converges to the life expectancy of the High Education group. We call this feature of our outcomes the "composition effect".

For instance, assuming stability in the mortality differential, we estimated a life expectancy increase at age 65 of 2.9 and 2.6 years for men, and 3.2 and 3.1 for women, in the Low and High Education groups, respectively, over the whole projection period. Over the same period, Italian official projections estimate an increase of 3.7 years in life expectancy at age 65 for the whole population. Moreover, the distance between the Low Education group and the whole population increase from -2.2 to -3 year.

Our results have relevant implications for retirement and ageing policies, in particular for those European countries that have linked statutory retirement age to variations in population life expectancies. We show that the statutory retirement age can increase faster than the group-specific life expectancies and this potential future outcome seems to be an unintended consequence of the indexation rule.

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Understanding Unequal Ageing: Towards A Synthesis Of Intersectionality And Life Course Analyses

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Intersectionality has received an increasing amount of attention in health inequalities research in recent years. It suggests that treating social characteristics separately—mainly age, gender, ethnicity, and socio-economic position—does not match the reality that people simultaneously embody multiple characteristics and are therefore potentially subject to multiple forms of discrimination. Yet the intersectionality literature has paid very little attention to the nature of ageing or the life course, and gerontology has rarely incorporated insights from intersectionality. In this paper, we aim to illustrate how intersectionality might be synthesised with a life course perspective to deliver novel insights into unequal ageing, especially with respect to health. First we provide an overview of how intersectionality can be used in research on inequality, focusing on intersectional subgroups, discrimination, categorisation, and individual heterogeneity. We cover two key approaches—the use of interaction terms in conventional models and multilevel models which are particularly focussed on granular subgroup differences. In advancing a conceptual dialogue with the life course perspective, we discuss the concepts of roles, life stages, transitions, age/cohort, cumulative disadvantage/advantage, and trajectories. We conclude that the synergies between intersectionality and the life course hold exciting opportunities to bring new insights to unequal ageing and its attendant health inequalities.

Transitions Into Dependency With Ageing In Europe

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Aging has been related to the onset of dependency in older adults, and help from others may be needed to perform daily activities. Some individuals have care needs earlier in life or more urgently whereas others may preserve independence for longer.

In this project we analysed transitions towards dependency in older adults. We used data (baseline until 2013) from ten countries that participated in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). We used limitations in Basic Activity of Daily Living (BADL) and Instrumental Activity of Daily Living (IADL) to define dependency states in individuals aged at least 65 years old at study entry (n=20128) and fitted Multi-State Models. We evaluated and compared the association of age and sex on transitions across states and countries, including transitions to death.

Results show transitions varied with increasing age and individuals had an increased risk of dependency until they reach the age of 70 years old. International variations were identified. In most countries, women had lower risk of death but higher risk of transitioning into dependency. Further, sex differences are more pronounced when dependency was defined based on both BADL and IADL. The type of home care distribution at baseline varied by country and sex. Differences in care policies across countries may partially explain these results. Our approach facilitates the early detection of dependency in an aging population and could inform the design of sex-specific prevention strategies and care policies for better quality of life of older adults and their families.

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Inequalities in Extending Working Lives: Latent Growth Modelling of Older-Age Employment Trajectories in Seven Countries

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Although public policies encourage later retirement, they often do not account for the dramatic discrepancies in the capacity for extending working lives (EWL). Both job demands and job resources are unequally distributed across the socioeconomic structures. In effect, high-positioned workers tend to work longer than those in the lower social strata. In this paper, we trace the trends and inequalities in EWL over the last three decades in a comparative perspective (Australia, Germany, Russia, South Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States). By applying latent growth analysis, we identify employment trajectories between the age of 60 and 70, such as continuous work till later ages, late-exit or inactivity. Latent class regression models serve to measure the time trends, gender dimension and educational inequalities in EWL. The data come from the Comparative Panel File (CPF) that harmonizes household panel studies from seven countries. The results show that the trend toward extended employment is universal and especially dynamic among women. However, socioeconomic inequalities in EWL remain large and stable. During the presentation, I will discuss the application of latent or mixture growth modelling for longitudinal ageing research. I will also present the Comparative Panel File - the new open science initiative (by Turek, Kalmijn, Leopold; www.cpfdata.com) that provides powerful data for observing the lives of several generations against a changing historical background.

Extending Working Life in Germany – A Cohort Perspective on Inequalities in the Length of Working life

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Little is known about how the length of working life, or working life expectancy (WLE), has developed in Germany, and how it differs by socio-economic group. In this paper, we use data from the German Microcensus 1996-2019 to calculate WLE by birth cohort. Results are further stratified by gender, region, education, and occupation. Overall, WLE has increased in Germany. For instance, for German men WLE during ages 55 to 64 increased from 5.4 years (cohort 1941) to 7.4 years (cohort 1955). However, there are strong differentials in WLE by socio-economic group, and some of these differentials have been widening. Men and women in east Germany with low educational attainment and men working in elementary jobs are at risk of falling behind.

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Development of Age Management Practices before and during COVID-19 in Poland

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Age discrimination, stereotypes and prejudice (ageism) prevent workplace fairness and inclusion in the labour market. Only a few scientific studies are devoted to quantitative research in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, although, the region faces the fast ageing of the population, which is accompanied by low employment rates of the older workers and rather low effective exit age. The analysis database is the unique representative survey of employers conducted in 2009, 2010 and 2017. The new wave (2020) ensures the possibility of combining existing cross-sectional research into a longitudinal perspective and investigating the influence of COVID-19 pandemic on ageism manifestation in Poland's labour market. The current study focuses on age-management practices and their development since 2009, emphasising the before-after pandemic state and whether COVID-19 and governmental containment measures have changed the previous longitudinal trajectory. The questions of micro-level biases of the employer's surveys and possible measurement invariance challenges are discussed in the methodological section.

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JS_RN01_RN22 | Risk and Dignity in Older Age

Older People's Approaches to Trust in Adjusting or Re-Evaluating Everyday Life During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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This paper examines how older people make sense of their situation in 108 calls to a helpline in Sweden, a few months into the Covid-19 pandemic. By drawing on the sociology of everyday life to analyze callers' various understandings in interaction with call-takers, the paper nuances current knowledge about older people's management of risk and safety during the crisis. The thematic analysis shows that the callers make sense of the crisis linked to social relations on a personal, anonymous, and abstract level. The callers' responses to challenges to their everyday routines – adjustment or critical evaluation – are connected to different approaches to trust: basic trust in a shared social reality with someone or regulating trust in a set of norms independent from that other. Whereas the calls demonstrate very few positive adjustments in personal relations, anonymous and abstract relations serve as important resources for both maintaining and re-evaluating everyday life in crisis. Although the older callers' lack of experiences of supportive personal relations during the pandemic points to risk and vulnerability, the paper highlights that their active engagement in safe anonymous and abstract relations showcase resourcefulness.

Community Care For The Seniors In Russia Under COVID Self-Isolation Regime: Risks and Advantages

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Since 2017 Russian policy makers make efforts for establishment of a long-term care system. Community care is considered as a significant element of it, especially in the Russian countryside, which suffers from shortage of public socio-medical welfare. It is not uncommon for local communities to provide informal elderly care in the Russian rural communities from the side of neighbors, local administration and activists.

Pandemic of COVID-19 has exacerbated the issue of elderly care in the Russian countryside and emphasized importance of the resources of local community care. Under the pandemic connections between many settlements were closed or restricted. Relatives, volunteers, and other actors, which used to visit the elderly in the rural settlements, could not come regularly, or simply stopped their activities for the period of pandemic. This situation has called into a question the existing organization of community care: if rural community may be comprehended as a reliable provider of care for senior residents; whether this type of care should be formalized, or saved in its informal way? What are the risks and advantages of both ways of care?

Within the framework of the project we carried out an empirical study of 18 cases of informal and formal neighborly care in the Leningrad region and the Republic of Karelia is carried out. In each case we made interviews with local residents over 75 and their neighbors - caregivers (n=36). There were also used such methods as expert interviews (n=12), and ethnographic observations in countryside.

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The COVID-19 Pandemic as a Catalyst for Self-neglect Among Older Adults – the Premise of Risk and Dignity Jeopardy

Magdalena Rosochacka-Gmitrzak, Magdalena Lukasiuk

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The presentation focuses on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the processes of self-neglect as premises of risk and dignity jeopardy. The perspective draws form sociology of ageing and sociology of dwelling. We present preliminary results of exploratory research using the method of case studies.

First, the isolation is viewed as influencing older adults' home spaces. New, pandemic understanding of this space is referred as an asylum from the outside world and connected with the pandemic-driven impossibility to present the space on the social stage. The lack of both, this stage and the social status confirmations via presentation of the home space, results in backstage spreading over the entire area of the apartment and the facade of the tenant.

Secondly, self-neglect phenomenon is considered at individual level - as a tendency to sink into loneliness and apathy, also in reference to the Diogenes syndrome or losing the performance of an inhabited place. Breakdown of temporal structures is mentioned as inscribed into the apartment and its equipment. The role of the social environment and the pandemic-forced absence of families and social networks is taken into account, too.

Finally, the legitimacy and rationale of COVID-19 interventions directed to older adults are analyzed in the context of older adults' subjectivity and dignity put in jeopardy as a result of social (family, care services) perceptions of (in)adequate resources and/or willingness and failure to self-care.

The Risk Of An Undignified End: The Role Of Agency In Euthanasia Debates

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Old Age is often marked by increasing risks for mental and/or physical decline, suffering or pain. Stigmatised deaths in institutions after periods of dependency symbolise the antithesis to a dignified (end of) life. Recently the imagination of a "dignified death" has gained additional momentum by the possibilities of choice and control. Various countries have seen debates on euthanasia and assisted dying taking up the ideals of choice and control in order to combat the challenges and fears associated with the latest life stage. Opponents stress, however, that the mere possibility might lead to a risk of dependent people being coerced into decisions by relatives or medical staff. In both cases - once proposing assisted suicide to ensure a dignified death, and once arguing against it due to the risk of coercion and abuse of power – the limits of agency to avoid the risk of an undignified death are central. One side emphasises vulnerability and a lack of agency, while the other side sees assisted suicide as a potential means to avoid a state of lacking agency.

In this paper I explore the underlying understanding of agency in euthanasia debates and its relationship to the ageing person. I will argue that conceptions of (very) old age shape the assumed limits and possibilities of agency and thus form an understanding of dignity based on the avoidance of risking an undignified end. Drawing on examples from European public debates I seek to show how the conception of old age is lacking a concept of dignity that allows for vulnerability, suffering and fear while, at the same time, does not disregard older people's agentic potentials.

1232

How To Protect The Vulnerable Elderly? Opportunities For Improving Social Situation And Prevention Of Violence Against The Elderly

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Croatian, as well as European societies, are inevitably demographically ageing. Addressing the needs of the elderly and improving their position in society is a challenge for social policy and maintaining social cohesion in society. The elderly in Croatia are at multiple disadvantages in terms of financial status, social status and characteristics of social care (Dobrotić, 2016, Kvakić and Baturina, 2019).

The goal of the paper was to present the perspectives and opinions of experts on the specific position of elderly in society and the communities, their vulnerability to violence and the possibilities of violence prevention.

The paper is based on a qualitative method of data collection and analysis, within which focus groups were conducted in five northern Croatian counties. Framework analysis (Ritchie and Spencer, 1994) fallowed topics: knowledge of experts on the frequency, types and sources of violence against the elderly; characteristics of the elderly and risk factors for violence against the elderly; characteristics of social care for the elderly that may make them vulnerable to violence; and prevention and mechanisms for prevention of violence against elderly. Categories and concepts related to topics will be presented in the paper.

The discussion puts the results in the context of what Croatian social policies (Bežovan, 2019) and other aspects of society are currently doing but also what they can do to prevent violence against the elderly and build bridges to their greater social inclusion in society. The conclusion provides certain recommendations for policies and professional work as well as for future research.

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JS_RN01_RN37 | Urban Ageing: Towards an Enhanced Spatial Perspective

Doing Everyday Life: Patterns, Resources and Adaptive Mechanisms of Older People in Sofia, Bulgaria

Deljana Iossifova

University of Manchester, United Kingdom

This paper draws on observation and interviews to demonstrate how Bulgaria's abandoned older people deploy newly found agency to cope with uncertainty in their everyday. It explores their patterns of everyday life in the city, discusses the domains of health and energy and presents older people's accounts of managing meagre pensions, sustaining ailing bodies and making do in tattered homes. The paper argues that older people in the city display astonishing resilience in the face of adverse financial, material, physical, political, social and cultural circumstances.

'A Dream Come True'? – The Development of an Urban Senior Community

Outi Hannele Jolanki

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During last decade many European countries including Finland have seen a rapid growth in new models of senior housing. Retirement villages, multigenerational communities, collaborative and co-housing communities are among the new housing options available for older people who seek a new place to live in but shun service housing. This study looks at the Finnish community of seniors living in the collaborative senior apartment building. This apartment building is in deprived neighborhood next to the small mall built in 70s which has basic services and amenities. The senior apartment building was initiated by a senior's association with the aim to have a living environment which would offer not just accessible low-maintenance apartments and an easy access to amenities, but social activities and the hope to escape lonely old age.

Data come from five-year (2014-2018) follow-up interviews (N=18) of 14 women and 4 men. The participants age ranged from 66 to 84 at the time of the first interview (2014). The study draws from ideas of geographical gerontology and actor-network-theory. The changes within the neighborhood such as the relocation of a senior service center, emergence of new apartment buildings and a school of 1000 pupils had affected the residents' sense of community and sense of belonging. The senior community had gone through several phases from a 'honeymoon' to a disillusionment and a recovery. While most participants were still happy with their moving decision their community was still in the making.

Third Places and the Elderly. The Role of Madrid's Bares and Cafeterias in Sociability of the Old Age

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Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

In this contribution, urban spaces are addressed not as a social problem to be solved but as a social reality to be analysed. The aim of the reflection is to determine the influence of non-formal, ordinary ways of sociability among people over 70 in Madrid's "bares" and "cafeterías" in the suburbs, primarily focusing on old people living alone. Interviews and ethnography will be conducted to figure out the complexity of ageing sociability in an urban context, emphasizing the crucial role of aforementioned places and underlining the effect of SARS-CoV-2 in this group's sociability. Such a perspective will allow to think deeper about urban care networks as well as an improving of old ages wellbeing based upon a micro-sociological approach.

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Everyday Dial-a-Ride Bus Journeys of Older People Ageing in Place

Henna Luoma-Halkola, Outi Jolanki

Tampereen yliopisto, Finland

We studied dial-a-ride bus as a way to support older people to 'age in place' in their existing homes and communities. We conducted go-alongs and sit-down interviews with 12 older people living in a Finnish suburb and explored their everyday dial-a-ride bus trips to the local mall. We utilized actor-network theory and the concept of motility to show how what at first glance seemed simple dial-a-ride journeys were in fact produced by a complex actor network consisting of people, rules, norms, practices, technical devices as well as other objects and things. The dial-a-ride actor network compensated for participants' restricted physical abilities, and enabled them to run their daily errands independently and to engage with their communities. Nevertheless, using the service required a wide range of knowledge and skills. This raises the question whether everyone, who would need such service, is able to use it. Our findings also showed that specific details of the dial-a-ride service and participants' living environments, such as height of a seat or heaviness of a door, really mattered to our participants. We argue that developing age-friendly environments – with inclusive services to support older people age well within their community – requires a detailed understanding from their perspective of the actor networks that produce those services. It is also necessary to consider how older people with varied know-how and (in)abilities are able to use the services. It is therefore important to engage diverse older persons as co-producers in planning the old age services and age-friendly environments.

Homeownership and Material Security in Old Age

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Housing markets in European cities have been undergoing significant changes over the past decades with substantial increases in property prices. This represents a challenge for non-owners for whom both renting and acquiring a home has become less affordable, and important gains for owners who have seen the value of their real assets appreciate. These developments are of particular importance for older citizens whose incomes tend to be stable and whose standard of living depends to a large extent on the level of living costs and the value of their wealth.

Previous research has demonstrated a positive relationship between homeownership and well-being and the effect of rising housing prices on well-being of homeowners. However, there is little evidence on the role of homeownership for perceived material security in old age. We argue that this perception represents an important dimension of overall well-being of older people and examine its relationship with homeownership.

Using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, we analyze the relationship between homeownership, home value, residence and material security in 15 countries. Material security is measured by subjective expectations of being better or worse off in the future. Our results suggest that homeowners are more optimistic than renters and this effect is especially strong for homeowners living in urban areas. Our analysis extends existing evidence that recent changes on the housing markets in Europe contribute to divergence in living standards between owners and renters. This has particularly strong implications for well-being of older citizens.

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The Importance of Neighborhood Networks for Ageing in the City

Liv Christensen, Marie Glaser

ETH Zurich, Switzerland

For the widely recognized goal of "ageing in place" to succeed in an urban setting, some important conditions must be met: Access to housing and access to urban life. The results of a Zurich case study conducted as part of the international project "Geographies of Ageing: Older People's Access to Housing and to Urban Life" reveal that access to housing can be a considerable hurdle for older people. In a city like Zurich, the tight housing market is characterized by low vacancy rates, high rents and digitized and rapid application processes. In addition, a growing trend towards replacement housing and renovations puts older tenants in particular at risk of losing their homes and being displaced from their familiar surroundings. Finding new housing can pose a major financial and emotional challenge. Our qualitative research has shown that the immediate living environment plays a crucial role as a center of life in old age. Informal encounters in various public and semi-public spaces from the entrance area to the local pub are of great importance for sense of well-being and place attachment in late life. Taken on their own, the many encounters in the neighborhood may seem insignificant, but it is in the sum total that they unfold their potential. The opportunity to participate in social urban life should therefore be given high priority and ensured both through affordable and secure housing options and through inclusive urban spaces with barrier-free access in financial, physical and social terms. Our research shows that this is challenged by ongoing urban gentrification processes.

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JS_RN02_RN09 | Economy of the Arts, Alternative Forms of Copying with Economic Pressure and Crises?

Following Market Trends or Promoting Local Artists? How do French Museums cope with the Increasing Role of Super-collectors in the Contemporary Art World

Brianne Dubois

Sciences Po, France

Several French billionaires have recently built art foundations to exhibit their private collection. At a global level, the influence of the richest collectors has also transformed the market, leading to the rise of prices and the emergence of new geographical centers (Velthuis 2013). How do French museums, located in a declining "semi-periphery" of the global art world (Buchholz 2018), cope with the increasing importance of "super-rich collectors" (Crane 2009)? Do they keep promoting artists, playing a role of "certification" (Moulin 1992), or do they follow evaluations already made on the market?

To analyze French museums positioning toward the market, I study the characteristics of the artists they show. I selected 4 main French museums (2 public and 2 private) and built databases listing all the artists exhibited between 2016 and 2020. Using data available online, I built indicators of renown, positioning on the market and visibility in the exhibitions, and a set of classic sociodemographic variables. A classification allows to identify 5 types of artists and to study the diversity of museums' portfolios.

Public museums have very diversified assets and a strong national bias. If their program does integrate "international stars" valorized on the global market led by collectors, they are far from being fully aligned and keep showing French and off-market artists. On the contrary, foundations are much more in adequacy with international hierarchies and are specialized in showing foreign artists well integrated on the global market.

Theatre Without Theatres: Investigating Access Barriers to Mediatized Theatre During Covid-19 Pandemic

Laura Gemini, Stefano Brilli, Francesca Giuliani

University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy

Italy is one of the first European countries to be deeply affected by COVID-19 and one of the first in Europe to have adopted lockdown measures. Since the early stages of the lockdown, Italian theatres and companies have developed several online initiatives to counterbalance the suspension of their activities, such as circulating unpublished archive material, creating ad hoc domestic performances, engaging enthusiasts in collecting memories of past seasons and experimenting with plays on videoconferencing platforms. These efforts have aimed at maintaining contact with the remote theatre audiences, by extending the presence of artists, theatres, and performances in the online context. They have also provided an opportunity to reason about the digital transformations of performing arts.

However, much of the debate among scholars, critics and artists focused on definitional questions about whether online theatre "was really theatre", failing to observe digital performative initiatives as an autonomous phenomenon. Simultaneously, empirical research on the theatre sector during the lockdown has been carried out with short-range methodologies and objectives, with online questionnaires distributed by theatre organisations to assess already-loyal audiences' satisfaction and spectators' opinions on the propensity to return to physical venues. Little or no attention has been paid to investigating the dynamics of inclusion and exclusion of performing arts artists and audiences in the digital transposition.

Our study attempts to provide a first exploratory research on this issue through 1) 10 focus groups with theatre artists who participated in online-only theatre seasons, 2) analysis of followers engagement in the social media profiles of the main Italian theatre organisations in the last 12 months.

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Hanging onto what? Impact of Covid19 on cultural entrepreneurs

Sara Malou Strandvad, Marije Miedema, Nathalie Schram

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Creative work is notoriously precarious, and organized in a flexible manner where individuals take responsibility for their own circumstances. Cultural entrepreneurship - where creative workers set up their own businesses - is often done out of necessity rather than opportunities (Serviere 2010) as self-employment may be the easiest or only option to carry out creative work (Oakley, 2013, Naudin, 2013, Ball, 2010). In the Netherlands, the country which this research focuses on, 73% of the workforce in the cultural and creative industries are self-employed with no personnel (Hyema et al. 2018). Many of these cultural entrepreneurs earn very little. In 2017, a third of the self-employed cultural entrepreneurs in the Netherlands earned less than 15 euros per hour (Kunsten '92, 2020). To investigate this precarious situation, exploring how cultural entrepreneurs experience their own work-life situations, we initiated a qualitative research project about cultural entrepreneurship together with the business support program 'Cultuur+Ondernemen' (Culture+Entrepreneurship) in 2019. On March 6 2020 we carried out the first of thirteen interviews for our research. Nine days later, the Netherlands went into a lockdown. Our dataset therefore reflects the circumstances of cultural entrepreneurs from the start of this lockdown up until October 2020. The precarity in the sector worsened during the pandemic when projects were cancelled or put on hold. In this presentation, we describe the effects of the Covid19 pandemic on income, mental health, creativity and general situation of cultural entrepreneurs, raising the question about what this group can hold onto to get through the crisis.

At the Margins of Hegemonic Sexuality: Male Identity and Love Dolls

Mark Benjamin Bibbert

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Today privileges are challenged along numerous dimensions, while those who feel threatened by these dawning changes form oppositions. At first glance the oppositions manifest in political (e.g. the GOP) and direct (e.g. Proud Boys) action. But there are also more private forms of opposition, which of course can be linked to the former, foremost by their desire to police sexuality and sexual identity. In my talk I will discuss one 'private coping' strategy of the "angry white male" (Kimmel 2013): the use of love dolls. Starting from the assertion that sexual identity can only be understood in its relations (Connell 2015) I map the "sad career" (Goffman 1973:149) of harmed male identity constructed in online spaces. I will also highlight how this "sad story" relies on the construction of a feminist boogeyman. This works together to establish a male identity centered on control, where the doll is the controllable other in regard to modern unchecked female identity. I will then discuss connections to online communities of the manosphere, like M(en)G(oing)T(heir)O(wn)W(ay).

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Examining Intersections of Sexuality and Class among CEE LGB Migrants from a Biographical Perspective

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This paper examines intersections of sexuality and social class in the lives of middle-class Central Eastern European (CEE) LGB migrants married or raising children with a same-sex partner in Belgium and the Netherlands. Based on biographic-narrative interviews with the highly specific group of eleven LGB migrants coming from CEE countries with constitutional protection of heterosexual marriage, the study focuses in particular on one case – the case of Dominika – whose life story is a mix of both typical and distinctive elements compared to other study participants. Building on the insights provided by this life story, situated in a comparative framework with other collected narratives, I explore how the middle-class

positionalities and non-normative sexualities of CEE individuals shape both their migration trajectories and their transnational family practices. Specifically, by adopting a biographical perspective focusing on an in-depth analysis of an illuminative case study, I highlight intersections of sexuality and social class as continuously reappearing and disappearing privileges and disadvantages. These are manifested across both individual and (same-sex) family mobilities of non-heterosexual individuals, and across their transnational family practices, where the latter also encompass LGB migrants' families-of-origin. From this perspective, the study highlights class advantages as consistently alleviating the disadvantages of non-normative sexualities, but also simultaneously further restricting and additionally benefiting married CEE LGB migrants, particularly those with children.

Pride Parades And Gay Marriage Law As Events Of Political Sociability From Argentinean Gay Men's Biographies

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The aim of this communication is to reflect on the complexity of political sociability of contemporary Argentinean gay men that emerges from two politicizing events: pride parades and gay marriage law. Based on a biographical approach with 30 Argentinean gay men, the purpose of this work is to analyze how these events are introduced in their personal trajectories. In both activists and nonactivists' narratives, pride parades and 2010 gay marriage law take starring roles that update their original strains. Referring to parades, the tension between the celebratory and the vindicative character allows us to think as a continuum of political sociability that produces different kinds of connections. Because of that, parades could be experienced as a start of a political career or a place where to meet guys and partenaires. The very nature of gay marriage law, passed in 2010, showed how private and public realm were intertwined. In these guys' biographies, this event became as a motive to start or reinforce political activism, a proof of compulsory heterosexuality in workplace, schools and families, and a keystone in love stories. The main goal of the paper is to highlight how studying this kind of political events of sexual diversity from a biographical approach allows us to recognize different modulations and scales of them. In doing so, we can observe how the proper tensions of these events are updated in the biographies of contemporary gay men.

Love and Life History in a Polyamorous Context

Stefan F. Ossmann

University of Vienna, Austria

Who we are today and how we got there is determined by, amongst other things, how we live our relationships, intimacies and sexuality. From a scientific perspective, this not a brand-new new finding, sexual biographies have been subject of investigation. Yet, so far, some aspects have been falling short in academic discussion: Polyamory - understood as a consensual relationship between more than two people based on emotional love and intimate acts over a longer period of time (Ossmann, 2020) - has so far widely been overlooked with regards to the love and live history of involved people.

Financed by the Austrian Science Funds FWF, I have explored the self-perception of 33 people in 14 polycules that live a polyamorous life by the method of narrative biographical interviews (Schütze, 1983). The introductory question "What happened in your live that we now talk about polyamory?" led not only to a detailed description of experiences, it allowed furthermore the attempt of an empirically based type generation (Keller & Kluge, 2010). The result is a draft of poly (proto)-types specified by either intrinsic desire or choice, predominately based on key moments in emotional and intimate biographies that shape sexual identities. In detail, the intrinsic desire was furthermore split in sexual desires and ideological believes; while choice indicated differences regarding self-determination, external determination, or a consensual decision.

The findings can help to understand poly people better – if the model has its entitlement, which I would be happy to discuss with fellow researchers at the 2021 conference.

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Children's Experiences and Views of Covid-19 and Responses to it

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The COVID-19 pandemic and governments' responses related to it have huge short- and long-term implications for children's physical and mental well-being. Differential impacts may depend on individual child characteristics and contextual factors and may be stronger for children who already face disadvantages. There have been many attempts to explore the impact of the pandemic on children with broad quantitative survey-based studies, but few have explored the issues in depth. In light of this, UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti, together with other partners in UNICEF and academia, is developing a multi-country qualitative research project to explore with a grounded theory approach children's perceptions and experiences of the COVID-19 crisis, as well as their recommendations for future management of similar crises around the world. The pilot study in Italy involves ca. 120 children and adolescents aged 10-19 years (girls, boys, children living with disadvantaged socio-economic conditions, LGBTQIA+, migrant children and children with disabilities) through focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews. Using a participatory approach, consultations with children are organized throughout the research process to discuss design, preliminary findings and dissemination strategies. Starting from an ecological framework of reference, the results of the study will shed light on how the pandemic has influenced children's and adolescents' lives and on thematic areas relevant for them. The research aims at identifying key messages and implications for policy and practice, ensuring that children's perspectives and voices on this global issue are heard, documented and considered in formulating child-focused responses that reflect their needs for support.

Covid-19 Pandemic and Children's Subjective Experiences during Lockdown and Post-Lockdown

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We present and discuss the findings of an online survey (n=84) carried out within the scope of the FCT Project CRiCity (Children and their right to the City: Tackling urban inequity through the participatory design of child-friendly cities), and focusing on the subjective experiences of Portuguese children during the first lock-down in March and April 2020, and the subsequent months. We analyzed children's descriptions and perceptions of their home, the activities carried out, general feelings regarding lock-down and post lock-down periods, and the practices of returning to public space. Findings reveal the importance of children's subjective perceptions of their home as a place that provides them with positive sensations (such as comfort, security, fun), as well as spatial and social opportunities to play and interact with siblings, parents and pets. Most participants report feeling bored and homesick for school, friends or family, although some report positive or ambivalent feelings. During lock-down, participants have reported spending most of their time studying or attending online/TV classes, followed by playing and engaging in various recreational digital activities. In general, the return to the public space after lock-down is perceived as very positive, associated with feelings of happiness, freedom and relief, but some concerns related to Covid still arise. These findings highlight the relevance of socioeconomic and housing conditions during lock-down, and show the impact of Covid-19 crisis on children's health, mobility, socio-spatial rights, contact with nature and non-human species.

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Screen Time During COVID-19 Lockdown: Magnitude, Relation with Other Determinants of Health and Social Inequalities in Child Population in Spain

Yolanda González-Rábago, Andrea Cabezas-Rodríguez, Confisalud Group

OPIK Research Group, University of the Basque Country, Spain

Background. Lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic imposed to child population in Spain occurred in a context of pre-existing inequalities in social determinants of health. Exposure to screens (TV, videogames, mobile, and computer) is considered one of the main determinants of health among children, which is related to worse health and obesity, associated with less physical activity (PA) and worse diet habits, and socially unequal. The objective is describe the social inequalities in screen time of children in Spain during lockdown.

Methods. Cross-sectional study based on an online survey that collects information on the population aged 3 to 12 years living in Spain (n = 10,763). The variables analysed were screen time, PA, consumption of processed foods, as well as parents' educational level and difficulties making ends meet of the household. Average of screen time by age groups, and prevalences of excessive screen time according to PA and consumption of processed foods by socioeconomic status of family were calculated.

Results. Children in families of low educational level and economic difficulties had a higher exposure to screens, lower physical activity and higher consumption of processed foods. Higher screen time was associated with lower physical activity and higher consumption of processed foods, and even more as the socioeconomic status of the family decreases.

Conclusions. The confinement conditions have been unequal among the child population, producing an unequal adoption of healthy behaviors. Confinement measures that do not incorporate the perspective of equity can increase social inequalities in health.

Explorations Into The Socio-ecological Context Of Wellbeing: Perspectives From Young People Living Under CoviT

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Covid has had significant impacts on children youth and families across the world impacting in diverse ways on different areas of young people's lives. Policy and public media have disproportionately focused on the impacts of the pandemic on young people's mental health. Young people are not solely passive victims of the negative impacts of Covid on their health and wellbeing; instead evidence reveals the extent to which the pandemic has simultaneously provided an opportunity space for personal development, social actorship and political agency that have impacted positively on young people's health and wellbeing.

In this paper, we draw on evidence from the Nuffield funded Politics, participation and pandemics: Growing up under Covid-19 project involving 7 countries to articulate a more holistic and asset-based perspective to understanding wellbeing from a social perspective. We highlight the ways in which young people as social actors are able to actively, creatively, critically and reflexively engage in prosocial behaviours that can mediate the negative impacts of the pandemic. These are manifest for example, through new social roles, identity development and a heightened sense of communitarianism, political awareness and active citizenship. We reflect on what young people's perspectives tell us about how they feel about the societies they are growing up in and reflect on the implications for policy.

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The Emerging Social Impacts of Covid-19 on the Young Population in Disadvantaged Areas of Naples. A Qualitative Study Trough the Perspectives of Social Activists

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Mitigation measures of Sars-Cov2 Pandemic such as home confinement, school closing and the impossibility of face-to-face social contacts are seriously influencing children and young people's everyday life and psycho-social well-being. Moreover, the consequences of these measures are affecting more seriously younger generations living in advanced urban marginalities which are experiencing a sense of abandonment. These children experienced, and still experience, the impossibility to live a positive socialization, a guided school or non-formal education path or any other growth experience. This paper analyses the adverse impact of Covid-19 on young people conditions, through the perspective of the activists operating in the disadvantaged areas in the functional urban area (FUA) of Naples. This study is based on 20 case studies using documentary materials and in-depth interviews of local associations, made after the Italian total lockdown of 2020 (September-November). This paper contributes to the sociological debate on social impacts of Covid-19 on fragile youth population, giving current and future perspectives of increasing inequality in three forms: educational poverty (early school living, low educational level of many families and digital divide), affective poverty (reductions of all forms of sociality in the physical space) and economic poverty (job loss, needs of primary goods, technological equipment limits). Moreover, through an analysis on perspectives and practices deployed by associations to mitigate the negative impacts of Covid-19 on young people, we want to reflect on effective initiatives and measures needed during and after the pandemic to better support youth living in disadvantaged urban areas.

Locking Down Adolescence. Coping Strategies to Face the Pandemic

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During the various phases of the pandemic, Italian adolescents have been the objects of two polarized and contradictory social representations. On one hand, according to a "criminalizing" vision, they are considered as medically incompetent, socially irresponsible towards safeguarding public health. On the other hand, a "victimizing" representation depicts adolescents as subjects suffering the Covid-19 consequences more severely than adults.

These conflicting representations reflect deep-rooted and opposing views of childhood and adolescence that have been highlighted and critiqued by New Childhood Studies for over thirty years (James, Jenks, Prout 1998). The first would be linked to the representation of adolescents as active subjects who represent a danger because of their immaturity. The second view is that young people are portrayed as passive subjects, incapable of making decisions in any field.

On these foundations, the paper presents the results of a pilot study carried out with the aim of understanding the coping strategies of adolescents during the pandemic and the consequences on their lives and their psychophysical well-being. The research adopted a qualitative method with the focus group technique involving about two hundred adolescents (15-17 years old) from the metropolitan area of Turin (Northern Italy).

Data analysis will focus on the following key issues: the coping strategies boys and girls adopted throughout the different phases of the pandemic; their perceptions of the pandemic in relation to the institutional policies implemented; the health competences they could afford in making choices for their behaviours; their perception about health risks and their own psycho-physical well-being.

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Waves of adultism? A Sociological Perspective on the Position of Spanish Children in Times of Pandemic

Iván Rodríguez Pascual

University of Huelva, Spain. COIDESO. Research Group E6

Times of the pandemic are a challenge for sociology of childhood, since it is a possible hypothesis that the context produced by the emergence of COVID-19 has led to an adultism exacerbated by health alarm. In this contribution we start from an approach based on the study of secondary sources, as well as the discourse produced in traditional and digital media to identify signs of this adultism in the context of the management of the COVID-19 pandemic in Spain. We find both evidence of a clear invisibility of children and of a tendency towards their stigmatization that extends to the young and adolescent population. In conclusion, we understand that the relationship between the pandemic and the exacerbation of adultism is confirmed. We also demand more comparative research to understand if this should be considered a global phenomenon that could lead to a regressive context for social welfare of children and adolescents.

Support of Early Childhood Education and Care for Children during the Covid-19 Lockdown

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In March 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic abruptly changed the daily life of many families with children and broke down their support networks as schools changed to distant teaching, the provision of early childhood education and care (ECEC) was limited and all face-to-face contacts had to be restricted to a minimum. At the same time, white-collar parents, especially, had to switch to remote work, while many blue-collar workers were laid off from their job. Hence, the home became a nexus of the care of young children, the schooling of older children and the parent's work issues. In Finland, schools were given clear instructions and guidelines for how to arrange teaching, but the same did not concern ECEC. Firstly, this meant that it was unclear which children were allowed to attend ECEC during the (partial) lock-down. Secondly, there were no guidelines about whether/how ECEC should provide support for children who stayed at home with their parent(s). In this paper, we examine how ECEC supported these children during the two-month lock-down. Moreover, we analyse which contextual and family factors predisposed children to not gaining any support or contact from ECEC during the exceptional circumstances in spring 2020. The research is based on parental survey data (N = 1835 parents; data of N = 1558 children) which were collected in Finland in December 2020. The analysis is in-progress and uses statistical methods. The results may reveal issues that should be addressed in the future, for ECEC to be better prepared to support young children equally.

Staying at Home – Staying Fine? Health and Psychosocial Well-being of Pupils During Covid-19.

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The pandemic with its consecutive phases of lockdowns, different restrictions and uncertainties has massive impacts on the everyday lives as well as on the learning environments of children and young people (cf. eg. Ravens-Sieberer et al. 2021, Grewenig et al. 2020). In a research project started in October 2020, we examine these impacts on schools and pupils aged 6 to 14. Schools are not only places where knowledge is acquired, but social spaces constituting an important part of pupils' life. Thus, focusing on the educational system provides promising perspectives to survey the well-being of children and young people in the Covid-19 crisis.

Our research is based on a mixed-method-survey that includes qualitative interviews as well as questionnaires, considering multiple perspectives: teachers, persons who work for the school support system such as social workers, doctors or psychologists, but also pupils and parents. In all of the survey phases we look at psychosocial and health-related effects, ranging from missed medical check-ups or a lack of exercise to anxiety issues and diminished perspectives, just to name a few.

Throughout the research process, our project emphasizes the effects of inequality: What circumstances can support children and young people in dealing with the restrictions during the pandemic, avoiding severe problems? What contexts, on the other hand, make them especially vulnerable, such as a precarious social status or pre-

existing mental problems? We focus on strategies, actions, and contexts that prove to be helpful in particular for children and young people in disadvantaged positions.

Assessing the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Children and Youth's Wellbeing. Insights from Romania.

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During 2020, as the spread of the new coronavirus showed worrying developments, countries responded through various restrictions and measures of prevention. The newly enforced mobility restrictions also affected children and youth, who had to rapidly adjust to online classes and limited possibilities of social interaction. In Romania, the state of emergency was enforced in March 2020, resulting in closing down schools and moving the classes online. This process lacked a consultative dimension that would include children in a discussion about their educational needs, thus depriving them of the possibility to make their voices heard. Seeking to counteract this oversight, we conducted a survey and interview-based research, meant to capture and detail the most important difficulties faced by children and youth throughout this period. Moreover, we aimed to uncover the input that children and youth could offer regarding the problematic ways in which their transition to lockdown conditions and online learning was handled. In practical terms, we targeted school-age children and youth through a national online survey (4225 respondents) and carried 13 interviews with children living in childcare institutions. The data, collected during April-May 2020, covered the following topics: (1) sources of information; (2) socialization issues; (3) communication and leisure; (4) emotional wellbeing; (5) direct experience with the pandemic (6) challenges of online school. The results reveal the complex ways in which the pandemic affected children and youth's education, social lives, and wellbeing, and the need for increased consideration of children's needs and struggles in the context of the unexpected alterations of their surroundings.

Student Employment during COVID 19 - The Influence of the Epidemiological Situation on the Work of Students during their University Studies

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Previous research has indicated that employment of university students is increasing. Due to COVID -19 there have been mass redundancies in the labor market and the measures have also greatly affected student workers. Our research aims to examine how COVID -19 has changed student employment opportunities. From an educational research perspective, a very important question is how the current situation affects students' academic engagement. Is it possible for a student to drop out of college because they cannot finance their studies without work? The sample consists of full-time, working students in the 2020/2021 academic years (n=230). The novelty of our research is that no scientific study has been conducted in Hungary to investigate the impact of the epidemic on student work. We examine the characteristics of student employment and its impact on student performance through quantitative analysis, bivariate and multivariate statistical methods, and the inclusion of various social background variables. 74% of the students worked weekly before COVID -19, but a quarter of them lost their jobs. 37% of them reported that work became more important to them than learning. Students who have an unfavorable family background despite their difficulties or who are disappointed with higher education are particularly at risk. 54% of students believe that it is much easier for them to combine work and study. Through the research, it is possible to identify the problems of the student risk groups affected by the epidemic and the faculties where the proportion of working students is the highest.

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Corona Crisis As a Critical Moment In Young Adults' Life Courses

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The paper presents findings on young adults' experiences of the corona crisis in Finland. It bases on longitudinal interviews with young adults who have been customers of the Emergency Youth Shelters and youth services provided by the Finnish Red Cross. The participants are a heterogeneous group of young adults who were initially interviewed in 2019 (N=25). The follow up interviews in 2020-2021 focused on Covid-19 and its consequences. As based on the interview narration, the corona crisis is analysed as a critical moment in young adults' life courses which has a multi-layered impact on the dynamics between young adults' agency, everyday lives, life events and societal arrangements. Attention is paid to structural vulnerabilities defining the studied young people's possibilities to express their wishes and act accordingly, but at the same time, and despite their multiple challenges, they are viewed as active citizens instead of only targets of societal measures. In our analysis we are sensitive towards their own ways of making sense of their experiences during the waves of the corona crisis. Within this framework, the paper brings out complex, multi-layered and less discussed impacts of the global pandemic on young adults lived realities and future horizons in the context of the Nordic welfare state.

Alcohol among University student in Italy during Covid19. An empirical research on deviant behavior.

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Alcohol use represents, according to sociological literature, a deviant act, and is normally perceived as the result of an individual state of social disorganisation, a lack of integration of the subject with society's values, or temporary stressful situations (Censi, Padrevecchi, Salvador, 2019). The COVID-19 pandemic has had a strong impact on individuals, families and communities worldwide. Recent studies have shown an upward trend in alcohol use during COVID-19 as a psychological comfort substance (Ornell et al. 2020) and a general worldwide increase in alcohol sales from March 2020 (Martin 2020). This study, through an online survey conducted between March and December 2020, explored the relationship between alcohol and the university environment during the early stages of COVID-19 in Italy (2020), in relation to individual, family, social and psychological factors. The research also investigated university students' knowledge of the risks associated with alcohol use, and finally sought to understand whether boredom and other psychological factors, as a consequence of restrictions in terms of social isolation and staying at home to avoid contagion, might drive alcohol use at home. This research represents a novelty in the field, as it showed that alcohol use by young people is no longer linked to conviviality and traditional forms of gathering. Data were taken from a study of 351 Italian university students with the aim of understanding alcohol use during the Covid-19 pandemic in the year 2020 and identifying the consequences. To this end, the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) and a self-report questionnaire were used as instruments to assess associated problems.

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Free Repair Against the Consumer Society: How Repair Cafés Socialize People to a New Relationship to Objects

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Several authors have described contemporary consumption behaviour as part of a "throwaway society". However, some movements try to offset this process. Among these, Repair Cafés — places where volunteers help people repair their household items for free — allow items that would otherwise be discarded, considered as waste, to be revalued and restored for reuse. These collective actions, which are flourishing around the world, are part of a transition towards a more circular economy. But beyond their reparation action, what is their socialising power with consumers? Do these events help to establish different habits among consumers, more oriented towards recycling and repair?

I propose to present an article in the process of being published in the Journal of Consumer Culture, in which I show how a different relationship to objects can be transmitted by collectively practicing repair. By conducting qualitative field observations, semi-structured interviews and quantitative questionnaires in three French Repair Cafés, I show that these organizations, which are intended to be places of learning, aimed at empowering individuals to deal with their household goods by teaching them repair techniques, cannot help but drift towards a logic of service, where audiences play the role of consumers rather than learners. But I argue that this service relationship has the advantage of attracting many individuals who are not familiar with the issue of product durability, and of socializing them, through concrete practice, to a new reflex of repair.

The Global Value Chain of Bolivian electronic "waste"

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The sense of environmental crisis on a global scale has converged with an older critique of consumerism and unequal North-South relations to give rise to the international political agenda on domestic waste, recycling, and the circular economy. Electrical and electronic waste figures prominently in this field. An estimated 75% of electronic residues worldwide are dumped, recycled, and traded under unknown conditions. Bolivia has moderate but rising levels of middle-class consumption and discardable electronic equipment. Supranational institutions have started to co-finance a municipal e-waste take-back and recycle system in the city of La Paz. The main aims are to establish a formal system of recollection, transport, and separation and to inform the population about health and environmental risks.

In this paper, I analyze some effects of this program: the emergence of new market actors and global value chains based on Bolivian e-waste. Bolivia, and South America more broadly, is not a receiver of e-waste streams (as some countries in Africa and Asia). Until recently, residues remained within the country and region, being repaired, dismantled, commercialized, burnt, and dumbed in informal ways. The public support enables a small number of e-waste start-ups to build a business model on the separation and export of electronic parts and components for their processing, recycling, and valuation in the Global North. The paper discusses the notion of the circular economy in a context as Bolivia where its intentions are at odds with socioeconomic realities and technological capacities, as well as international power relations.

Transition Towards a Circular Economy in Households and Retail Business: The Ethics and Valuation of Food Waste

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Circular economy is often presented as one of the most prominent alternatives for the unsustainable economic model of take-make-use-dispose. However, there is still lack of profound understanding on what kind of practices, resources and changes the transition towards the circular economy would require in the everyday routines of, for example, households and businesses. In this presentation, focusing on the production and prevention of food waste, I will examine the underpinnings of this transition in two nodal points of food consumption: homes and supermarkets. I will draw from practice theories, Foucauldian ethics and the pragmatist approach to valuation. In the presentation, I will discuss food waste as a complex societal issue, paying attention to the socio-material orderings that shape food waste and related practices. The research material is collected in Finland between the years 2018 and 2019 and it consists of food waste diary material collected from households and ethnographic observations in food waste cooking workshops as well as ethnographic fieldwork conducted for one month in a retail store. Based on the analysis of these materials, this presentation will contribute to the understanding of the transition towards the circular economy by analysing the partly contradictory ethical sensitivities that shape food consumption practices in households as well as valuation and normalisation of food waste in the retail business. By doing this, it will highlight the possible challenges of the transition towards the circular economy.

Caretivating and the Moral Economy of Urban Prosumers

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Contemporary initiatives of urban agriculture (UA) are intended to enhance global sustainable development, food security, nutrition and social integration. Reviewing existing literature on the practice of growing and consuming in and near cities shows that the activities and their underlying aim for contributing to social change is based on a complex set of motives, understandings and practices. In this paper I focus specifically on how a diverse set of motives of caring is a crucial element in UA and the moral economy of prosumtion.

The empirical material was collected in June 2020 in two perisub-urban gardening initiatives in the municipality of Aarhus (Denmark). It comprises a combination of participant observation, 26 semi-structured interviews, informal conversations and field diaries.

The analysis presents urban cultivation as motivated by a complex of caring practices and their impact on social change. Opposed to solely understanding caring as something that is done or directed towards others, cultivation in perisub-urban spaces also includes caring for oneself, as well as for the environment and other social and material conditions. This nexus of cultivating and caring is denoted as a practice of caretivating and a typology of different caring practices through cultivation is developed.

The results show that caretivating is an expression of different and non-exclusive meanings that explicitly or implicitly characterise the moral economy of urban agriculture and urban prosumers.

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From Opium for the Spirit to Esport with Chinese Characteristics: Embedded Moralities of the Gaming Markets in China

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The interplay of consumption moralities mutually shaped by institutional frameworks and everyday activity (consumer groups (Nessel, 2016) or households - Laamanen, Wahlen, & Lorek, 2018) are at the core of sociological investigations on contested markets (organ and blood markets for instance) (Schiller-Merkens & Balsiger, 2019), and controversial consumption or industries (gambling, cannabis, etc.). The question of the influence of the variability of national market environments on the moral economies of consumption has been relatively scarcely addressed, particularly in the case of state capitalism economies. This communication proposes to present the study of a formerly morally questioned consumption - video games - becoming an instrument of economic growth and a tool of political power - both in terms of population control and international influence. The history of gaming in China is tumultuous: Chinese psychiatry was prompt to recognize video games as an addictive disorder and consumption was illegal for a long time, as the games were perceived as a harmful foreign influence for youth, giving rise to episodes labeled as moral panic (Golub & Lingley, 2008; Szablewicz, 2010). Yet today the market represents more than 661 million gamers, making it the largest in the world. This development goes hand in hand with institutional recognition, under the more legitimized notion of Esport, which is, however, accompanied by strict and fluctuating regulations and controls. Based on a field survey conducted on the gaming industry in China and archival data this research proposes an exploration of the dynamics of the construction of moralities in controversial markets.

Becoming a vegetarian at the End of the 19th Century (Switzerland, France)

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Sciences Po, France

At the end of the 19th century, short-lived vegetarian societies were established in several places in France and Switzerland. The initiators of these attempts were two men, Dr. Dock from St. Gallen and Pastor Raoux, a former professor at the Academy of Lausanne. Their ambition was to reform the way of life and consumption in order to solve social problems. Vegetarianism was supposed to improve both the health of bodies and souls and should eventually put an end to wars in Europe. But what does it mean to become a vegetarian at a time when vegetarianism is not yet institutionalised, neither as a social movement nor as a consumption pattern? How can we create and promote a new way of consuming when everything is still to be built and how can we manage to mobilise other citizens to follow us?

Through the case study of Pr. Raoux and with a sociological approach, this paper explores how ethical orientations can shape consumption practices, assuming than vegetarianism comes with a set of conceptions about other social issues, so that consumption reform is not limited to food practices. It shows that the conversion to vegetarianism involves an interweaving of two dimensions: self-reform of lifestyle and commitment to various social movements to promote this lifestyle. Furthermore, it explores how vegetarian practices require access to a range of organisations and knowledge, and how they circulate and spread, in Switzerland but also in France, in a transnational perspective.

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Music Taste, Fandom and Political Polarisation: Mainstreaming Populism through the Consumption of Popular Music in Hungary

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Our proposed paper is based on research conducted as part of the international research project "Popular Music and the Rise of Populism in Europe" (Volkswagen Stiftung, ref. 94 754). We look at the relationship between populism and popular music as a cultural form in the particular case of Hungary with the aim of understanding how popular music affords populist interpretations across Hungary. We intend to answer this through analysing the reception of a number of selected popular music examples. The selected bands and artists can, in a variety of ways, be associated with values and identity politics propagated by the government; they are typically favoured by cultural policy and they participate in propaganda events. For the analysis, we combine different methods, namely anthropological field work (conducted [pre-pandemic] at live shows and online), interviews with music fans, and Musicological Group Analysis. Developed by André Doehring as part of the research project, MGA conjoins musicological knowledge with the individual, but at the same time structured, interpretations of musical consumption. Our analysis focuses on the ways in which expressions of music taste, positive and negative value judgments regarding the songs and artists in question, and practices of fandom, gain moral significance through being embedded in political, social and historical contexts.

Consumption and Energy Citizenship: Perspectives from Finnish Housing Cooperatives

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The transition of the energy system, i.e. the ways of producing, distributing and consuming energy towards carbon neutrality involves more than substituting fossil fuels with renewable energy. It implies changes in technical infrastructures, social practices, governance institutions, and cultural meanings, as well as the emergence of new social roles. The present energy systems are structured to obstruct agency of their users, leading to disconnection and disempowerment of consumers and forcing them a passive role in relation to energy policy and technology. However, the on-going transitions that include influx of distributed energy technologies, novel policy incentives and more volatile energy prices create conditions, and even demands, for actively participating energy citizens and prosumers, challenging old narrow consumer roles. Despite these developments, less attention has been devoted to the ways in which consumption in itself may be able to transform energy systems. Taking examples from studies with Finnish housing cooperatives, this presentation focuses on the role of consumption in creating energy citizenship. The findings illustrate how the present practices in housing cooperatives often make residents disengaged from decision-making processes where sustainable energy solutions could be applied and from active management of shared and private energy consumption. To counter this trend, initiatives supporting empowerment in and sufficiency of daily energy-consuming practices provide spaces that attach residents with energy system transition and open up possibilities for diverse kinds of energy citizenship.

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Sustainable Citizenship vs. Political Activism? Crowding-in and Crowding-out

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In this study, we examine whether pro-environmental behavior crowds-in (i.e., associates positively with) or crowds-out (i.e., displaces) political activism. This line of inquiry is part of a wider debate centering on the question whether individual pro-environmental behavior can be seen as a political act. While previous studies generally show a positive association between pro-environmental behavior and political activism, very few have differentiated between types of pro-environmental behavior. Consequently, little is known about the relationship between political participation and different modes of individual pro-environmental behavior. Against this background, we use Flemish survey data to examine the relationship between political activism and different types of pro-environmental behavior i.e., sustainable transport, shopping decisions, energy curtailment and waste sorting. The results are generally consistent with previous studies: political activism was positively related to sustainable transport, shopping decisions, and waste sorting. However, our study also indicates that political activism may be negatively associated with energy curtailment behavior. Consequently, results suggest that energy curtailment may displace political action. In conclusion, by broadening the scope to include different modes of pro-environmental behavior, our study confirms but also nuances the usefulness of concepts such as sustainable citizenship. Such notions often attempt to frame individual pro-environmental behavior as a part of broader political and collective strategies to address environmental issues. Our study shows that this may exclude some forms of ecologically significant behaviors such as energy curtailment. Energy curtailment seems individualized and apolitical.

Practicing Ecological Citizenship: Rights, Obligations and Inclusion in the Zero Waste Communities in Chinese Cities

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Ecological citizenship has been widely studied as a normative and prescriptive account of social action, in that it breaks an alleged global political impasse in responding to the urgent threats of the climate crisis. This research seeks to provide an empirical account of ecological citizenship through the emerging environmental movement of 'zero waste' in Chinese cities. The zero waste movement aims to reduce individual and household waste to the maximum through long-term commitments that involve transforming everyday consumption practices. The movement has been growing in Chinese cities in the last decade, led by lifestyle activists and supported by hundreds of thousands of citizens in online and offline movement communities. Using in-depth interviews with movement participants, as well as online observations of communities in selected cities, this contribution illustrates in what way sustainable consumption and lifestyle are conceived as being practices of ecological citizenship. To do so, I examine discursive practices of ecological citizenship through their shared meanings and understandings around both rights and obligations of citizens in relation to the environment. This research shows that taking up responsibilities, motivated by a sense of duty and virtue, emboldens and empowers citizens to claim and assert environmental rights that are not legally conferred – especially in context of limited political maneuvering in China. This research also reveals how ecological citizenship is practiced differently by individuals in different spaces, of opposite genders and with disparate social and economic capital – all of which points to ways in which enabling conditions for equitable 'access' to ecological citizenship could be promoted and realized.

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Communities in Sustainability Transition - Impacting Individual Lifestyles

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Natural sciences research has shown the ongoing radical degradation of Earth's ecosystems to support the conditions for life as we know it. Multiple socioeconomic processes drive the loss of nature. One main driver is affluence fueled consumption. Shifting from the material and energy-intensive economies and lifestyles toward an environmentally sustainable society is one of the main challenges ahead. Even if efforts are taken, gaps between intentions and impacts are occurring (Csutora, 2012). Sustainability cannot be addressed solely by the increase of efficiency; to reduce society's material metabolism the decrease in total material footprint is inescapable. We deliberately avoid methodological individualism, and accordingly consider individuals' actions as embedded into and influenced through their memberships in various communities. In our empirical research, we focused on the role of communities on individuals in the transition to sustainable consumption. We conducted qualitative research on initiatives in Budapest (Hungary) and looked for the answer: what kind of impact do they have on their members and the broader society from the perspective of the transition to sustainability? In our research we found out, there are many factors that communities foster from learning to reinforcement. Most of these communities aim to change consumers practices, but their intentions, the tools applied and the real impacts differ in a wide range. In our presentation, we are drawing a colourful picture of these results that can promote the future of alternative visions for a sustainable lifestyle in our society.

Competing Visions of Sustainable Food Systems in a Complex Food Governance Framework

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Promoting sustainable food systems has become an important goal across society. Governments and businesses are increasing measures to find solutions to the negative effects of unbalanced diets on the health of people and the planet. However, a variety of data indicates this objective is far from being attained.

Our principal thesis is that the conflictive relationship among the actors in the agri-food system forms one of the main barriers to the achievement of sustainable food systems. Food governance framework has become more complex with the emergence of new dimensions, new objectives, and new actors. Different actors are lobbying, from unequal positions, to impose their views in the arena of food policy and to mark out the route to achieve sustainable food systems.

In this paper, we analyse the changes that have taken place in the agri-food system and how these changes affect the foundations of the conventional model of food governance, enabling and giving rise to innovative forms of global food governance. Then, we examine how the appearance of "more aware" consumers, with new and more active values with respect to food, have changed the basis for relationships among the different actors in the agri-food chain. The need to acknowledge these consumers and respond to their demands has obliged most of the actors in the agri-food system to shift their focus and modify strategies and practices, generating conflicts in many cases. We explore the competing visions on healthy and sustainable food systems between traditional actors and conscious consumers.

How to Make Food System Sustainable? Practices of Political Mobilisation within Alternative Food Networks

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Alternative food networks are considered to be seeds of transition into more resilient, sustainable and just food system. Both formal and informal initiatives are often analysed as communities of shared political values, realising their own scenarios of social change. Therefore they are often seen either as food system' alternatives, good examples, inspiring niches or as reservoir of new ideas. In my paper I will take another perspective and identify different strategies of social change, which are developed and practiced on the margins of conventional food market. Empirical data are provided by qualitative study of three cases of food networks: 1) food banks focused on food aid and minimising food waste; 2) farm-to-fork initiatives and shortened food supply chains linking green customers and ecological production; 3) small-scale vegan food producers and distributors. The results of these three case studies, together with theoretical tools of practice theory and Actor Network theory, will be used to identify different kinds of political strategies for implementing more sustainable food system, from political lobbying, bottom-up activism, finding allies, scaling-up to "hacking" conventional food market, creating alternative-conventional hybrids, to re-defining the very categories of conventional and alternative. Understanding how those networks actually "work" help to see how and why they mobilise particular social and beyond-human actors in order to pursue their collective interests. It also shows how sustainability goals are locally adjusted, e.g. to economic and structural context, geographical location, everyday food practices, work habits, family patterns.

Foodscapes – Considering Diversity In Food Systems

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The current COVID-19-pandemic has unsheathed the importance of sustainable and resilient food systems. The majority of contemporary food systems is characterised by industrialised production and consumption of highly processed food. Standardized and uniform food products are considered less healthy and their production to be less sustainable. In addition, increasing world population and urbanisation proves challenging to advance more sustainable food systems. We assume diverse food systems to be more resilient and, in the end, more sustainable. Our research aims at disentangling diversity in food systems. We would like to explore how the concept of "foodscapes" might assist in better grasping relational characteristics of diversity. Methodologically, therefore, we review existing literature on foodscapes to explain characteristics of diversity. Our research question accordingly asks how the concept of foodscapes supports a better understanding of diversity in food systems. The food environment is a common denominator conceptualising foodscapes. An immanent spatial dimension links food and place (e.g. household food preparation, (alternative) market places, linking urban and rural etc.). However, foodscapes also consider culture and practice (i.e. meaning and identity, but also embodied and sensory aspects). Additionally, the foodscapes concept is also interested in a systems of provision perspective, considering relevant stakeholders in food systems (producers along the food chain, policy makers, and other stakeholders). The foodscapes concept relationally links dimensions that are relevant to understand diversity in and supporting a transformation of contemporary food systems towards more sustainable development.

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Values-Based Territorial Food Networks (VTFN): conceptual framework spanning Local Food Systems (LFS), Short Food Supply Chains (SFSC), Civic Food Networks (CFN) and Alternative Food Networks (AFN)

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Localized food growing and livestock rearing initiatives with more direct transformation and commercialization structures, often at comparably small scales, gained ground worldwide. They represent various types of 'alternatives' to industrialised agri-food processes and to standard producers/consumers divides characterizing the global food system. While these alternatives are not always new, they have sparked growing scholarly interest.

Over time, the literature has addressed them via four main conceptual denominations: Local Food Systems (LFS), Short Food Supply Chains (SFSCs), Civic Food Networks (CFS), Alternative Food Networks (AFN). These concepts have distinct foci, partial overlaps, and they seek to capture an immense heterogeneity of empirical phenomena. Yet this conceptual plurality risks to conceal that these empirical initiatives, despite their differences, have structural commonalities at food system level, relevant for understanding pathways to a sustainable food system transformation.

Therefore, I argue for an overarching concept subsuming the existing ones. Values-based Territorial Food Networks (VTFN) would take into account the diverse perspectives from the four main concepts in this field, classify their specificities and address their shortcomings. The social critique at their core, leading to transitions, is constructed around values of 'doing things differently', at the level of specific territories. The more robust and authentic these sustainability values in VTFN are – in terms of environmental integrity, social well-being, economic resilience and ethical governance – the more likely they are to be incorporated into practices, to become more and more legitimate and gain a voice at negotiation tables, in order to help reorient the current corporate agrifood regime.

Form Grassroots to Platforms: Alternative Food Provisioning Practices During the Coronavirus Emergency

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Throughout the last decades, food movements have constituted a significant part of mobilisations in the sphere of everyday life. Practices of social reproduction have become forms of direct action against the commodification and acceleration of life. This has produced innovation, building concrete alternatives to an agro-industrial food sector that is socially, economically and ecologically damaging and unequal. Movements' action has gone "deep" in transforming food practices, meanings and discourses, influencing consumption preferences and policies. Since the very first lockdown weeks, these grassroots innovations have attracted the interest of capital investment. Online and offline horizontal networks for direct food shopping have provided a 'blueprint' for the development of private digital platforms. In such a rapidly changing landscape, we investigate the potential for digital technologies to foster alternative, more sustainable and just, food systems. We draw on data from the European project PLATEFORMS https://plateforms.oslomet.no/, looking at everyday provisioning practices through diverse online and offline platforms, both private and grassroots. After mapping the key design features of the different platforms under examination, we focus on data from 45 in-depth interviews. Looking at practices illuminates how the Covid-19 crisis might be an opportunity for food movements to "scale out and through", building on past efforts and experimenting with digitalisation to reach an ampler spectrum of subjects. Yet, as capitalist platform economy appropriates social innovation, emerging food platforms also show the potential to turn into a further means for consolidating market niches, revamp accumulation and re-invent exploitation and inequality while not contributing to overall sustainability.

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Digital Communication Tools and its Affect on the Relation Between Parents and Kindergarten Teachers in a Norwegian Context

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This presentation's research question is: How is the relation between parents and kindergarten teachers affected by digital communication tools? The study is based on a qualitative case study of three different kindergartens. The three are chosen as a result of strategic selection based on different communication practices towards parents. At all three kindergartens, kindergarten owners, kindergarten employees and parents are interviewed.

One of the kindergartens in the study use an app called Vigilo towards the parents. Further, one kindergarten which use an app called My Kid is studied. Lastly, one kindergarten which do not use digital communication tools, is studied. The interviews were based loosely on an interview guide, and the questions mainly revolved around how the parents and kindergarten teachers experienced the relation between them in conjunction with the apps, to inquire how the apps affect this relation. The interviews were audiotaped and transcribed. The data is analyzed by using theory of professions and theory concerning parent's user- or consumer role, along with relational theory, to create solid knowledge about what implications the communication tools can have for the relation.

This study is a work in process, and a part of a PhD project.

The tentative results of this unfolding study implicate that the communication and collaboration between kindergarten teachers and parents could be characterized as profound and deep-rooted in kindergartens that have deselected digital communication tools. In kindergartens that have introduced such tools, on the other hand, the actors appear to have a more effective and rational relation.

Teenagers' Understanding Of Online Commercial Privacy

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Although commercial use of children and young people's online data is an important policy concern, children's own understanding of how their data may be used for commercial purposes is under researched. Employing Livingstone et al's. (2019) typification of online privacy and van der Hof's (2016) digital data typology, this study draws on FGDs with teens aged 13-16 years in Finland to explore their perspectives on various everyday experiences in digital environments. The main research questions guiding the study are (i) How do children understand commercial privacy online? How do they feel about being targeted by commercial advertising? What kind of harms, if any, do they think data harvesting by commercial actors could pose? What negotiation strategies, if any, do they employ to protect their privacy in relation to commercial actors? An initial analysis of data from our ongoing data-collection indicates that while teens mostly understood the potential sources through which their data could be collected for targeting them with advertisements, most, especially younger teens, could not draw clear links between how their various online activities were interconnected. Teens expressed varied feelings in relation to targeted advertising such as, "annoying", "creepy", "fascinating", "useful", and "not bothersome". Harms arising from marketers' use of their data were conceptualised more as minimal or short-term as opposed to long-term. Negotiation strategies were rarely adopted primarily due to long privacy terms indicating frustration and helplessness with technological architecture. The study will have implications for policymakers, online marketers, and media literacy educators.

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Technology-mediated Daily Practices --- Cases from Blood Glucose Monitoring and Insulin Delivery Technologies

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This research will be based on perspectives from ethnomethodology, the philosophy of technology, and postphenomenology to explore the technology-mediated daily practices of people with type 1 diabetes for blood glucose monitoring and insulin injections. Following this, a question will be further investigated in the era of artificial intelligence and automation: what is the correlation between embodiment and technological intervention and its possible inspiration for the interaction between actors, technological development, and society. As far as the purpose of this research is concerned, the intervention of technological objects in daily life involves many adjustments and changes. These adjustments and changes are related to how the users and their bodies accept the intervention of technical objects on the one hand, and on the other hand, are related to the intervention of technical objects itself which constitutes a vision or perspective of technology-human relationships. In terms of the technical intervention mentioned above, the problematics of this research will include: the development of full automation or artificial intelligence technology, on the one hand, provides more convenience and higher accuracy, but at the same time, does it also weaken the observation and imagination of a person's own body? In the user's technical implementation, how do the interactions with technological objects look like? It should even be, how to complete a journey of perception of the surrounding world and environment together with technological objects? How does technology enter the daily life of users? How do users respond to their intervention?

Practices with Wearable Technology in Digital Media: a Toolkit to Choose from

Daria Morozova, Olga Gurova

Aalborg University, Denmark

Wearables are a blend of design and technology that can be worn on one's body. A smartwatch measuring health indicators or a swimsuit that tracks a UV level are examples of these devices. Regardless initial enthusiasm over wearable's potential to solve societal problems (e.g. improvements in elderly care), recent trends address that users abandon their wearables quite soon.

In this research, we look at a variety of practices with wearable technology disseminated in Finnish digital media. We ask who the consumers of the wearable devices are, what meanings are attached to use of these devices, and what skills are needed to become a practitioner. We are drawing on a practice theory that focuses on daily routines established through linking of different elements: materials, skills and meanings. We argue that a wearable device is a material element that needs to become inscribed into various consumers' practices by blending with other elements. With Python coding, we scraped two Finnish digital news platforms for all the articles related to wearable technology, and analyzed these data for repeating repertoires.

Digital media is a powerful tool to shape public opinion, and many consumers learn about technological innovations through it. Previous research addresses that technology is often portrayed in media in either utopian or dystopian terms, i.e. as a solution or a source of societal problems. However, in this study, we adhere to the view that wearable technology is not about tools and devices exclusively, but as much about the practices within which it is used. Hence, it is within the routine activity of daily life that wearables' connection to larger societal phenomenon occurs.

Keywords: wearable technology, practice theory, digital media

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Still Hungry for Perfection? A Longitudinal Analysis of Appearance-related Pressures on Social Networking Sites

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During its existence for over a decade, social media has profoundly altered human interaction. In addition to its positive influence on social life, social media is often blamed for generating appearance-related pressures, body dissatisfaction and a wide range of bodily pathologies, particularly for young female consumers.

This study is a follow up to our previous research paper examining social networking sites (SNS) as a source of appearance-related pressures for men and women in Finland. This time we focus on examining whether over-time changes in the appearance-related pressures were related to changes in usage frequency of different SNS and changes in the size of social media networks measured by the number of followers. In line with our previous research questions, we also explored the differences between users of Facebook and Instagram and differences experienced by gender. We compare the previous findings to a nationally representative novel three-wave panel data representative of the Finnish population aged 18–74 (N =2,205) collected 2017-2020. Multilevel hybrid models were used to separate within-individual and between-individuals associations.

Our findings suggest that increased use of SNS is related to increased experiences of appearance-related pressures. Moreover, our findings suggested that an increased number of followers boosted the likelihood of experiencing appearance-related pressures. We aim to offer insights into the discussion on the relationship between social media and appearance-related pressures, as well as discuss social media as an objectifying or empowering social space on a population level.

Keywords: Social media, Gender, Physical appearance, Appearance-related pressures, Longitudinal analysis

Learning How to go on with Smart Home Technology

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Smart home technology is expected to become widespread in the future and might accommodate a green transition as regards making energy consumption and production meet better, but it may also have social consequences, which are important to understand. At a basic level, we need to know more about how it is to learn to live with these technologies, and how they influence our everyday practices and routines. This paper is based on auto ethnography, a two-year diary of one of the authors, and it uses theories of practice in investigating to what extent learning to live with new smart technologies are different from learning to live with other types of new materiality. Theories of learning have a well-established tradition within theories of practice, and include the collectivity of learning processes. The concept of "knowing how to go on" is central in some of this work. Smart home technologies are appropriated within the context of the private home, and learning processes are thus done alone or collectively within the household. This raises new questions of how to understand the collectivity in learning processes. This paper will utilize the in-depth knowledge from an auto ethnography to gain insights on how adoption of new smart home technologies interacts with learning processes and the establishing of new everyday practices. Such an approach can lay the ground for further empirical work with a broader empirical material and provide knowledge that can help in designing better technologies and make policy and regulation to promote this.

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Datafying Energy Relations: Apps and Platforms as Mediators in Digitalising Energy Infrastructures in Sweden

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Digital technologies are today at the core of collective socio-technical imaginaries about sustainable energy and environmental futures. These imaginaries have opened up a new arena into which data markets could expand after having transformed fields such as health, online sociality, and public governance. In the field of energy, as consumers are increasingly becoming microproducers and 'prosumers' of energy, a proliferating array of software companies are rapidly expanding the media ecology of online platforms, apps and tracking devices to capture value from them, becoming important mediators between energy utilities, housing landlords and consumers, and the infrastructures that they each manage. This paper explores how such new digital intermediaries reconfigure consumers' relations to energy and to data markets through particular energy-related devices and app interfaces in a Swedish context. Combining STS with cultural studies approaches, we draw on walkthroughs (Light et al 2016) on several popular in Sweden energy infrastructure apps (Tibber, Nordpool, Ngenic, Zappi) and a series of "media go-alongs" (Jørgensen 2016) with microproducers to analyse the ways in which these devices 'configure' their users and their practices in relation to both energy and data markets, and how users in turn configure these apps and embed them in their everyday life. Our results suggest that data relations established by these new digital intermediaries in the energy field configure users to both produce data for multiple digitalising markets, but also actively engage them in sharing their own energy infrastructures for collective or market use, mediated by energy platforms.

From Warehouses To Platforms: Reinventing Foodbanks Through The Lens Of The Digital Economy

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ESADE Business School, Ramon Llull University, Spain

The global model of food distribution is characterised by a paradox: while a third of food goes to waste, about 25% of families are suffering from food insecurity (Michelini et al, 2018). Foodbanks have been relevant actors in tackling hunger and food waste, but their current intermediation model is both inefficient & insufficient. With the pandemic, the number of families demanding food has increased approximately 30% since last spring across Europe. This food emergency is pressing FoodBanks as well as their distribution ecosystems. In the context of social distancing and limited contacts, their dependency on volunteers (most of them elders) has supposed a risk to the whole functioning. While digitalisation may bring opportunities to Foodbanks, current research at the intersection of food and technology is focused on food delivery apps, food sharing, sustainable consumption communities, or digital technologies applied to the agri-food sector.

The purpose of this research is to analyse to what extent and under which circumstances the digitalisation of Foodbanks would increase their impact and efficiency; as well as provide with opportunities to overcome the beneficiary approach which affects the dignity of food receivers and perpetuates poverty.

To do so, this paper offers in first place a map of the main issues that Foodbanks are facing (i.e. inefficient logistics, volunteering system or unequal access to technology). Secondly, analyses 21 digital innovations operating in the sector of food distribution. The sample is composed by worldwide selected case studies. The analysis is based on secondary data and digital ethnography in order to identify their key factors for success.

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Practicing Everyday Life In The Smart Grid: Gender, Technologies And Home Comfort

Line Valdorff Madsen

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The transition to low carbon societies necessitates a transition towards widespread use of renewable energies. The vision of a smart grid to foster the transition and a future exchange of energy between households as consumers (and prosumers) and energy providers is a cornerstone in this transition. On this background a range of smart technologies related to energy is entering the everyday life of households with the implicit purpose to change energy consumption and the related practices in the home. It is therefore vital to investigate how such technologies enter the homes of consumers and in what ways these technologies might change everyday practices that consume energy. In this vein, it is essential to understand the differences in how daily practices are carried out and how technologies take part in energy-consuming practices. Daily practices in households are inherently gendered and are also materially and socio-economically dependent. Thus, the introduction of new technologies in the home also have the potential of creating new ways of performing gendered everyday practices, including new forms of (un)equity among energy consumers. Therefore, this paper analyses data from qualitative interviews and home tours in different types of households, in two differing localities of Denmark, to investigate how smart heating technologies take part in forming energy-consuming practices related to home comfort. And furthermore, how these technologies and practices related to energy and comfort are performed between gender structures and daily life in the smart grid.

The Future Of Tech Jobs: A Socio-Technical Temporal Dynamics Analysis Of The Labor Market

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From a constructivist perspective, looking at the possible imagined jobs futurescapes (Adam, 2008) is subject of the interpretation of the temporal dynamics of the social, economic, financial and environmental envisioned changes. Our knowledge related to the emerging technologies and our experience with previous technological disruptions are leading to the construction of certain frameworks about how the labor market will look like in the near future. In this study we analyze the pitches of teams in the largest Romanian tech accelerator, Innovation Labs, 2013-2020, in order to identify their relationship with projected tendencies on the labor marked linked to automation.

Automation and datafication are the coordinates that will shape the alternative futures of the labor market. These two processes, which emerged from digitalization, the Internet of Things, Big Data, Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence (AI), are continuously adjusting the relevance and quality of work across all professions, including tech entrepreneurship.

The transformation of the society, at large, is influenced not only by the willingness of adopting (or rejecting) certain technologies, but also by the policies democratically adopted or enforced due to the competing visions about the role of the technical developments in our social lives that shape different social organizations of work. In this context, matching our present future assumptions with the future present realities should not be seen only as a matter of time, but as a matter of choice.

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Technology, Metrics and Trajectories : Understanding The Digital Self-Tracking Practices

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Quantification of daily activities has taken a prominent place in the modern societies. Using moble apps, digital devices or biosensors, the individuals are prompt to measure their physical activities, their health or their productivity. These types of practices are particularly discussed by the Quantified Self movement (QS) created in California by Gary Wolf and Kevin Kelly in 2007, two editors of the American magazine Wired. Simultaneously, numbers and metrics now shape public policies, organisations, social media and social representations.

We propose in this communication to question the practices of self-quantification (or Quantified Self) in regards to its numerous stakes. Using various fieldworks such as comprehensive interviews with users of self-tracking devices, online observations of the MyFitnessPal forum (an online calorie counter) and an observation of a conference by the movement Quantifief Self, we seek to interrogate the relation between tracking technologies, individual trajectories and boarder social and cultural context. How quantification came to become a privileged way to act upon onself ? How the relations between technology, sensors and metrics affect individuals bodies and subjectivities ?

Meet Your Crafter! The Impact Of Digital Technologies On Craft Consumption

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The current pandemic has promoted all kinds of online consumption. Yet, while online giants scaled up, local craft manufacture also regained territory (e.g., "buy local", or "support small labels"), and its consumption became a means of expression and distinction. The contribution argues that crafts experience a tremendous uplift due to the advancement of digital technologies. Currently, examples can be found from cocktails to beer brewing to handcrafted jewelry. These crafts do not refer to technical skills only, but also encompass a (morally) suitable realm of consumption that is increasingly conceived of as an antidote to globalization.

Conceptually, the paper creates a dialogue between the historical economy perspective of craft manufacture and current streams in anthropology and cultural studies on craft and the creative economy. Having an interest in the latest "craft wave", this ethnographic study focuses the post-production of craft products, such as marketing, sales, distribution, as interfaces mediating between consumers and producers in various micro to small enterprises in Switzerland. Therefore, it asks: In what way does the new craft wave differ from the old, and what are its current peculiarities? In so doing, it questions the sole production-centered perspective and examines the significance of complementary and hybrid forms of production and consumption (or presumption), knowledge and infrastructure, physical experience and digital communication.

Finally, it is argued that digital technologies and infrastructures account for distributed knowledge and changes in consumer behavior. By means of technologies mainly in the post-production, various details of the manufacture processes are communicated, alluring consumers. Eventually, the contribution joins current debates in organizational and economic sociology as well as research in the sociology of production, consumption and digitalization.

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Video Gaming: Do Aesthetics Matter?

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In recent decades, video gaming has become an ever more relevant leisure-time activity supplied by a fast-growing industry. However, its consumption has barely been subject of sociological research so far. The most striking distinctive feature of video games is that they contain both ludic and aesthetic elements. Thus, "gamers" may share ludic, competitive and social orientations with people doing sports or playing board games. But they may also share aesthetic orientations with those consuming music, movies or art. Therefore, the debate about whether video games should be considered an art form is not easy to settle. It is necessary to study how relevant aesthetic elements are for gamers and to develop adequate research designs for such an investigation.

In my presentation, I point out what distinguishes video games from other cultural goods. One feature is that they vary widely in how important aesthetic, ludic or social elements are. While communication science is mainly interested in multiplayer games, research on aesthetic elements should concentrate on core games and neglect casual games as well as esports games that are mainly about competition. I further discuss how gaming research can benefit from theories on cultural consumption. Among theoretical approaches, the influence of cultural capital on game preferences and consumption styles is supposed to be particularly important. Players with high cultural capital are assumed to favour games that are appraised for their aesthetic features.

Videogaming as Craft Consumption

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This article repurposes Colin Campbell's (2005) concept of 'the craft consumer' to generate a new theory of videogame consumption, which proposes that we identify the material practices typically associated with craft labour within acts of digital play. We draw on case studies from popular and community-driven videogame titles including Dark Souls and Super Mario Maker to make our argument, suggesting that a grasp of the controls initiates material practices, like repetition, which provide the groundwork for craft skill. It is from this position that we argue that consumers initiate a craft-like 'dialogue' (Sennett, 2008) with the game's design that reveals the experimental and creative nature of videogame consumption. Importantly, these case studies provide evidence to meet with Campbell's definition of 'craft consumption' as an: 1) 'ensemble activity' and 2) as a 'collection' of handmade things. The result is a better understanding of the consumer as someone who initiates experiences of skilled labour and creative self-expression through the craft of playing a videogame. This article presents a new understanding of the (gaming) consumer whilst also challenging the idea that the experience of 'craft consumption' is typically reserved for the middle or professional classes, as Campbell maintains.

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Civilizing Process of Cannabis Cultures

Michal Wanke

University of Opole, Poland

Cannabis is the most prevalent illicit drug in many global contexts. It has been undergoing decriminalization and changed legal status under many legislations. Simultaneously, liberalization of attitudes towards cannabis is occurring in many local contexts, but at the same time, cannabis user culture remains a stable global subculture (Sandberg 2012) and is associated with the processes of stigmatization, normalization or neutralization. The distribution of both social norms and legal solutions towards using cannabis is uneven globally, making its status and the associated culture ambiguous and contradictory worldwide.

Cannabis is subjected to the civilizing process (Elias 1982) which is evident in the changes of reflexivity of the user.

The 'modernization' of cannabis cultures and markets involves the risks and paradoxes identified by modernization scholars (Beck 1992). This paper draws on thematic literature review of recent papers (N=121) yielding evidence in the areas of identity of cannabis users, challenges of potentially stigmatized use and the users' biographic shifts amid cultural transformations. It discusses changes of attitudes, but also emotional, moral and practical dilemmas for the individuals, who experience a softer kind of stigma, discrepancies between different legislations, marketings and local cultures, and also increasing potency of the substance, few harm reduction programs, the ambiguous status of other legal cannabinoids and, last but not least, different reactions of other users and societies to the liberalization of law.

Drawing on evidence from all continents (controlling the westernized skew of publications) this paper theorizes the recent transformations of cannabis global cultures as contradictory and controlled de-control (Featherstone 1998).

Mapping Artists' Selection. The Case of the Berlin Art Institution "House of the Cultures of the World"

Séverine Marguin

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At the interface between the sociology of the arts and the sociology of space, my lecture aims to make a spatial-sociological contribution to the understanding of global circulation in the art world. Carrying empirical research in the famous Berlin art institution "House of the Cultures of the World" (HKW), we wanted to determine how global or local this institution is in its artists' selection. Through a double-layered collection of data (based on the geographical and the social accessibility of the institution) we worked out the resources and rules/regulations of inclusion and exclusion at work.

Within an interdisciplinary teaching project, we conducted a methodical experiment on mixing different mapping techniques (Corner, 1997). For the global scale, two data sets were used. The first consisted of a statistical record of all (n=600) artists represented at the HKW between 2013 and 2017, operating with information on place of birth, place of residence, gender, and age. The second dataset consisted of biographical interviews on a selection of artists from the Global South (n=15).

The superimposition of both data sets in a world mapping has made it possible to read that German political foundations (such as the Heinrich Böll Foundation) or state cultural representations (such as the Goethe-Institut) only functioned as door openers for the artists there in certain regions of the global South (including the Near and Middle East or Far East Asia). Particularly with the help of these spatial patterns, far-reaching analyses can be made of the complex and ambivalent way in which a decidedly critical and postcolonial Western cultural institution deals with statehood, nationality, and territoriality.

Testing the Omnivore Hypothesis in Russia

Iuliia Papushina

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In the last thirty years, a significant shift from the homology to omnivore argument has occurred in musical preference studies. Studies on the omnivore argument mainly come from North and South America, Western and sometimes Eastern Europe. To the best of our knowledge, there are no empirical tests of musical omnivorousness in Russia. The aim of this paper is to reveal omnivore musical preferences in Russia, and analyzes the links between musical preferences, social-demographic profiles, tolerance, and urbanization. The research setting is the Perm Region. Perm Region is a large industrial area located in the Urals. The population is 2,610,800. Perm region is the 18th Russian region in the number of inhabitants. A survey of 2,400 Perm Region citizens is analyzed using principal component analysis and linear regression provides evidence for the research. Our findings do not indicate omnivore musical tastes in Russia that contradicts the conclusions of the research in other cultures. Instead of finding the omnivore pattern, we found Bourdieu-like patterns of classical versus pop music taste and nostalgic taste versus contemporary taste. Representatives of each taste pattern have a specific social-demographic profile. The urbanization factor influences musical preferences as well. Comparing our results with the previous ones, we can conclude that highbrow taste exists in many highly industrialized societies with a complex social structure. Other patterns are perhaps strongly dependent on the historically developed classification of musical styles and cultural practices of music consumption. As a result, they find similarities in the studies much more rarely.

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Changing Temporalities, Changing Youth Futures and the Pandemic

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Reflecting on young people's relationship with the future enables us to explore a number of strategic issues that concern their representations of the social world, as well as their trust in institutions. Moreover, given the strategic importance of the future in the construction of biographical time, reflecting on this topic provides an opportunity to explore the ongoing changes in youth as a life stage. In this context, the paper sets out to understand how the relationship with the future has been influenced in the last decades by both structural and cultural changes - including changes related to contemporary temporal cultures. Consider, for instance, the so-called 'biographical presentification', related to a sort of 'suspended transition' to adulthood, young people have to deal with today in place of the modern 'deferred gratification model'. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has strongly impacted these changes. Ongoing Italian research on youth experiences shows how young people seem to be making use of the 'suspended time' of the pandemic to redesign their capacity for agency in spite of a negative social context. In particular, the paper will focus on the redefinition of generational relations in connection with the pandemic, as well as on the restructuring of the forms of young people's projectuality. According to the first results, the pandemic does not simply force young people to redefine their aspirations; rather, and particularly for individuals with high social and cultural capital, it seems to offer a positive chance to re-elaborate these aspirations, creating a sort of 'new moratorium'.

Children of the Revolution: The Impact of 1960s and 1970s Culture on Baby Boomers' Views on Retirement.

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Background and Objectives: Having broken the mold of the traditional life course, baby boomers are expected to exact similar changes to retirement. Some attribute these likely changes, at least in part, to countercultural movements this generation pioneered during the sixties and seventies. However, empirical investigation into the long-term impact of countercultural identification (such as with the hippy movement, feminism, anti-establishment) in youth is scarce. This study examines associations between baby boomers' retirement styles and identification with counterculture in their youth; hypothesizing that greater identification with counterculture will be associated with more active retirement styles.

Research Design and Methods: Identification with retirement styles and various aspects of counterculture among 6,024 pre-retired Dutch older workers aged 60-65 were measured as part of the NIDI Pension Panel Study (NPPS).

Results: Those who reported greater identification with counterculture were much more likely to identify with 'active' retirement styles, such as the view of retirement as a continuation or a new beginning. This pattern of results remained when controlling for potential confounders.

Discussion and Implications: These results highlight the diversity amongst the baby boom generation and the potential for novel insight in applying a cultural approach over a traditional cohort approach. Our findings support the idea that (counter)cultural identity in youth has an impact across the life course and may therefore have implications for other key questions of life's third age beyond retirement.

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Towards a New Urban Community: Ethnography of 'BEK' Squat in Zagreb

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The phenomenon of squatting occurs in European countries in the late 1960s, primarily as a result of economic and social turbulence caused by a whole series of social changes in the postwar period. Very soon, it is no more related exclusively to the solution of the housing issue and passes into the domain of political and ideological action based on counter-cultural values. Squatting as a social phenomenon has aroused the curiosity of many scholars, but the majority of researched squats are located in Western European cities while very few studies are interested in squatting in post-socialist countries of Eastern and Central Europe. The intention of our research is to contribute to increasing the knowledge about squatting in the non-western part of Europe. BEK-squat and social center in Zagreb, Croatia - is a subject of our ethnographic research which was conducted during 2019. BEK was founded in early 2018 as a platform for various social, cultural, and artistic content with the purpose of generating an innovative socio-cultural climate in order to holistically develop the local community. We focused our study on analyzing forms of organization, activities and motivations of actors within squats. Special interest is given to the research of squatters understanding of the concepts of culture, interculturality and attitudes towards "others". Furthermore, one of the focuses was related to the term "urban struggle", in the context of the occupation of a certain urban locality and different types of activities in newly constructed spaces.

Saudi Youth: National Identity and Social Transformation

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This study addresses the first part of ongoing qualitative PhD research, inquiring how Saudi national identity is perceived by Saudi youth considering recent social-cultural and economic transformations. It is based on thirty semi-structured interviews conducted between October 2019 and March 2020, with young Saudis (male and female) from the cities of Riyadh and Jeddah in Saudi Arabia. It presents and discusses the basis and location of Saudi national identity, and how Saudi identity is constructed, developed, and shifted over time. It illustrates an account of Saudi generational changes and how the current generation leads a very different life from that of their parents and grandparents. Emerging findings of this Study show that the identity of Saudi youth is located between traditional and modern forces, and reveals that self-identification is impacted by internal and external forces such as religious belief, the royal family, political culture, globalization, and benefits received from the state. The current brand of Saudi nationalism takes the form of demanding adherence to the state over any other affiliations, including religious and tribal affiliations. What makes this generation distinct from any other is its size, its interest in change, and its position in a time of rapid transition. Lastly, the current generation of Saudi youth ambitiously represent themselves as the main contributors to the development and future good of the country, particularly in relation to Saudi Vision 2030, rather than simply receiving benefits from oil revenues.

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„The Kitchen Became my Home Office" The Impact of Pandemic on Female Teachers from Hungary and Romania

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The spring of 2020 brought a long-drawn lockdown period for educational institutions and started the era of online learning-teaching for younger and older children and for their pedagogues as well. This sudden change had to be implemented by the teachers often without any governmental help or institutional assistance. In lot of cases teachers struggled to connect, to be able to teach, and to get feedback, since the virtual learning environments are so different from the face-to-face ones. This requires a particular form of pedagogy, but the majority of the teachers have not been trained in. What kind of challenges had to face the teachers? What kind of experience report the pedagogues? How could they cope with the new situation, when their children and families were part of their working time and space?

In order to answer these questions, during May 2020 we interviewed 24 female pedagogues from Hungary (13) and Romania (11). All of them were full-time working mothers, who lived in dual-earner families with children under the age 14. Our findings showed that their job-related activity has changed radically, but in the same time the family and household activities, tasks and expectations have also changed. Furthermore the flexible working hours were not an option for those who had real-time teaching obligations. Although all of them are dedicated, their professionalism and sense of responsibility was significant, they had to face a lot of difficulties.

School «Stayed at Home». Remote Work for Public Teachers during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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The coronavirus crisis has imposed, in most European countries, the introduction of home-schooling, which means remote work for teachers an many other school workers; a very rare modality of working in this organizational context. How was remote work managed in schools? With what consequences for working conditions? The paper starts from these questions, with the aim of contributing to the wider debate on work dynamics during and beyond the pandemic and especially on the impact of the expansion of remote work. Our analysis focuses on public school teachers in Italy and draws on the findings of a research funded by the sectoral union FLC-CGIL, conducted throughout the country, through an online questionnaire (CAWI technique) in April-May 2020, which collected 1.197 valid questionnaires. The sample includes public teachers of the various Italian school degrees and territories.

Our findings show some peculiarities of remote work for public school teachers, but also some similarities with other contexts. The analysis highlights many differences in the way in which home-schooling/remote work for teachers has been implemented, depending on various factors, in a context lacking coordination, support and overall shared orientation. And the analysis highlights relevant impact of home-schooling/remote work on working conditions, above all on working time, workloads and work-life balance. However, our findings show significant variations across teachers, influenced by the management style and the decision-making approach, i.e. the level of workers participation to the design of home schooling/remote work, and the training possibilities. Higher levels of participation correspond to lower negative consequences (and often more successful home-schooling practices).

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Effects of Online University Education on Students during Covid 19 in Turkey

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After the first Covid 19 case was seen in Turkey in March 2020, the state sent the university students home for three weeks break. Later, when the cases were raised and the pandemic was spread in the country, the state decided to continue with online education for all the universities in Turkey. For one year, universities have been given online education. Although it prevented the extension of the Covid 19 in Turkey, online education has negative effects on students, especially young girls. This study examines the effects of online education for female and male students of the Sociology Department at Yozgat Bozok University. We conducted an online in-depth interview with 20 female and 20 male students. Since Turkey is a patriarchal and conservative society, going back home means doing housework, taking care of the older, sick people, or the siblings for those girls. For many young people in Turkey, studying at university means being free to live their own lives without the pressure of their families because many universities are abroad from their hometowns. When they went back home, they have to deal with the gender division of labor in the house. Thus, education becomes nothing compared to housework for those girls' parents. Many female students dropped out. Many others froze registrations. Some of them have difficulties balancing housework and school duties. Male students are pushed to work outside or at the family businesses for money. Thus, they cannot continue to follow the lectures. Different from female students, male students can leave the home and go to different regions in Turkey when they feel the pressure. Both female and male students' school success has got worse.

Problems with Digital Learning Environments: Cheating in Chess

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Digital means of education are a necessity to provide effective and reachable education within our contemporary society. The need for effective implementation of digital education environments is amplified by the COVID-19. However, modelling digital education environments and putting them into practice cause emerging problems. This presentation, based on an analytical case study (cheating in Estonian youth chess players, n=4), investigates how to mitigate the effect of cheating within the framework of digital (distance) education. Cheating is viewed as a specific affordance of digital education environments which can be understood as a limitation of communication possibilities. This allows for latent behaviour not seen in face-to-face practice. Inquiry into cheating in online chess provides several generalisations to address the shortcomings of digital education environments. The cases inhibit a three-level problematisation paying regards to a) accusation and evidence (i.e. qualitative and quantitative data), b) "student-parent-teacher" communication and c) inclusion of higher-level structure for governing ethics (e.g. school, educational institution). A preliminary categorisation of structural problems of online cheating in the context of digital education is presented. Concluded from the cases, problems with cheating are non-trivial for effective communication between agents included in digital education in general. Nevertheless, the paper suggests that the effect of cheating in education processes can be mitigated, possibly by reassessing elements of digital environment itself: paying attention to properties such as competitiveness, communication affordances and supervision (i.e. agents governing ethical behaviour).

Keywords: digital education, online cheating, learning environment modelling, chess

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The Myth of Being on the Same boat: The Experiences of Research Assistants During Covid-19 in Turkish Academia

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In the early days of Covid-19 pandemic, implementation of partial lockdown and strict warnings about staying at home was seen as a privilege for those who had a proper place to stay and the opportunity of working from home. However, remote work has also brought its hierarchical and gendered working conditions in various occupations, as academic labour is one of them. This paper aims to investigate the impacts of Covid-19 on research assistants working in Turkish universities as being precarious workers at the bottom of the academic hierarchy. Since the 1970s, the discussions on precarious employment have been important to understand the transformation of the labour market. The discussion is grounded on how remote work and flexible hours transform the job definition and the professional identity of the research assistants. As the structural and cultural arrangements of universities constitute the hierarchical relations, the research assistants' working conditions are redefined with more uncertainties and anxieties during the pandemic. Since the research assistants work in a precarious position in universities in Turkey, they are expected to perform both academic research and administrative work, online education brings along more workload based on an ambiguous job description. The under-representation of the research assistants blurs the boundaries between private and work life during the Covid-19, which causes the crisis on professional identity and burn out. To understand the increased inequality in academic labour during Covid-19 through the experiences of research assistants, this study will refer to 30 in-depth, semi-structured interviews from various departments in Turkey.

Consequences of School Lockdown on Austrian Students' Performance, Wellbeing and Future Planning

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The COVID-19 crisis hit the Austrian school landscape in spring 2020 and continues to keep it on edge a year later. Most schools are still in lockdown and classes are mostly held online. One of the most central issues are pre-existing social inequalities in education and how these evolve whiles the COVID-19 crisis. Although neither the discussion about the influence of students' family background on their educational performance (Bourdieu & Passeron 1977; Jackson 2013) nor about possible effects of digital inequalities in school context are new, the COVID-related changes in schooling might lead to a reinforcement of social and also digital inequalities of already disadvantaged students.

Based on this assumption, we take a closer look on the consequences the lockdown had on students' performance, future planning, and their general wellbeing. We do so by using a mixed-methods approach. The Austrian Corona Panel Data as well as a dataset on students' learning conditions during COVID-19 are used to emphasize the consequences the COVID-19 crisis has on students in general and especially on already disadvantaged students. Additionally, interviews are conducted with students (aged 6 to 14) attending a primary school, a secondary academic school or a regular secondary school in order to analyze how students from different school types and at different ages cope with the COVID-19 crisis. Furthermore, interviews are conducted with persons working at school support to better understand the impact the pandemic learning conditions have on already disadvantaged students.

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Investigation of Experiences of Access to Online Primary Education During the Covid 19 Pandemic in Turkey

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After closing schools to face-to-face education on March 13, 2020 during the Covid-19 pandemic, Turkey opened the schools for two days a week for some class levels for about a month, while for the rest of the time closed schools to face-to-face education. There has been no face-to-face education at many class levels for about a year. In order for distance education to be successfully maintained, students must have a quiet environment, computer/tablet, internet connection and digital literacy. The socioeconomic and cultural levels of families directly affect access to the maintenance of distance learning. According to the data published by Turkey's Ministry of Education, only two-thirds of the students enrolled in the system participated in distance education; and two-thirds of these participants were connected to the courses via smartphones. Data shows that for about a year, a significant number of students have had difficulties accessing and maintaining education. This study aims to examine how students in Turkey have been experiencing online education, what kind of difficulties they have been facing, and how digital inequalities are affecting the reproduction of educational inequalities. Therefore, in-depth interviews are planned with parents of children who need more parental support, especially those who are studying in advantageous, disadvantageous and private primary schools. According to preliminary findings of the study, socioeconomic and digital inequalities are deeply affecting children's access to and maintenance of online education; and already existing educational inequalities have dramatically deepened in the pandemic process.

The Effect of School Closures Due to Covid-19 on Human Capital Disparities among European Countries

Caner Özdemir

Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Turkey

This research aims to investigate the potential effect of learning losses due to COVID-19 pandemic on human capital disparities among countries across Europe. Recently Reiter et al. (2020) introduced SAMYS (Skills-Adjusted Mean Years of Schooling), a human capital indicator that captures both quantity and quality of schooling. They showed that South European countries have a lower level of human capital than the rest of Europe both in terms of years of schooling and quality of education. In this research, I demonstrate that school closures during COVID-19 pandemic may lead to bigger losses of human capital for these countries that are already performing worse. For the last year, there have been several studies on calculating or simulating the potential learning loss due to COVID-19 school closures. While some studies in high income country contexts such as Switzerland (Tomasik et al., 2020) or the USA (Kuhfeld et al., 2020) have not identified any significant learning losses in literacy due to school lockdowns, some others estimated huge losses especially for low-income countries (Azavedo et al.; Kaffenberger et al., 2021). Adjusting some of these estimates to the latest school closure data from UNESCO, I found out that South European countries that have below average SAMYS also have higher estimates of learning losses due to school lockdowns. This result indicates further inequalities of human capital between nations of Europe.

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Disadvantaged Pupils During the COVID 19 Pandemic: Changing Roles and Opportunities of Extracurricular Catching up Services

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According to education-related researches, in Hungary like all over the world distance learning increased the burden on all actors affected (especially teachers, students and parents), but that burden varied across different segments of society. (See the report "World Bank COVID-19".) Online education caused the most significant difficulties for the lowest strata (poor schooling access, high dropout rates, etc.) amplifying the disadvantage-mediating role of schools.

The present research aims to examine the operation of EU funded complex development programs implemented in the most disadvantaged Hungarian sub-regions during the COVID-19 pandemic period. In our presentation we will focus on the changing roles, activities and opportunities of this program in the process of learning support, with particular reference to extracurricular catching up programs and institutions (i.e. community houses and spaces). We also analyze from different aspects (quantity, quality and changes) the relationships between the institutions/professionals aiming to help disadvantaged pupils.

Our data suggest that these projects could play an intermediary role between schools, social welfare institutions (like family and child welfare centers and services) and families. This role mainly implied reaching, supporting and mentoring those disadvantaged pupils who were not involved in distance learning because of material and immaterial barriers (i.e. digital illiteracy, lack of ICT devices and Internet connection, etc.). Researches showed that day childcare was also a central problem as most parents – especially low-educated ones – were not able to work from home (Fodor at al., 2020). It seems that beside the learning support activities, the community houses and spaces could also have child caring functions and prevent dawdling if they were able to comply with the epidemiological rules.

Consequences of School Lockdown on the Education of Disabled Children and Inclusion

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The aim of this research was to explore the ways in which disadvantaged students, i.e. disabled students and students from low socioeconomic status, experienced school closure and their placement in the online learning process. The main research questions were: a) Who was kept close and who was kept afar during the lockdown? b) How induced fear became the path towards the legitimization of exclusion? c) What were students distanced for? To address the above questions, we employed a qualitative methodology. The research was guided by the feminist approach, which emphasizes the dualistic nature of the world. We focused on two dualistic counterparts, i.e. powerful/disadvantaged and eligible/not eligible to learn, trying to inform scientific explanations that might help us understand and transgress the above intersecting bifurcations. Seven disabled students and eighteen parents of disabled students from Cyprus were selected with a purposive sampling method and interviewed. A grounded theory method was employed; thus, the interviews were driven by the participants perceptions. Each interview lasted between one to two hours and was based on the informed consent of the participants. Discussions with the participants focused on what they thought about the way education systems responded to the pandemic; how they understood the process and the factors that defined equal opportunities in learning; what place they had and what identity they attributed to themselves in the above learning process; how they experienced the effort to keep some students close and others afar; and what were the implications of school closure on managing to stay 'close' to more advantaged students.

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From Home to School and Back Home: Daily Children Mobility Before and During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Moscow City University, Russian Federation

Daily mobility of schoolchildren is mostly happening between their homes and schools. This is an important factor in urban planning and the general daily mobility of the citizens. Based on the data from one autonomous territory of Moscow metropolis, we explore the daily trajectories of schoolchildren and explore the impact of Covid-19. The sample contains 16 large schools, including a total of 116 educational buildings and a total of 84,746 students (2 to 18 years old). The first part of the presentation is focused on the analysis of the situation: what schools these children are attending, how far they are travelling and what are the main factors contributing to the school choice. The second part is focused on the changes that were observed during 2020, which had two directions: (1) regulation of the movement using administrative and socio-economic mechanisms and (2) development of online education. The lockdown restrictions affected both middle and senior classes, so they have lost the ability to move around the city and were forced to stay home for distance learning. Meanwhile, the junior classes continued attending classes in person. Thanks to this natural experiment, we can explore the shift in mobility paradigms, that was discussed by sociologists long before 2020 (Sheller & Urry, 2006). The movement was traditionally understood withing physical frames, but the new approach advises to consider the technological sight of it. If before it was more of a theoretical proposition, the pandemic proved that this factor should not be ignored.

Rethinking Education in Times of Crisis: Assessing and Addressing Educational Inequities Using Systems' Frameworks, Trauma-Informed Care, and Social Justice Education

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The global Covid-19 pandemic is changing education within society and is pushing educational psycho-sociological research to seek new theoretical frameworks to face the educational inequities accentuated by the current pandemic to promote the inclusion and the active participation of students in higher education.

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This paper, through its reflections on the experiences of students' socio-political context and educational and emotional wellbeing during the school lockdown during the Covid-19 pandemic (Pica-Smith, Scannell,2020), focuses on the systemic theoretical frameworks and pro-justice and transformative approaches, specifically Critical Pedagogy and Social Justice Education (Giroux, 2011; Pica-Smith, Contini, Veloria,2019) and Trauma-Informed lens (Crosby,2015; Sweeney,2018; Bohannon,2019), to re-think education for this changing time, to build cohesive and supportive academic environments, to reduce educational inequalities and close the educational gap in relation to the world of work expectations (European Commission,2013; PPMI,2017; Besozzi,2017; De Rosa,2018; Grimaldi, Landri,2019).
Particularly, this paper deals with:
1)contextualization of learning in the socio-political context;
2) recognizing the link between learning, students' socio-cultural identities and lived experiences (Bozkurt, Sharma, 2020; Veloria et al.,2020);
3)building a positive academic climate and respectful relationships (Zehr,2002; Pranis,2005; Vaandering,2010);
4)empowering students and developing social-emotional well-being and critical skills (Morgan et al.,2015);
5)the benefits of a flipped classroom (Partridge, et al.,2011; Menzies, Tredinnick,2017), peer mentoring (Bussu et al.,2018), and "blended learning models" on the increasing students' life skills, such us problem solving

(Suebsom,2020), self- efficacy, intrinsic motivation and satisfaction (Thai et al.,2017; Pica-Smith, Scannell,2020), and self-regulation (Zimmerman,2000).

Perceived Justice Of Cost Distribution During An Epidemic

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During an epidemic, concerns about justice rise due to the necessity of making decisions to whom the scarce resources should be allocated and who should bear the costs. Our study examines the effects of social interaction level and the type of allocated resources on ordinary normative judgments about distributive justice during the epidemic. We investigated the effect of allocating the costs in the local community of neighbors compared to the residential community of town inhabitants. The types of allocated resources we tested were money compared to work. All evaluations by participants were made from the third party's point of view. Employing the factorial online survey (N=380), we received both theoretically predicted and unexpected results. As predicted by social resource theory (Foa&Foa, 2012 [1974]), the participants were more inclined to the compensatory distribution while allocating working hours rather than monetary payments. The participants were more inclined to the compensatory distribution of costs when the allocation took place among town inhabitants rather than among neighbors. However, the opposite effect was expected due to the higher perceived level of interdependence and the probability of further interaction among neighbors compared to the town-level distributions. Age, gender, income level, city size, or degree of "belief in a just world" (Dalbert, 2001) did not show any significant effect or interaction. We provide some alternative explanations, propose further research directions, and discuss the implications of the results for public policy decisions during the epidemic.

Remote Work and Social Change: Experiences of Polish Employees in the Context of Covid-19 Pandemic

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The proposed paper aims to reflect on the phenomenon of remote work, which gained significant popularity in Poland during the ongoing coronavirus pandemic. In a broader sense, it attempts to reflect on social change related and new work-related social practices. The analyses are based on the first wave of a qualitative study comprising 150 IDIs collected in spring-summer 2020 with three categories of respondents: young adults, parents of minors, and seniors.

The first part is focused on the research participants' pre-pandemic experiences of remote work. It is argued that various remote work components were gradually used more frequently in various on-site work settings long before the pandemic outbreak. Their essence was growing demand for (often additional) work performed outside the place of employment, which was achieved through ICT-based solutions. Experiences related to the dissemination of work performed partially remotely (even if to a minimal extent) were significant facilitation when entire professional groups were forced to transit to the remote mode of work.

The second part is concentrated on the remote work experiences from the period of the first lockdown. Although the process was not planned or announced in advance, all participants' categories remained open to remote employment, also after the pandemic ended. Simultaneously, they explicitly emphasized their interest in hybrid forms, which would allow them to combine work at home with work in the office. Finally, they presented consistent, albeit different, arguments in favor of the attractiveness of remote work. These findings support the inclusion of a lifestyle perspective and discussion of the life cycle effect in remote work research.

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Autonomy And Control In Mass Remote Working During The Covid-19 Pandemic. Evidences From A Cross-Professional and Cross-National Analysis

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The global pandemic induced by the spread of the Covid-19 acted as an exogenous shock which forced organisations to adopt telework as a daily and common form of work along the whole occupational structure. Drawing from a real-time cross-professional, cross-organisational and cross-national qualitative survey (50 interviews, conducted in France and Italy in the midst of the pandemic, between April and May 2020), our research investigates two main and interrelated aspects. In order to analyse the data collected we elaborated a theoretical framework which investigated three dimensions of telework, all related to work organization: a) workers' autonomy and management control; b) the degree of routine/standardisation of the labour process; c) the impact of remote work on teamwork - as a form of horizontal and vertical cooperation within the organisation – in those jobs for which it constitutes an essential element of productivity.

Our findings confirm some predictable facts but also show some unexpected elements. On the one hand, we found polarisation in terms of autonomy and control not only along the axes high/low skilled workers but also within these two categories: between professionals and managers among high skilled workers and between employees of large and employees of small organisations among the low skilled workers. On the other hand, we found that those jobs usually considered as easily teleworkable – because of their standardised or, conversely, highly creative and autonomous character – suffered from a lack of real time in-presence interaction and teamwork. Contrarily, jobs conventionally considered as uneasily teleworkable, because of the centrality of direct service relation, proved to fit, to a certain extent, with a remote work regime.

The Relationship Between Remote Work And Work Addiction – Does Regulation Matter?

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While several studies focus on the benefits of remote work, there is also some evidence of detrimental effects. The lack of physical separation between office and home makes it harder not to think about work. In addition, work tasks can in principle be performed around the clock. This makes it more difficult to cognitively separate work from other areas of life.

For this reason, our first hypothesis is that one of the negative effects of remote work could be an increased risk of work addiction (resp. workaholism). Secondly, we hypothesise that the frequency of remote work may have an impact on work addiction. This frequency of home-based work is an important aspect, especially because employees are likely to have the opportunity to work remotely over a longer period in the post-pandemic period. The potential impact of remote work regulation on the quality of work is an important indication of possible policy regulation needs in the post-pandemic period. Hence, our third hypothesis is that the type of organisational regulation of remote work has an impact on the risk of work addiction.

We use representative survey data of 6307 German employees from 2018 to test our hypotheses. Work addiction is operationalised with the Dutch Work Addiction Scale (DUWAS). According to this, work addiction is defined as the combination of excessive and compulsive work. The survey data includes questions on how remote work is contractually regulated and whether overtime during remote work can be credited. The results from multivariate regression analyses clearly support our hypotheses.

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Remote Work Experience during Lockdown in Catalonia: a Gender Approach

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The covid-19 pandemic has made teleworking one of the most relevant measures to reduce the spread of the virus. As a consequence, the adoption of teleworking has increased, worldwide, beyond all precedent. Nevertheless, this adaptation has often occurred in a forced and hasty manner, given the exceptional circumstances. Such widespread implementation created a unique opportunity to evaluate some of its effects, particularly from the perspective of gender and the sexual division of the total workload. This presentation analyses the experiences and the assessment of remote work of men and women in Catalonia, during a context defined by home confinement and the closing of schools. A survey on uses of time during confinement (carried out by an institution dependent on the Catalan government), has been used. Preliminary results show that teleworking, far from favouring co-responsibility in domestic and care tasks, has reinforced even more the gender gap in reproductive work, as well as increased the hours of dedication to productive work. More notably, individuals' assessment of remote work does not seem to depend so much on classic structural factors explaining labour conditions, like gender, the life cycle or social class. Instead, other contextual factors, such as the organization of work arrangements among household members, take greater importance. Our conclusions highlight the risks and the opportunities that should be taken into account in the regulation of telework beyond the pandemic context from a gender perspective.

Impact of Covid in Homeworking and Working Hours in Spain

Juan Vicente Castellanos Quintana, Alberto Veira Ramos

UC3M, Spain

Since the outbreak of the covid19 pandemic, restrictions to mobility let to an unprecedented expansion of remote work with a great impact in people working lifestyles.
According to the Spanish National Statistical Institute (INE), the number of people working remotely in Spain has increased from 447,000 to 700,000 between 2014 and 2019, an increase of 2.5% to 3.5% of the percentage of "teleworkers" over the total occupied population (17.3 million in 2014 and 19.8 million in 2019). Compared to the rest of Europe, Spain occupies a discreet place in the implementation of telework, still far from reaching levels such as those in the Netherlands, where 14% of its occupied population normally works remotely. However, this trend could accelerate over the coming years because of the situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. In the UK, the number of workers working mainly from home raised from 5,7% in 2019 to 43.1% in April 2020 even if falling to 36,5% in June, (Feldstead, A and Reuschke, D., 2020).
Our research would show how the working timeframe has evolved as a consequence of the recent increase of the telework in Spain. To analyse this impact we will compare the situation before and after the COVID pandemy in terms of working hours, working journey and working days in relation with the place of work and ocupation.

Surveillance Capitalism and a New Dialectic of Self-exploitation. The Case of Drug Selling Platforms

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This paper's purpose is to examine the embeddedness of drug selling platforms within information capitalism. These platforms bring together various actors for the exchange of illicit drugs and require anonymising software like Tor to be accessed. Research has shown that drug platforms have important implications regarding the reduction of harm as they make available higher-quality drugs with a lower risk of contamination, less violent encounters compared to offline drug acquisition and enable peer-to-peer information sharing (Bancroft 2017, Barrett et al. 2016, Martin 2014). Moreover, drug platforms enable more efficient market structures compared to traditional drug distribution (Bakken et al. 2017; Tzanetakis 2018).

In this paper, we aim to extend these accounts and situate them in digital capitalism (Staab 2019) by arguing that the dialectic of harm reduction practices and market efficiency outlined above have an origin in the political, social and economic regime of information capitalism. Depicted as a new economic order that claims human experiences as free raw material for hidden but legal commercial practices of extraction, prediction and sales, and an economic logic that subordinates the production of goods and services to a new architecture of behavioural modification, Zuboff (2015, 2019) coined the term surveillance capitalism. Based on digital ethnographic fieldwork between 2015 and 2021, we argue that actors perform mostly illicit transactions on drug platforms in a similar vein as on aforementioned legal digital markets. Our contribution reflects on the juxtaposition of surveillance capitalism and the capitalist practices on illicit drug delivery platforms on the Internet.

Surveillance Capitalism And The Subject: From Self-Government To Big Other

Christopher Dorn

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Recently, the idea has been advanced that workplace governance and the commodification of labor have shifted to increasingly rely on individuals' self-control and subjectivity (e.g., Voß & Pongratz, 2003). Instead of being mainly passive actors under direct organizational surveillance, workers are charged with organizing and monitoring their own work processes, commercializing their labor capital, and conducting their whole life according to an entrepreneurial model. These "entreployees" (Voß & Pongratz, 2003) are thus subject to a form of power that acts through individuals' capacities for self-government. In contrast, the emerging forms of commodification and power associated with surveillance capitalism (Zuboff, 2019) largely bypass these internal regulatory capacities and instead depend on "Big Other", that is, processes of "datafication" (Sadowski, 2019) and constraints resulting from the technological infrastructure. Using examples from self-improvement apps, the proposed talk compares these two different mechanisms of power to determine to what extent the logic of surveillance capitalism rests upon a modified distribution of external and self-government.

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Surveillance in the Big Data Era. A Theoretical Approach Based on Human-centred Design

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University of Zaragoza, Spain

This research is developed from the point of view of the union among design, communication and sociology. Big Data is one of the most powerful revolutions in the technological field and all the numerous applications that has to: social media; IoT; smart cities; wearables, etc... are changing society. Industrial designers have the necessary tools to develop products and services which should have the user's new needs. Human-centered design has enough tools to find creative and alternative solutions to the problem posed oriented to give instruments for sustainable design. The two first and main RQ are: 1) Is the concept of big data surveillance present in user-centred design research? And 2) Are

smart products sustainable throughout their life cycle in the three main dimensions of sustainability: environmental, economic and social? So, we present a theoretical approach trying to answer the RQ. From the idea that industrial design is not only a production tool but a way to improve society, responding to current needs and challenges. Preliminary conclusion, it is necessary a new way of ethical users' interaction design and awareness about big data and smart products.

Sex Work and Financial Citizenship: Navigating Cryptocurrencies and Financial Moralities

Isabel Crowhurst

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The expanding field of sex industry research scholarship has looked at the multiple exclusions from full (economic, sexual, health, bodily) citizenship that sex workers face in most parts of the globe due to the partial or outright criminalisation of commercial sex and the lack of institutional and social recognition of sex work as work. Far less explored are the ways in which the stigma and criminalisation of commercial sex impact upon sex workers' management of money and economic assets.

The paper explores ways in which financial citizenship "a concept that recognises the significance of the financial system to everyday life and confers a right and ability on individuals and households to participate fully in the economy and to accumulate wealth" (Leyshon 2009: 153) can be useful in understanding the financial exclusions faced by sex workers. These exclusions happen at various levels regardless of the legal status of sex work itself. Posts on social media, blogs, and sex worker-led organisations' websites reveal that for sex workers in the global North, access to financial products can be easily denied or retracted. In this context, blockchain technologies (e.g, cryptocurrencies) claim to economically empower populations, including sex workers, who face financial exclusion. Drawing on documentary analysis collected online, the paper looks at how cryptocurrencies are used by sex workers to be paid for their services, to pay for advertising, or to save in hardware wallets in lieu of 'conventional' retirement options. I ask: are cryptocurrencies, with their challenge to the authority of conventional currencies and the institutions behind them, offering new opportunities for the financial inclusion of sex workers?

"As Straight As They Come": Reflexions On Hearing Men's Commercial Sex Stories

Helen M Rand

University of Essex, United Kingdom

Including men in sex work research, as customers and workers, challenges the binaries and stereotypes that often perpetuate the woman as a whore and/or a victim and men as perpetrators of violence without complexities. This article is based on a digital ethnographic study where I conducted 29 qualitative interviews with people who sold and/or purchased sexual services online. Nine identified as men. Their sexuality was not clearly definable using heteronormative and homonormative ideal categories of homosexual, heterosexual and bisexual. Using a queer lens, the analysis presents a more complex picture of men's sexual practices, sexual desires and sexual identities within digital sex markets. However, many of the men drew on existing gender structures in the interview exchange to maintain and assert power based on gender binaries so they could "live up to" dominant definitions of masculinity. The findings from this research suggest the market does provide a space for men to express and explore potentially stigmatising aspects of their sexualities, but at the same time, this is not solely an act of resistance as it is based within the maintenance of hegemonic masculinities.

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Meanings and Practical Aspects of Money in the Context of Male-for-Male Escorting in France

Kostia Lennes

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Despite the expansion of sex work research beyond criminology, psychology and public health in the past two decades, social sciences tend to analyse sex work through gender and sexuality studies at the expense of other approaches such as sociology of work or economic sociology. Indeed, money is often seen as an essential aspect defining what sex work is, but it is rarely taken into account as a research topic per se. Even socio-economic insights on sex work and its links with economic markets tend to overlook money as an object, despite a few exceptions. This contribution will explore symbolic and practical aspects of money in the context of male-for-male escorting in France. Based on digital ethnography of a male escorting platform and about 40 interviews with escort boys and clients, I will examine the meanings and concrete aspects of money in this form of transactional sex. How do escorts determine, negotiate and change their rates? What is the influence of their pricing strategy on clients' desire and the authenticity of their relationships? When and how are escorts paid by their clients during encounters? What is the impact of pricing on the categorisation of different (sexual) services offered on the website? Drawing on my investigation, money plays multiple roles that go beyond its intrinsic value: it can be seen as a pretext, an adjustment variable of desire and authenticity, or as a component of sexual arousal.

Groping In The Dark? A Capture-recapture Approach To Estimate Prostitution Supply With Online Data

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People involved in prostitution, and even more so their activities, often go unregistered. There are good reasons, for instance those related to evidence-based risk-prevention policies, to build reliable estimates of their population size. We aim to make a twofold contribution: to derive population estimates of female sex workers in the Netherlands and Belgium, and propose an appropriate methodological framework and novel data source for measuring such hidden populations in other advanced economies. We calculate a single registration capture-recapture estimate using the truncated Poisson and Zelterman approaches. The former allows us to estimate the population size lower bound and the latter estimates the upper bound for active sex workers. The count data are exploited from the number of reviews posted about sex workers on a commercial sex review website, from which we crawl detailed information about the population of interest. Breakdowns of the population size by country are smaller than previous guestimates. We find that relative to the overall population of the two countries, the proportion of sex workers are roughly identical despite differing legal environments between Belgium and the Netherlands.

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Like Lava: Qualitative-Quantitative Follow-up Study of Families Before and During the Pandemic

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The outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic and its associated lockdowns turned individual, intimate, relational, and identity experiences, inside out, on pause, and/or in a reflexive loop. Routines, time management, as well as visions of the self, the world, of politics, health and relationships, have been impacted.

The sociological interest for these topics is inversely proportional to its immediate access or understanding. On one hand, because the pandemic is (part of) a process, and as such, the pre-pandemic conditions of existence should be necessarily included in grasping the impacts of the pandemic. On the other hand, because in order to understand the pandemic experiences we must take into account its multilevel effects; the impact of this experience in each individual, but also in relation to its family and society. Additionally, as the pandemic is still unfolding, its analysis poses risks to its social understanding. Pandemic data is like lava: has not cooled down, has not taken up definite forms, is not yet safe to touch.

The team of the project "Linked Lives: a mixed, multilevel and longitudinal approach to family life course", developed a follow up study of families during the pandemic. From April to June of 2020, a longitudinal online survey (with 4 rounds) was applied to members of 15 previously interviewed families in Portugal. Longitudinal information on health, politics, work, relations, and feelings was collected, as well as reflections on the meanings of the pandemic, and photographs of the lockdown. This presentation is precisely based on these exploratory results.

The Imagined Pet: Families and Children in Face of Choosing, and Living With, a Companion Animal

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The decision and process of getting a pet are intricate and entail many different aspects within the family. In this presentation, we ask: what can such decision tell us about the place and importance of animals in contemporary families? And what are the emerging tensions between ideals/expectations, and lived experiences? We explore this topic drawing on results from project CLAN (PTDC/SOC-SOC 28415/2017), and data from its 60 interviews to 24 Portuguese families, collected between November 2019 and July 2020. Common reasons mentioned by both parents and children to choose a pet are their aesthetic qualities and "cuteness"; their appearance being reminiscent of another animal – either a previous family pet, or a wild unobtainable counterpart; assumptions on their personality, commonly associated with the breed/species at stake; certain physical characteristics, such as small/large size, deeming them suitable for certain types of housing or role; or to fill in a desired role within the family, for instance that of a new baby or brother to take care of. However, such expectations often clash with the daily life reality of sharing lives with other species. In this presentation we explore the main tensions and obstacles that arise, contrasting the experience of families before, and after, the first stage of lockdown due to the current COVID-19 pandemic. We advance the hypothesis that, just as the "families-we-live-by" are distinct from, and frame our effective relation with, the "families-we-live-with"; also the "pets-we-live-by" frame our relation with the "pets-we-live-with".

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Towards an Understanding of Familial and Personal Relationships in Organ Donation: Challenging the 'Gift of Life' Discourse in a Global Context.

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Background: Official discourses associated with 'gift of life' and 'saving lives' has characterised organ donation literature on a global scale. These narratives have shaped the understanding of this complex phenomenon that intertwines donors and recipients in ways that have drawn little attention. Organ donation, from the perspective of the sociology of emotions, is limited and recent studies under this perspective are challenging those narratives.

Aim: This paper presents the reflections of two researchers investigating the experiences of healthcare professionals, donor families and organ recipients in two international contexts.

Method: Two doctoral projects carried out in Chile and the United Kingdom examining the experiences of healthcare professionals, donor families and organ recipients were analysed. These two different studies used emotion work theories as theoretical insights, providing new conceptualisations and challenging the status-quo for the organ donation narrative and literature.

Results: Both international studies provide enacting data of how 'the gift of life' narrative is contested. Despite the projects developed different questions and methodologies and being carried out under different regulations and healthcare systems, both groups of participants challenged the current policies concerning post-contact between donating families and organ recipients. The current narrative seems to pressure families and recipients alike, adding constraints to an already complex and under-researched social phenomenon.

Conclusion: Sociology of emotions provided a novel and in-depth understanding of the key actors involved in the organ donation process and this paper highlights how dominant narratives are unable to wholly reconcile the tensions between organ recipients and donor families.

The Complexities of Triangulated Care: Gender Socialization and Essentialization in Families Who Hire Migrant Domestic Workers

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The academic literature on gender socialization supports the notion that children's attitudes towards gender roles are significantly influenced by the family in which they grow up. With that, parents often function as models for gender roles that can reinforce, or resist, children's adoption of gender-stereotypical behaviors. One gender-stereotypical behavior that has been the focus of an emerging body of family/gender research is domestic work, and who performs it. However, research that investigates the effects of parental divisions of household labour on children remains sparse and is, thus far, mainly concentrated on families in Western settings. Yet, a global trend has emerged in which domestic work has become an undervalued commodity, encouraging working families in advanced economies to buy out domestic labour, including childcare, and transfer these duties to live-in migrant domestic workers (MDWs). The current piece explores the effects of growing up in such 'domestic worker families' in Hong Kong—a global city that can be regarded as one of the most vibrant sites for domestic work research. In families who hire MDWs, gender arrangements become increasingly complex, as mother-employers often share in the 'breadwinning' role with their partners—something that has been suggested to encourage more flexible gender role socialization. But housework and childcare are now largely embodied by a migrant woman. Drawing on interviews with children and young adults who grew up with a MDW, this study demonstrates that this familial care model reinforces gender-stereotypes that now intersect with race. Whereas MDWs generally embody a positive 'motherly' role in the lives of children/young adults, simultaneously, they also become essentialized for the work they are hired to do.

Emotional Perception of the President as a Marker of Political Divide (the Case of Ukraine)

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The case of Ukraine is unique because it makes possible to evaluate a full palette of emotions in relation to a non-systemic politician that became the President. As a popular comedian, the current President was perceived totally positively. Therefore, one could expect rich palette of feelings when perceiving him in a new role. To study, a methodological solution was proposed that made it possible to present Plutchik's wheel of emotions as a system of closed questions in the questionnaire. For each of the basic emotions, presented by the options that differ in the degree of intensity, the respondent could choose one variant, or indicate that he did not feel such emotions toward the President at all. Complex emotions arising from the mix of basic emotions were integrated into one question with compatible alternatives where all suitable states could be selected. 1420 respondents took part in the survey conducted in an on-line panel. Analysis of the data confirmed the split of emotional attitude towards the personality of the current President between those who voted for him and for his opponent. The split is most clearly seen along the "trust versus disgust" axis. 95% of those who did not vote for the President answered that they did not feel any acceptance, trust or pride towards him. At the same time, 88% of them experienced loathing, disgust and rejection.

Racism Unspoken: Race, Discrimination and (white) Privilege in Emotional Narratives of Young Migrants

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This paper investigates how young migrants narrate about racism and which role emotions play in these accounts. Emotions are central to the racial edifice of societies (Bonilla-Silva 2019). Past research pointed to emotional responses to racialization. We follow Fanon (1967) and Baldwin (1963) in how we view racism as infused with emotions that precede the cognitive awareness of being a racialized subject. Our interest is twofold: first, we ask which emotions are involved in young migrants' experiences of racism. Second, we explore how different research methods allow for triggering narrations that include racialized emotions at different levels of consciousness. We base our paper on data collected in 2019 among young (16-29) first- and second-generation migrants living in Berlin, Germany. While our research focused on gender, family and friendship, the collected narrations included explicit accounts of experienced racism which were stronger the more we encouraged to express non-verbally or offered them a safe space to talk about emotions rather than sharing their thoughts and opinions. Racism remained silent in the in-depth interviews and was even denied if we asked explicitly about it but the focus group interviews and the art-based workshops helped the same participants to express their emotions involved in experiencing racial offences. Racism and racial oppression as a feeling could best be expressed with help of visual elicitation and drawings which we also applied during our research. We draw conclusions from our research for how social sciences could study racism beyond the classical focus on its material foundations.

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Angry Posts Go Viral: The Negativity Bias In The Online Communication Of Western European Rightwing Populist Leaders

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The recent rise of right-wing populist formations in Western Europe has often been seen as deriving from the way they have managed to exploit social media affordances to gather supporters and channel anger. However, to date, these assertions have been mostly impressionistic and unsystematic. In this article we develop a comparative analysis of how right-wing populists increase their engagement on Facebook by playing on users' emotions. Looking at the Facebook posts of Matteo Salvini in Italy, Marine Le Pen in France, Santiago Abascal in Spain and Alice Weidel in Germany, and comparing them to those of their most notable national opponents, we provide evidence that an anger-focused rhetoric is fuelling online mobilisation especially for the populist right. To this end, we adopt a mixed methods approach by using quantitative analysis of Facebook metrics, informed by a qualitative investigation of the communicative strategies. We use the 'Angry Reaction' as a reflection of the users' anger towards the content of the post. We see that anger is particularly prominent when the topic of discussion is migration; we also find that anger has a high correlation to user engagement (namely sharing). Our findings point to a "negativity bias" content - one that collects more Angry Reactions and is hence likelier to capture attention and acquire visibility. They also raise important questions for both political science and new media studies research and call for a more in-depth understanding of processes of political communication on social media.

Hate and Love as Social Media Political Mobilising Forces

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The European Social Model (rooted on solidarity and equality) is under erosion as the neoliberal agenda is shrinking social justice programmes and increasing citizens' vulnerability by deepening inequalities grounded on class, gender and race. Further, neoliberalism is modelling individualistic citizens, weakening social solidarity and increasing fear, rage and resignation. Considering how fear is differently experienced by citizens (as vulnerability is asymmetrically distributed in civil society), this paper will explore how online social media allows the mobilisation of different emotions towards the construction of alternative political projects and alliances within the current European neoliberal order. The main hypothesis is that the technocratic reason that sustains the "no alternative" neoliberal discourses and the narratives of success focused exclusively on individual competitiveness left an apparent collective void of hope that is being filled by radical political parties and social movements. Specifically, it will be observed how resentment and hate have been mobilized on online social media textual and semiotic discourses, turning citizens against citizens and building alliances based on common resentment, while also exploring how love and empathy are mobilized to build communities of hope and resistance.

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Style Over Substance? The Discursive Sanctioning of a High Schooler's Public Profanities Towards the Political Elite

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Waves of protests washed through Hungary at the end of 2018 over the new legislation labelled the 'slave law.' A high school girl named Blanka Nagy spoke up at one of the protests with such profanities that it became the top issue in political, media and public discourses. She called the ruling party of Fidesz a 'cleptocracy', referred to the President of the Republic as the 'dick with a moustache', and even borrowed Tom Cruise's 'fuck your own face' line from Tropic Thunder.

Incivility from political actors as well as civilians is performed when speakers intend to ignore, hurt or humiliate. Speakers can deliberately choose to utter profanities in front of a large audience, knowing that it will reach even more people through the media, because they have a higher purpose – that of political mobilisation. In hopes of getting their message across by shocking, they even risk discrediting themselves.

This research analyses how the media and the public framed the girl's profane statement, whether they focussed on the content or style of the speech. Framing refers to making an aspect of an issue salient. This research discusses how the media and the commenters discursively sanctioned the high schooler's incivility and how they echoed the profane expressions in their own discourses. The articles about the event published on Hungary's six most visited new sites are examined in the six weeks following the event, and all the comments under the Facebook posts corresponding to the articles. This research aims to explore the relationship between political communication and incivility by analysing an actual debate over what is acceptable.

Narratives of Nostalgia and Crisis in the Swedish far-right

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Recently, we have seen an upsurge in populist far-right, anti-gender and ethnonationalist movements across the world. Such movements have often been studied and linked to various sorts of crises. In particular, the strongly emotive narratives of how crisis is discursively constructed have been claimed key for understanding their success (Mouffe, 1995). It has also been emphasized how the far-right draw on nostalgia within their political narratives, and how such narratives are particularly effective in times of crisis and abrupt social change.

Drawing on a critical discourse analytical approach based on a wide range of material consisting of newspaper articles, political speeches, statements and campaign videos, this paper examines the role of nostalgia within Swedish public debates. The paper argues that far from unique for the far-right, Swedish public debate is at large characterized by a widespread nostalgia and melancholia over the Social Democratic "People´s home". More specifically, it analyses how this widespread nostalgia plays an essential role for how the Sweden Democrats are able to construct a narrative of "Sweden in crisis".

In dialogue with critical and cultural theory, it furthermore engages with a critical discussion on the concept of nostalgia and its application within research on right-wing populism. Using the case of the Sweden Democrats, it argues that the "politics of nostalgia" of the populist right is not sufficiently captured by primarily relying on the concept of nostalgia. In order to understand the influence and implications of their politics for growing xenophobia, homophobia and anti-feminism, it must be analyzed in combination with other emotions such as ressentiment and hate in order to accurately capture the political implications of their emotive narratives.

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The Politics of Grief, Shame and Risk in the English Lockdown

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This paper reports on empirical work on the role of British Members of Parliament (MPs) in events leading up to the end to the Covid-19 lockdown in England in 2020. Drawing on Lupton's theory of the 'emotion-risk assemblage', the research involved the documentary analysis of written exchanges between MPs and their constituents concerning the breach of lockdown rules by the British Prime Minister's Chief Advisor, Dominic Cummings. The analysis shows how risk and emotion were mutually constitutive in a rapidly shifting political context. Emotion is defined as highly relational, contextual, and collective, and risk is viewed as constructed via sociocultural processes.

Correspondence from constituents to their local MPs was noteworthy for its high volume and profound emotional intensity, particularly by reference to the level of suffering people had experienced during the lockdown. Dominant emotions were grief and anger but also an emerging sense of shame and regret at their own adherence to the lockdown rules. Specifically, the maintenance of social distance in the expression of love and grief was experienced as shameful. Responses from MPs are categorised into three discrete groups according to how they empathised or engaged with these emotions. Crucially, these responses also hold concomitant risk positions – implicitly or explicitly – particularly on the likely impact of the Cummings' case on future adherence to public health messaging. More broadly, contradictions within both imagined and real positions on nationhood, the secure state and the role of personal sacrifice and collective remembrance of the dead are thrown into sharp relief.

Collective Emotions Mismatched. Dogmatized Meritocracy and the Political Failure of the Liberal Camp in Poland

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This contribution uncovers one of the main reasons for the political failure of the liberal camp in Poland using the examples of two key 2015 election campaigns: the presidential campaign and the parliamentary campaign.

I argue that the liberal camp lost power to the conservative right because their political narrative for the 2015 elections completely – and very unfortunately – mismatched with the complex nexus of intense collective emotions: primarily a sense of frustration, humiliation, and disillusionment with the results of neoliberal economic policies in post-1989 Poland, which culminated in the emergence of new social expectations towards the role of a politician in a democratic society. To be precise, the liberal camp lost because it held on to a dogmatized meritocratic narrative rooted in a technocratic vision of an extremely individualistic society, where the politician plays the role of a manager, while the collective emotions of the time translated into a strong expectation of a return to politics as a process of (re)building the common good in which the politician would be the main person taking responsibility for it.

In my contribution I show how exactly this failure happened by analyzing public statements made in the 2015 campaigns by the main representatives of the liberal camp, including Bronisław Komorowski (the presidential candidate) and Ewa Kopacz (chairwomen of the Civic Platform, the then 'party of power'), which together form a picture of what Michael J. Sandel called "the tyranny of merit".

Politics and Affectivity Between Families of ABC Metalworkers

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The family can be the "starting point" for the acquisition of values, norms, attitudes and political behaviour. Looking at the importance of family in this process brings us to the transgenerational approach, implying a diachronic view of political phenomena, since it is in the family that the first symbols, the first points of reference, and the first ideological orientations, are fixed.

Based on the research "Ferrazópolis: a neighbourhood, two generations and politics (2017)", in this presentation we will address the place of affections in the constitution of political positions of different family generations. The research was developed combining qualitative and quantitative methodology and had as locus a neighbourhood of working-class tradition, in which citizens are protagonists of an important episode in the history of workers in Brazil, the "ABC Strikes". This movement gave rise to the Workers' Party and the political leadership of former President Lula da Silva. We address the processes of intergenerational transmission of politics between two generations, the "peons of the ABC" and their children, in a moment of political and institutional crisis and depreciation of the image of the Workers' Party. The results showed the existence of different types of political transmission in the family environment, related to the type of understanding and political action of the parents. But it also revealed the existence of contradictory feelings and distance between the political position of parents and children, and showed that discouragement, resentment, and distrust, are part of the relationship of both generations with politics.

Commitment as a Mood: Women's Rights Movements in early 20th Century Istanbul

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Discussions on emotion and affect are increasingly referred to as the 'affective turn'. However, some scholars are hesitant to use the term 'affective turn' emphasising that investigations of emotion and affect in sociological research is not new. To illustrate, feminist sociological research has thought about these concepts actively especially through the claim 'personal is political'. In a way, feminist research itself, or at least certain kinds of feminist research, can be considered as an affective turn (Cvetkovich, 2012). Having said that, the current interest in emotions and affects, as objects of analysis, has opened the possibilities for new engagements with critically understanding social and political norms (Pedwell, 2012). To illustrate, Sara Ahmed (2014), invites to think about 'mood' inspired by Heidegger's concept of 'attunement'. In her definition, a mood is an affective lens that allows us to focus closely on some issues. Building upon this framework, this presentation conceptualises 'commitment' as a political mood, an affective lens, a dedication for a greater cause, not as a 'side effect' of social and political events. Based on an archival research and feminist genealogy, it argues that analysing the political commitment of the past, in the case of my research the commitment of women's movements in early 20th century Istanbul, is not simply about the past, but it allows to rethink today's political commitments. As a case study, this presentation focuses on a Turkish women's rights magazine, Kadınlar Dünyası (Women's World), published in 1913, engaged with modernisation and nationalism debates while demanding women's rights.

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Public Narrative, Social Identity and Agentic-based Leadership

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Extensive literature has argued for a more relational approach in the study of leadership, which moves from a leader-centric perspective, towards leadership as a process of social influence. Such approach involves the creation, coordination and control of a shared sense of 'Us' to achieve shared goals. Several works have explored the nuances of a social identity approach and its implications for successful leadership. However, less have been said on how this type of leadership can be learnt on the practice. In dialogue with this literature, this communication presents the "public narrative" framework for public leadership. We unpack the framework and discuss how by means of crafting and aligning the "story of self", with the "story of us", and with the "story of now", an agentic-based leadership grounded on a shared identity can be shaped and pursued. We argue that two are the elements that allow this. First, grounding itself into the narrative capacity of individuals, which enable accessing emotional resources, and through them, accessing shared values with others. Second, its pedagogy, rooted in an on-going process of learning that is itself relational, experiential and reflexive. We present empirical data derived from the Narratives4Change project (H2020, Nr. 841355), which studied how public narrative was used within different domains and contexts, as well as the impacts achieved. We illustrate how public narrative enhances an agentic-based leadership, providing a framework for the leadership practice which can be adapted to diverse geographic and cultural contexts, and areas of action.

Shiny Happy People Laughing: the Croatian Anti-Gender Movement's Mobilization of Emotions

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The wave of resistance to gender equality, LGBTQ+ rights and women's sexual and reproductive health has taken on the new form of an anti-gender movement. This paper is an analysis of the visual, performative and emotional mobilization of the March for Life as the most prominent campaign of the Croatian religious far-right movement which opposes the right to abortion.

In our paper we use a combination of visual and multimodal discourse analysis and frame analysis. Firstly, we employ multimodal qualitative analysis using the NVIVO software on 600 posts from the online Facebook page ´March for Life - Zagreb´ to investigate how visuals and text are used to portray and represent different actors, figures and symbols. Secondly, we extract several representative and salient visuals produced by the movement for an in-depth analysis of the symbolic, rhetorical and connotative meanings and framing strategies. Finally, we analyze the kinaesthetic and symbolic aspects and dynamics of the 2019 March for Life: music, protest signs, its route, organization and artefacts used by the participants.

With our paper we demonstrate that the movement's relative success is a consequence of a skillful mobilization and manipulation of emotions. The movement engages in mirroring repertoires of action traditionally belonging to the new social movements. Our analysis demonstrates that the innovation of this movement is not only located in the adoption of the scientific and human rights discourse, as argued by existing research, but also by a skillful cooptation of identity politics and focus on emotions, self-expression and construction of a positive, active and participatory political identity.

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Climate Change and COVID 19: Local Responses to Global Phenomena

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This research focuses on understanding how young people in various cities around the world perceive interaction between climate change and COVID-19 by investigating issues awareness of urban youth in three cities: London, UK; Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam and Budapest, Hungary. The research identifies patterns of perceptions, attitudes and behaviours of young people towards these phenomena. Two focus groups each have been organised in the three cities: one involving business students, and the other one with communication students. The research allows a more thorough understanding of individual and community attitudes and behaviours towards these important issues.

Findings of IPCC stated that human activities over the past 50 years have warmed our planet in a significant manner (IPCC, 2014). This was further confirmed by the next report proposing setting 1,5 degrees as the level for keeping climate change at control (IPCC, 2018). Public opinion agrees that 'the balance of evidence suggests that there is a discernible human influence on the global climate' (Houghton et al.1996: 5). Climate change hazards together with a range of logistical and operational issues make cities especially vulnerable (Tanner et al, 2009). The current situation raises the notion to what extent are these widely accepted perceptions also valid for the pandemic.

Findings of the research perceives the issues of climate change and COVID-19 as contemporary social constructs, where the attitudes of young people are strongly influenced by prevailing social structures, individual expectations and communication patterns. Complexity of perceptions include climate change and COVID-19 attitudes, perceptions of the responsibility of the individual, media representation of critical global issues, and acceptance and participation in prevailing communication patterns.

The Climate Catastrophists Facing The Covid-19 Crisis

Alexandre Pollien

FORS c/o University of Lausanne, Switzerland

The climate change issue is challenged by a crucial question: does the catastrophism nudge us to act or does it, on the contrary, incite to stop efforts and accept the future as inevitable? Some surveys already described people believing in collapse, showing that they are less involved in activities for the protection of the environment. But the events of 2020 make it possible to measure attitudes grappling with an actual and current crisis. From February to May 2020, the MOSAiCH survey was conducted in Switzerland. Including the ISSP module on the environment, the sanitary events led us to add questions about Covid-19 pandemic. The simultaneity of these two threats, with different temporalities, a current crisis and a future crisis, makes it possible to measure the relation of attitudes towards these two events. We are looking at the attitude believing in collapse facing the Covid-19 crisis. Proponents of collapse differ from those concerned with climate change on several dimensions. First, they have adapted less well to the Covid-19 crisis. Second, they show less confidence in the institutions to solve the Covid-19 pandemic. Finally, they are less compliant with civil restrictions. This picture will be refined.

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Zoonotic Crises and Climate Change Mitigation: Croatian Scientists' Narratives on Societal Futures

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This paper deals with narratives and constructions of societal futures related to the climate change and Covid-19 pandemic crises as described and imagined by Croatian scientists of different disciplinary backgrounds. By societal futures we perceive futures of societies in general but also futures of science and technology specifically. Our framework is in the domain of sociology of expectations, which is in social studies of science often seen as a key element of understanding of scientific and technological change. In turn, scientific and technological change is a key factor in future development of society's

relationship toward climate change and zoonotic diseases. As Borup et al. (2006) argue, the main reason for this is because expectations frequently serve to bridge or mediate across different boundaries and otherwise distinct (though overlapping) dimensions and levels, they link technical and social issues, because expectations and visions refer to images of the future, where technical and social aspects are tightly intertwined. Also, expectations constitute 'the missing link' between the inner and outer worlds of techno-scientific knowledge communities and fields. This paper analyses data from the interviews with 12 Croatian scientists whose main research interest is related to climate change mitigation/adaptation or to zoonotic diseases. Main topic of the interview was their perception of science and technology in the times of crises, with the significant part of the interview dedicated to the futures, societal and science and technology expectations. Based on their narratives, and in connection with their disciplinary - cognitive backgrounds, we discuss the potential of the experiences with the pandemic crisis for the future of science and technology in the context of climate change mitigation.

Achieving wellbeing through sustainable living? Lessons from the Covid-19 pandemic in Norway and Switzerland.

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Across the world, measures to combat the Covid-19 pandemic restricted people's daily lives. While these restrictions were seen by some as violating personal freedom, others have framed the pandemic as an opportunity to rethink everyday practices and their implications for environmental sustainability and human wellbeing. Our study investigates how the lockdown following the first wave of the pandemic affected sustainability and wellbeing in two European cities: Oslo and Geneva. Based on in-depth interviews with 48 households, we draw on social practice theories to understand how different (un)sustainable practices affected wellbeing in this context. We introduce two normative aims captured in the notion of 'sustainable wellbeing' (Gough, 2018): we uncover how disruptions in everyday life led to changes in the fulfilment of fundamental human needs (Max-Neef, 1991), and discuss the implications of this for the sustainable

consumption agenda. While our findings support the hypothesis that leading more sustainable lifestyles can enhance wellbeing, we note that the same can be true for certain unsustainable practices as well. We therefore argue that appropriate infrastructures must be in place to facilitate sustainable practices for a 'wellbeing dividend' (Jackson, 2008) to be realised. Locating 'sustainability' at the intersection between changing practices, needs, and wellbeing, we argue that the pandemic can be construed as a window of opportunity to address the potential for sustainable transformation of everyday practices. Finally, we point to some potential (policy) pathways towards this end, while keeping in mind the potentially distinctive effects of imposed limits versus limits voluntarily embraced by people.

Could Covid-19 Pandemic Foster Ecological Transition in Mountain Tourist Areas?

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Since the earlier 2000s, the increasing irregularity of snow cover due to climate change has accelerated the rate of closure of Alpine ski resorts (Metral, 2020), in particular in the French Southern Alps (GREC-Sud-2018). Thus, the Covid-19 pandemic is occurring at a time when the "white gold" economy was already running out of steam. Is the COVID-19 context therefore a foretaste of the change that will sooner or later be imposed on mountain tourism areas? The debates on the 'next world' for ski resorts tend to oppose a vision calling for a rapid return to a pre-pandemic world and another advocating the implementation of 'ecological transition' due to unsustainable tourism practices (Girard, Schéou, 2020).
Beyond the media debates, is the pandemic a constraint or an opportunity for the population and visitors of mountain areas? On the field, keeping the ski lifts at a standstill has led to other winter mountain recreational practices, especially "slow sports" (Lebreton et al., 2020). If, as Jacques Theys (2017) suggests, transition is the passage through a period of instability that defines a desirable future, what future do the population and visitors of mountain areas desire?
The corpus of data consists of a qualitative analysis of the discourse circulating in the digital public space and a quantitative section based on a questionnaire survey of more than 500 inhabitants or visitors to the Southern Alps. This questionnaire asks the stakeholders about their recreational practices in the mountain's areas in the face of the COVID-19 health crisis.

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Agenda 2030 within Portuguese Speaking Countries in a pandemic context: The perspective of Environmental Education and Sustainability Experts

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The political, historical and cultural ties between the member countries of the CPLP (Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries) are well known. Less well known will be the difficulties and potential shared in international cooperation in the context of the 2030 Agenda. Thus, in 2017, a pioneering study was developed, whose objective was to map and create a diagnosis of Environmental Education and the respective Legislation in force in these countries.
The EA2CPLP survey implemented in 2020 complements and streamlines a first edition (2017), now considering the context marked by the implementation of Agenda 2030 and the impacts and concerns regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. So, based on previous results that had already shown that Portuguese-speaking countries were at different times (levels) in the process of promoting Environmental Education and Sustainability, the questionnaire was divided into three main sections:
1)   Contexts and approaches to Environmental Education in CPLP countries.
2)   Place and role of children and youth in the field of Environmental Education.
3)   Coronavirus pandemic environment, in the context of Agenda 2030 and its repercussions of Environmental Education.
In the presentation proposed here, we will address the transversality of Environmental Education and Sustainable Development and the perceived impact of the current health crisis, which is worsening over the climate crisis. The result is a growing, and undeniable heightening of socioeconomic issues in these countries (particularly in the poorest, but not only), witnessed here by some expert stakeholders in Environmental Education and the promotion of Sustainability.

No Country for Old Men. Assessing Socio-spatial Relationships Between Air Quality Perceptions and PM 2.5 Exposures in Southern Chile

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Air pollution exposure is associated with adverse health consequences. However, our understanding of the relationships between exposures, public perceptions of air quality, and concerns about its associated health risks remains incomplete. We exanimated 586 individual responses to air quality awareness surveys administrated between in Temuco and Padre las Casas, two of the most polluted cities of the Latin American region. We first examine the spatial distribution of PM2.5 exposures and air quality perceptions and subsequently explore relationships between socio-demographic characteristics, air pollution exposures, and health concerns. We found evident spatial patterns of dispersion, with some neighborhoods more polluted than others. Our statistical results showed that age and percentage of roofs in poor condition in the participant's census tract are the best predictors of PM2.5 exposures. We found no correlation between perceived and actual levels of contamination. On the contrary, our multivariate analysis indicated that personal perceptions of air quality and air pollution health risk are significantly associated with gender, age, family structure, and heating behaviors. Such detailed depictions provide insights into potential meaningful strategies to improve air quality and highlight the need to incorporate measures to protect better elderly.

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The Climate Change Dilemma: How Cooperation Beliefs Influence Energy Conservation Behavior

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Despite widespread belief in anthropogenic climate change and high levels of concern about its consequences, behavioral changes necessary to address climate change adequately appear difficult to achieve. One important but under-investigated factor discouraging pro-environmental behavior is often assumed to be the widespread disbelief in others' willingness to engage in climate change actions (cooperation beliefs). Accordingly, people refrain from taking action because they believe others will not cooperate and thus fear being exploited by others who will not contribute but profit from successful climate change mitigation. This "worries about free-rider effect" has been demonstrated in studies using group discussions or field experiments. There are, however, hardly any studies using large-scale representative data on that issue.

This paper examines cooperation beliefs and their impact on individuals' energy conservation behavior to address this gap. Using data from the European Social Survey (Round 8, 2016/17), it is first explored how likely Europeans think it is that others will participate in climate change mitigation. Second, the behavioral consequences of individuals' beliefs in others' willingness to take actions to mitigate climate change are examined. It is thereby focused on curtailment and efficiency behavior as two important forms of energy conservation. It appeared that cooperation beliefs are rather low in Europe and that most people do not expect others to limit their energy use to help mitigate climate change. This low degree of cooperation beliefs contrasts with the generally high level of energy conservation in most European countries. This trust gap has important implications for pro-environmental behavior as this study further confirms that beliefs in others' pro-environmental behavior fosters individuals' attempts to save energy.

Pro-environmental Behaviour in Selected European Countries. A Cross-country Study Explaining Levels of PEB

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Pro-Environmental Behaviour (PEB) is defined as an effort undertaken by individuals to minimise their environmental impact (Stern, 2000; Chen et al., 2017). Previous studies used statistical models to explain the factors contributing to PEB mainly in the field of environmental psychology (e.g. Hines et al., 1987; Kollmuss and Agyeman, 2002; Bamberg and Möser, 2007; Heimlich and Ardoin, 2008). The lack of interdisciplinary analysis in explaining PEB has been recognized (Blankenberg and Harm 2019).

The study aims to explain PEB (operationalised in terms of daily habits) by a set of individual-level and country-level predictors. Based on a cross-country survey conducted in Poland, Greece, Sweden, Portugal, and the UK (CAWI, N = 2500), we analyse PEB levels via hierarchical linear models and discuss the results in the perspective of the countries' socio-economic and cultural properties.

Apart from respondents' socio-demographic characteristics, several correlates of PEB were studied including attitudes toward environment, environmental awareness, media use, and values. As the PEB level varies across all five countries, environmental awareness, as well as biospheric and egoistic values have the strongest impact on pro-environmental daily habits.

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Spatial models for exploring differences in perceptions for Protected Areas across Europe

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The Designation of Protected Areas (PAs) is the most important policy internationally for the protection of biodiversity. In international level, approximately 15.4% of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10% of coastal waters consists of PAs. The importance of protected areas as a biodiversity conservation strategy is expected to be further strengthened in the immediate future. However, conservation policies will also need to consider issues of social justice, especially for local communities living near protected natural resources. There are certain challenges regarding the measurement of social impacts, relating to the establishment of PAs that remain under-explored. Due to the subjective nature of such measurements, differences are expected between individuals' perceptions, making the interpretation of these impacts harder when compared to environmental or economic indicators. This paper aims to propose a unified methodology scheme that aims to explore the differentiation of social impacts of PAs between communities and to propose ways to forecast how social impacts change through space by utilizing and developing novel statistical modeling approaches. In doing this, we propose suitably chosen alternative stochastic models to account for the spatial nature of environmental data of this type (e.g. spatial regression-type models, CAR models), which are mostly appropriate for spatially correlated data.

Assessing The Integration Of The Social Approach Into Flood Risk Management Plans In Spain

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Academic research on flood risk has highlighted in recent decades the need to integrate the social dimension and participatory processes into management models in order to overcome the weaknesses of the dominant technocratic approach. Within this framework, this paper aims to understand the extent to which a transition is taking place towards new forms of public management that are more open to non-structural solutions. In this sense, we analysed Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMP) in Spain in order to evaluate how they integrate attention to the social dimension and public participation. For this purpose, we carried out a qualitative documentary content analysis of fourteen FRMPs employing deductive and inductive coding. This coding process has been developed following the Social Capacity Building and Participation Assessment in Flood Risk Management models. The results reveal a weak inclusion of social measures as well as a low quality of participatory processes. There is an evident absence of a strong willingness on the part of the administration to deepen and improve social capacities to enhance the adaptive response of the population so as they can proactively cope with flood disaster risk. Consequently, this research argues that flood risk management in Spain continues to reproduce the characteristics of the technocratic paradigm without attending to the demands arising from the theoretical and academic spheres towards new models of integrated management.

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Extreme Weather Events in the UK Elevate Climate Change Belief but not Pro-Environmental Behaviour

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The exposure to extreme weather events has been linked to higher belief in climate change and the likelihood of engaging in pro-environmental behaviour. Supposedly, personal exposure reduces the subjectively perceived spatial and temporal distance to climate events, and thus increases the belief in climate change and environmentally friendly behaviour.

This study exploits the variation in temporal and spatial distance to floods and periods of extreme temperature, and estimate the effect of personal experience on climate change belief and self-reported pro-environmental behaviour. Therefore, I connect individual-level panel data of up to 120,852 observations from 67,547 individuals to floods across England and heatwaves across the UK between 2008 and 2020. I control for large-scale spatial patterns and pre-existing differences between affected and non-affected individuals using person-fixed effects estimators.

Results reveal that individuals are more likely to believe in climate change when they are affected by floods or heatwaves, and the effect is stronger for spatially and temporally proximate events. However, this does not translate into more pro-environmental behaviour: results provide only slightest evidence for a positive overall change in behaviour. Still, people differ in their reaction to extreme weather events. While the effect on climate change belief is mainly driven by individuals with initially low trust-levels, only respondents with a high level of general trust show some signs of positive behavioural reactions to extreme weather events.

Extreme Weather Events and Resilience in Small Municipalities in the Wielkopolska Province (Poland).

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Increasing number of extreme weather events (EWE) poses a challenge for communities and agencies responsible for responding to risks. While large cities get attention due to significant exposure, there is a research gap concerning resilience in small communities, where losses are smaller compared with large cities but sever for a community.

This study explores challenges in building resilience in small municipalities endangered by EWE. Three types of resilience understood as a feature of every system were distinguished: (A) resistance – ability of a system to survive unchanged, (B) recovery – capacity to absorb and retain essential functions, structure, identity, (C) creativity – ability to adjust to external drivers.

40 local key-informers in eight small municipalities in the Wielkopolska province (Poland) were interviewed. They provided information about the means used to cope with EWE. Moreover, data on extreme weather events from meteorological stations localized in the municipalities were collected. These data consist of information on extreme rainfall since 1961.

The municipalities experienced EWE, i.e. in the years 2010-2016 the State Fire Brigades have intervened due to extremes more than 18 thousand times in the Wielkopolska province only. The factors triggering creative resilience have been identified. Notably, a specific type of innovative action appeared in the municipalities that were strongly affected by extremes. These municipalities focused more on structural (hard) innovations. The municipalities less affected by EWE concentrated on "soft" measures related to organization of the local risk management system, its functioning and legal framework.

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Social Impact Assessment for the Systematic Analysis and Management of Flood Disasters

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In the context of climate change a significant increase in the flood risk is expected, which may lead to an intensification of the social impacts of disasters. Social impacts significantly affect the recovery processes of individuals, social groups, and institutions in the medium and long term. Hence, the management of such impacts throughout the disaster life cycle is essential. International institutions and frameworks for disaster risk reduction have claimed the need to generate tools for the systematic assessment and management of social impacts of floods. Recently, an innovative line of research has emerged aimed at adapting Social Impact Assessment (SIA), usually directed at the evaluation of planned interventions (programs, plans and projects), to the field of environmental disasters. In order to contribute to academic efforts in this emerging field, this work proposes an adapted SIA methodological framework for the identification, evaluation and systematic management of the social impacts of flood events. This methodological framework covers the three phases of the disaster cycle: 1) pre-event (preparedness), allowing the anticipation of potential impacts and supporting the proposal of preventive measures; 2) event (response), facilitating a strategic mobilization of resources and technical support towards previously identified critical disaster areas; and 3) post-event (recovery), evaluating the evolutionary dynamics of impacts, proposing measures to avoid their socio-territorial embedding and accelerating recovery processes. This tool is designed for strategic use by policy makers and managers responsible for flood risk management.

Spatial and Socio-psychological Factors of Environmental Risk Perception in Lithuania

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Spatial analysis of public risk perception allows to better understand how experiential factors, local knowledge and psychological proximity to living place shape the differences in risk perception. Many studies confirm that risk perception of various environmental threats, such as floods, air and water pollution, biological hazards and others, depend on the proximity of respondents to the hazards (e.g. studies of Swapan et al., 2020; Sherpa et al., 2019; Quazim et al., 2015 among many others).

The aim of this presentation is to analyse spatial distribution of public environmental risk perception in Lithuania, to identify social- psychological factors that determine variances of risk perception across different municipalities and to contrast perception data with the objective data of environmental indicators.

Our study is based on the representative national survey of 2007 respondents, conducted during September – October, 2020 in Lithuania, including respondents from all 60 municipalities. GIS coordinates of respondents' living place were collected in the survey, that allows mapping environmental risk perceptions and spatial analysis in relation to the objective data

We will be analyzing these environmental indicators: flood risk, air quality, water pollution, forest fires, radiological pollution and related risk perceptions trends. The analysis of subjective vs. objective data on risk allows the identification of knowledge deficit of specific environmental threats and their spatial distribution.

Presentation is based on a research project "Mapping of Risk Perception in Lithuania: Spatial and Socio-psychological Dimensions" (Risk-Space), funded by Research Council of Lithuania (S-MIP-19-28).

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Climate Change Resilience in Small Communities in the Nordic Countries

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Climate change is affecting the Nordic countries, and there are vulnerable geographical areas that will be particularly affected by an increasing number of devastating natural events. One of the many challenges, besides the violent and devastating events themselves, is that the areas can also be threatened with relocation if the locals are unable to cope with the rising threats of climate change – this is critical for the Nordic societies in general. The Climate Change Resilience in Small Communities in the Nordic Countries project (CliCNord) is a NordForsk funded research project running from 2021 to 2023. The project will examine how the small rural communities in selected areas understand their own situation, how they handle adverse events and build capacity, and under what circumstances they need help from the established system and civil society organizations. Many earlier projects have been focusing on risk and vulnerability in their climate change studies of smaller communities. Instead this project will use the concepts of place attachment as its theoretical point of departure. Thereby direct attention to how people are emotionally attached to a place and how this effects their climate change adaptation practices. The project will mainly draw on qualitative methods, especially with a dialogical and narrative approach.

One of the cases in CliCNord focuses on the consequences of storm surges for small Danish Islands. This case will be presented in more details and serve as a starting point for introducing and discussing the overall aims, methodologies, and theoretical approaches of CliCNord.

Disaster Research Through The Political Ecology Lens: An Environmental-justice Approach

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The global covid-19 pandemic falls into what some scholars had previously foreseen as a potential future disaster that could overwhelm modern societies (Boin et al., 2006). Present times have produced a juxtaposition of old threats and new disasters, new risks and old vulnerabilities. That's why the present represents a great challenge for Disaster Research, a one-hundred years old discipline that combines different branches of social sciences. Two main objectives have prompted this contribution: the first is to welcome the invitation expressed by Ronald W. Perry (2006), one of the major scholars of the subject, who urged sociologists to renew and revitalize their focus on conceptual matters. For this reason, the history of the discipline will be retraced, in an attempt to identify the different currents of thought that have led to contemporary theorizations about the highly polyhedral concept of 'disaster' itself. As a contribution to the contemporary disaster debate and to a new conceptualization of disasters, the second objective is to systematize the application of the environmental justice approach to disaster studies, supporting the idea that the Political Ecology lens today represents the most appropriate approach to the understanding of disaster events. Inducted contemporary risks assume a great importance in the unequal distribution of produced socio-environmental vulnerabilities. That's why power relations embedded in the relationship between environment and society should assume an increasingly more central role within sociological disaster research. Along with the focus on power, it is hypothesized that a more-than-human approach to disasters might suggest important insights into addressing one of the most difficult aspects of conceptualizing disasters, namely their distinction into natural, environmental, technological, disruptive or slow disasters.

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Mobilizing For Climate Change. What Role For Foundations?

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Research on climate mobilizations have examined the particularities of mobilizing for such an important, urgent and global issue as climate change (North, 2011; Nulman, 2015; Tindalll & Robinson, 2017; O'Brien, Karen & al., 2018), showing the difficulties, like finding narratives (Jerneck, 2014), addressing such a complex issue (Aykut & Dahan, 2014) or getting the politics on board (Dahan, 2014). While the first mobilizations were conducted by environmental activists, the problem seems to be tackled today by a growing number of actors in different sectors who try and mobilize to fight climate change.

Among them is the foundations world, where a new movement is emerging and developing. Indeed, in 2020 several coalitions were created in different European countries by foundations who want to contribute to fight climate change. In the UK, it was the Funders Commitment on Climate Change; in France La coalition française des fondations pour le climat; and in Spain, Fundaciones por el clima. These coalitions try and foster the creation of similar initiatives in other European countries and even worldwide.

In this paper, we will examine this new social movement that brings European foundations together to mobilize for climate change. We will analyze how they mobilize, the difficulties they face and the way they envision their role in the climate movement, hoping to play a key role in this major global issue, as intermediators between the economic, the political and the social world. This paper is based on a new beginning research I am conducting on the mobilization of philanthropic actors to fight climate change. It is based on a qualitative survey, mainly interviews, observations and document analysis.

What Makes A Global Movement? Analyzing The Conditions For Strong Participation In The Climate Strike

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The Fridays For Future movement and their global climate strikes put climate change on the political agenda worldwide and created a new generation of climate activists. The emergence of a global movement is a rare and contingent phenomenon that promises insights into the sociology of globalization and social movement research. The study consists of a qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) of 17 democratic countries from all continents to analyze the conditions for strong mobilization of the third global climate strike. The study applies different approaches from social movement research (framing, opportunity structures, resource mobilization) and aims at finding combinations of these conditions for explaining the outcome. Four mechanisms are identified, showing that trust in environmental movements, the availability of resources through international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) and information and communication technologies (ICT), and frame resonance are sufficient for explaining strong mobilization. The results illustrate that global movements depend on several equifinal mechanisms for mobilization on the nation–state level. These findings complement the discussed features of a global movement on a global level that may be necessary but not sufficient for explaining its emergence.

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School Strike For The Climate! Organizational Opportunity Structures, Micro-Mobilization And Students' Participation In Fridays For Future Climate Strikes

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Climate change and its detrimental ecological and social consequences are a contentious global issue, in which, political mobilization remains specifically challenging for several reasons. However, in summer 2018, 15 year old student Greta Thunberg started a weekly Friday school strike to protest against deficient climate politics. This "school strike for the climate" soon was copied by school children around the globe, eventually turning into the global "Fridays for Future" climate movement. Given the hitherto difficult mobilization in response to the climate crisis, the success of Fridays for Future is surprising. Why did school students participate in the climate strikes? To explain participation in the protest, I develop a novel perspective that focuses on the micro-organizational opportunity structures provided by schools and class context, while also accounting for students' micro-mobilization. I argue that the school and class contexts provide a unique setting for mobilization. Beyond close-knit networks of students, principals and teachers play a potentially important role in either facilitating or suppressing mobilization, generating micro-organizational opportunity structures. To empirically test the hypotheses I use data of a unique survey among more than 1000 school students, from 60 school classes, conducted in 10 schools during early 2019 in Germany and Switzerland. Using three-level hierarchical logistic regression models, I show that the perceived support by teachers and principals on class and school level increased participation, while prohibition bans do not suppress participation. School and class contexts also interact with micro-mobilization dynamics, such as the role of friendship networks, in mobilizing for school strikes.

On Conversion and Cooptation in Climate Movement: An Ethnographic Perspective

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The broad range of tactics of non-violent activism are understood to operate through three general mechanisms: conversion of an opponent's understanding of an issue, persuasion that despite their understanding change would be favorable, and coercion, the mobilization of social forces to give an opponent no other choice than concession. Although the gas industry has spent a seemingly indomitable among of funding on lobbying politicians to be favorable to their cause and working against the climate movement through surreptitious alliances with trade unions, media, parallel industries, academic institutions and civic groups and, although scientists and pundits the world over have been asking us for bold action now coupled by strategies for fielding increasingly likely stages of societal and ecological collapse, many sincere and dedicated environmental activists still invest an incredible amount of limited mobilizing energy in methods of conversion. Why? In this study, I draw on in-depth ethnographic analysis of decarbonization movement to provide a typology of reasons as to why environmentalists spend so much of their efforts on a strategy that is sorely mismatched with the problems they face. I then provide a critical assessment of how this misaligned approach makes movement cooptation easier for wealthy industries primed to spend money on public relations capture of movement discourse with the explicit aim of demobilizing their opposition.

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The Dynamics of Climate Movement In Turkey: Dilemmas of Strategies and Networks

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As the international negotiations in resisting the climate change have not led to any effective solution, the role of non-governmental organizations and informal groups is increasingly relevant. In particular, the failure of the 2009 UNFCCC COP15 summit in Copenhagen marked a turning point in organizing pro-climate activities around the world. In many countries, including Turkey, many activists turned towards the concept of climate justice and began to search for cooperation with various local groups and transnational networks with various degree of success. The aim of the presentation is to show the preliminary findings from research on climate-related activism of some key organizations, informal groups and platforms in Turkey. It will explore the extent to which social movement theoretical propositions help understand the emergence and transformation of a climate movement. Drawing on 15 interviews conducted in 2020 and 2021 with Turkish activists linked to environmental organizations which formed the first Turkey Climate Network (İklim Ağı), as well as an analysis of texts produced by those actors, the presentation will focus on two aspects of the dynamics of climate action in recent years: shifting strategies (including also the use of framing and discursive tools) employed by the non-governmental actors and the changing process of networking at the local, national and transnational level. Besides, as the main part of the research was conducted during the Covid pandemic, the effects of restrictions on activism will be analyzed. Finally, challenges and dilemmas of effective activism in the climate area will be discussed.

Fighting Every Crisis in the Wake of Covid-19: The Changing Grounds for Mobilization among Friday for Future Protesters at Global Climate Strikes

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In upending much of what is usually taken for granted about politics in everyday life, the current pandemic is generating new puzzles for social movement scholars. The virus and restrictions on social interaction have not only increased the hurdles to in-person collective action, but also created fertile grounds for protest. To start addressing this puzzle, this study examines changes in the political engagement and political perceptions of participants at Fridays for Future (FFF) demonstrations before and after the emergence of Covid-19. We use time series data that compares a new survey of protesters at the September 2020 global climate strike in Berlin with those we collected at the pre-pandemic strikes in September and November of 2019. Drawing on social movement research, we analyze three features of protesters´ mobilization potential: their social characteristics, motivations, and perceptions of political opportunities across institutions. Findings show that younger, more politically-active FFF supporters joined the September 2020, pandemic strike. They also suggest ways in which the pandemic-mitigation efforts of political authorities had mobilizing and demobilizing effects on climate activists in Berlin, such as shifting protesters´ assessments of "traditional" political institutions. While we find some variation among age cohorts, it is particularly pronounced on items we asked concerning the pandemic. The article concludes by discussing the implications of these results for understanding broader climate justice mobilization in the wake of Covid-19.

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Does Fridays For Future Movement Fit New Social Movements Theory? Qualitative Analysis Of FFF Croatia

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Fridays for Future climate protests, which began as individual actions, soon morphed into a powerful global youth movement, with millions participating in Global Climate Strikes in 2019. This study examined the main characteristics of these protests and how they fit among new environmental social movements. We rely on the results from Wahlström et al.'s (2019) cross-national study of FFFs in 13 European countries, and our own qualitative empirical research that conducted interviews with 19 FFF Croatia organisers and participants. Our analysis revealed that, while NSMT is useful for understanding some of the FFF characteristics, it is clearly not a perfect fit. Challenging the suitability of the new social movements theory to adequately explain the FFF movement, we found many connections with 'contemporary' social movements of the 21st century. Social media use is crucial and qualitatively different; organizational structure is completely loosened; and the new generation of protesters is faced with precarious labour market. Furthermore, FFF goals combine post-materialistic (in line with NSMs) with more materialistic issues (e.g. feeling life threatening conditions, and an awareness of climate change consequences and climate change policy effects on specific local issues). Therefore, the issues encompass environmental protection and political economy, urging the transformation of both individual and social identities and socio-economic systems.

Keywords: new social movements theory, new environmental movements, contemporary social movements, Fridays for Future, School Strikes for Climate, Croatia

Ruled by urgency? Tense temporalities in the Climate Justice Movement.

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A sense of urgency is one of many possible drivers for climate action. But what happens when a movement gets ruled by urgency? In order to grasp the multi-faced and multi-paced climate (justice) movements, a closer look on movement temporalities in necessary. Through document analysis and twenty in-depth interviews with Belgian organizers in the Climate Movement, a tension emerged between on the one hand an urgent and fast-paced temporality and on the other a 'slowing down' approach rooted in climate justice.

Publicly dominant narratives place urgency central through slogans such as 'act now', or 'now or never'. More recent groups such as Youth for Climate and Extinction Rebellion added to this by emphasizing the concept of a climate emergency. While these group's actions and their narratives of urgency led to a short but heavy upsurge of protests in 2019, critiques soon followed.

Firstly, an emphasizes on urgency can lead to impatience and might enhance vulnerability to disappointment and resulting disengagement. Secondly, urgency-narratives can raise intra-organizational stress, limit space for reflection and reinforce interpersonal oppressions. Thirdly, a 'hierarchy of urgencies' that prioritizes climate-threats above e.g. racism or poverty stands in tense relation to attempts of connecting social movements under the meta-narrative of climate justice.

In contrast, an alternative temporality of 'slowing down' sees the climate-justice struggle 'not as a sprint but as a marathon'. Proponents state that doing it good' might be more important than 'doing it now. As such this approach invests in building multi-movement alliances aiming at profound system change through cultivating interpersonal relationships and spaces of reflection.

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The Glocal Dynamics of Politicization of the New Climate Movement

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The paper analyzes the evolution of the politicization of the youth climate movement studying the case of a Fridays for Future (FFF) Barcelona local group and its social media discourse. From mid-2018, the unprecedented strength of the new wave of climate movement led to a sharp increase in the resonance of the movement's frame. FFF has placed at the center of the narratives on global warming the idea of emergency or the prominence of youth and their future. In contrast, the contribution to the prognostic framing has been more ambiguous, without clearly defining whether the movement is committed to a radical questioning of the social, economic and political system or just to measures more focused on mitigating global warming. Nevertheless, the monitoring of the local group of FFF Barcelona shows that, coinciding with the irruption of the coronavirus pandemic, the climate movement has accelerated its politicization process towards more radical positions. Still, its public positioning through social media reflects a negotiation between local activists' positions with the global FFF brand. The paper analyzes the evolution of the politicization of the movement through the content analysis of FFF Barcelona's Twitter and Instagram publications between 2019 and 2020. To understand the negotiation dynamics of the prognostic framing in a glocal movement, the study is complemented with the analysis of interviews with activists from the local BCN group and an analysis of Greta Thunberg's speeches in the same period.

Family of Origin and First Union Formation in Germany

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Getting married, cohabiting with a partner, or being in a committed relationship are important events in the transition to adulthood. Recent studies have shown that the family of origin plays a vital role in determining the timing of marriage, for example, through the transmission of parental resources and parental values and experiences. However, the full scope of the influence of family background on union formation is not yet well understood, and little research has focused explicitly on the family influence on the timing of the first cohabitation and first living apart together (LAT) union.

In this study, I use 32 waves (1984 to 2015) from the GSOEP, including life history calendar data on union formation for about 10,000 siblings in 4,000 families. I estimate multilevel survival analytic models and use the sibling similarity in the timing of first union formation as a compound measure of family background to compare the influence of family background between the three types of unions.

The results indicate that family background and shared influences of siblings play a greater role in marriage timing than for cohabitation or LAT unions. Besides, the inclusion of observed parental characteristics moderately reduces the sibling similarity in the timing of marriage. However, this is not the case for cohabitation or LAT unions, as observed parental characteristics predict only these unions' timing but cannot explain the similarity between siblings.

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Choosing Between Wealth? Exploring the Trade-off Between Homeownership and Family Size in Europe

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We investigate the interrelationship between housing tenure and fertility across European countries. We add to a growing body of literature highlighting the importance of housing for family formation and family size. In most European countries, homeownership and family formation seem closely connected. A delayed housing acquisition seems to have an impact on other subsequent life steps such as a later leaving of the parental home, postponing the first birth, and consequently reducing further parity progression (Flynn 2017a). Additionally, expensive housing markets directly compete with the long-term cost of children and with the prospective forgone earnings due to their caring needs. Finally, additional children require larger living space than what needed for a childless couple or with a single child, making parity progression a choice that could be affected by housing opportunities and costs. Our hypotheses are that (1) the housing tenure directly affects both the probability to have a first child and the propensity to have a(nother) child and (2) that the trade-off is segmented by social class, whereby households from lower background are more affected. We test these hypotheses drawing on the retrospective data gathered by SHARELIFE (waves 3 and 7) on both the family formation and the housing careers in 23 European countries. By means of multilevel panel models we analyse the possible trade-off between childbirth and homeownership. We further explore whether the intergenerational transmission of inequality that drives an unequal access to housing (Flynn 2017b) may also associate to smaller families.

The Effect of Parental Status and Child's Sex on Educational Outcomes, Testing Trivers - Willard Hypothesis.

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In modern societies, education has a key mediating role for individuals' social status. Low educational attainment may lower social status and increase social exclusion. Yet, it has been shown that women have higher educational attainment compared to men. Further, boys suffer more from learning difficulties and they have a higher risk for social exclusion than girls have. Inequality between sexes can be even more pronounced between lower-status families thus parental resources influencing more boys than girls. To investigate, how parental status and resources influence sons and daughters' educational attainment, we apply a biosocial theory called Trivers-Willard (T-W) hypothesis. The T-W hypothesis states that parental investments in sons and daughters should demonstrate an asymmetrical relationship according to parental status because of sex differences in reproductive success. In the study, we apply sibling fixed-effect analysis that is based on sibling comparisons within families. The method allows us to study the educational outcomes of opposite-sex siblings within a family. Therefore, this study obtains causal estimates for the effects of parental status on sons' and daughters' educational outcomes. We investigate several educational outcomes such as school dropout, academic GPA, general secondary attainment, and tertiary enrollment and use reliable Finnish full population register data. The preliminary results show that sons with high-status parents indeed achieve higher educational outcomes compared to sons with lower-status parents. Respectively, parental social status does not influence daughters' educational outcomes. Thus, our preliminary results support the argument that the biosocial mechanism can explain boys' lower educational attainment in lower-status families.

1297

Why Women Quit? Women's Employment Decisions in Seven European Countries

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Vast amount of research is devoted to motherhood penalty which is discrimination in hiring, salary, and leadership opportunities for working mothers relative to childless women. 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 do not return to the labour market after giving birth, go part-time or stay out of work for a long period of time. The main question of the current research is which factors influence the probability for European women employed full-time to go part-time or withdraw from paid work (i.e., become unemployed or inactive). The paper focuses on individual characteristics of women and their employment, as well as contextual factors. Analyses are conducted using the data of the first and the second waves of Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) (N=2337 childless women employed full-time during the first wave of the study). Results show that apart from transition to motherhood, the factors that influence women's participation in the labour market are traditional gender ideology and lack of state support.

From Danger To Uncertainty: COVID-19 and Changing Healthcare Practices In Households With Young Children

Christian Bröer, Gerlieke Veltkamp, Carolien Bouw, Noa Vlaar, Femke Borst, Rein de Sauvage Nolting

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, The

Based on ongoing longitudinal research in families with young children, we investigate parents' changing everyday experiences and healthcare practices of dealing with COVID-19 policies in the Netherlands from March until June 2020. We identify four key themes developing over time. In relation to evolving Covid-19 prevention policies 1) the lockdown interrupted life and experiences of temporality. 2) Following the lockdown, risk management changed from fear to insecurities and 3) simultaneously, emotion management transitioned from solidarity to fragmentation. 4) Increasingly, pragmatic considerations allowed parents to tackle uncertainties and created room to normalize everyday life. We studied 'change' by using a novel conceptual model for temporality and found that a distinct temporalities in parents accounts. In sum, we interpret this as a shift from danger to uncertainty, induced by policy shifts and pragmatically translating those to life-world.

1298

Temporal Stories From Confinement

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This contribution presents an analysis of 100 stories written by different sociodemographic and geographical profiles of Spain. The stories are part of a set of personal documents (written, audio or video) collected in the author's doctoral thesis project, funded by the Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities of the Government of Spain. These documents contribute to the understanding and primary knowledge of a specific biographical experience, such as confinement. The analysis of these documents has been carried out from an analysis of the discourse found in each story and combined with all of them, and on the other hand, a content analysis has been prepared from the codification of the different themes described in the documents. The

main results indicate to the experimentation of a turning point not previously experienced. This point is expressed through ideas such as: stopping, accelerating and pausing the rhythm of life, the restart of daily activities (mainly economic, cultural and leisure) and the transformation of personal relationships. Loneliness, uncertainty, fear, health, opportunity, work and the perception of time are some of the notions that are repeated more frequently.

Risk Consciousness and the Transformation of Intimate Life During COVID-19

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Drawing on a digital ethnographic study with 38 families from across the UK, this paper discusses how social distancing measures around COVID-19 are re-shaping intimate life. We argue that COVID-19 has created a concentrated version of the 'risk society' that Beck observed in 1990s Germany, with similar effects on intimate life. There is a heightened sense of risk amongst our participants, related to the risk of the virus, and the responsibilities of individuals to respond to these risks. These risks lead individuals to turn to the perceived comfort and safety of familial relationships as an antidote to the feelings of insecurity experienced in the non-private, outdoor realm.

The study is on-going. Our main method of data collection is via multimodal diaries, collected over a period of a year (since mid-May 2020), using the mobile ethnography app Indeemo and in-depth interviews. Our findings indicate that the home, for our participants, has become a 'safe' location, where rules around social distancing are agreed and maintained. Those from outside of the home, in particular strangers 'in society', are considered with more suspicion and circumspection. Friends and other family members who are deemed 'untrustworthy' are avoided, while others are welcomed into an intimate 'bubble' of safety. These processes of inclusion and exclusion are related to perceptions of government trustworthiness, as well as that of intimate others. The paper will throw light on how perceptions of risk and risk consciousness are shaping intimate life during the time of COVID-19.

Walking back Home: Rural Migrant Workers in Urban Areas, the Pandemic and the Idea of 'Home'.

Smriti Singh

Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology, India

The idea of 'home' and 'backward yearning' among migrants has been explored in the context of displaced (refugees and asylum seekers). 'Home making' and 'emplacement' among poor families living under the constant threat of evictions has also been studied by scholars (Roy, 2017). Covid 19 global pandemic and the state enforced lockdown in India, however, has necessitated the need to reexamine the notion of home in the context of urban, poor migrant labourers. Poor migrant labourers from almost all major cities in India, in a desperate move, set off on foot, with their bag and baggage, to travel hundreds of kilometers to their 'home'. These migrants travelling with their families, in many cases small children are carrying with them loads are made up of clothes, toys, utensils, often mattresses and suitcases. These migrants treaded along national highways with little by the way of food or money, braving summer heat, police brutality, extreme uncertainty and precarity. Hundreds couldn't survive the harsh journey to even reach their destinations. The urgency and the desperation to leave the city and return to 'home' begs an examination of what constitutes 'home' for those who cannot be understood as displaced, in transition or on the move. This paper explores what dimensions does poverty and pandemic add to existing understanding of 'home'. The paper is built on insights from data collected from news media archives (videos and articles) and newspaper reports to offer a hermeneutical analysis.

1299

'Now it is About Money over Human Life.' Resistance Against COVID-19 School Re-openings Among Danish Parents

Barbara Fersch, Anna Schneider-Kamp

University of Southern Denmark, Denmark

In this paper we are focussing on a particular group among Danish parents during early stages of the COVID-19 crisis, namely parents who resisted the school re-opening after the first initial lock-down in spring 2020. In Denmark, parents of children in primary school found itself at the front line of the reopening after an early lockdown, as primary schools were among the first societal institutions to reopen. At that time this decision and its conceivable consequences were discussed amid much controversy among parents, and a day after the announcement of the school reopening a Facebook group called 'My child will not be a guinea pig for COVID-19' emerged. It soon gained many members, demonstrating the anxiety of parents and their willingness to resist the reopening plans. In this group, emotional and moralistic arguments for resisting the reopening were given based on the belief that children are the most important and most protection-worthy members of society, and thus need to be sheltered to be kept safe from infection risk. Based on the results of a qualitative study, we will discuss this groups' perception and handling of the situation with the help of Rosa (2019)'s conceptualisation of resonance vs. alienation, taking both the context of the Facebook group as an echo-chamber, and the in 2019 introduced element of welfare conditionality in the Danish school sector into account.

Evaluating Emergency Childcare Policies During the First COVID-19 Lockdown in Germany

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Confronted with nationwide closures of schools and daycare facilities due to the COVID-19 pandemic in spring 2020, many parents in Germany suddenly had to adjust their work-care-arrangements. Only few parents with some specific constellation of systemically relevant occupations were granted access to so-called "emergency childcare" (EC). EC eligibility rules varied across federal states, which provides plausibly exogenous variation in EC accessibility and utilization to examine its causal effect on parental well-being and parenting practices. We employ a difference-in-differences design combined with instrumental variable estimation and draw on unique data from two waves of a German family panel (AID:A) that surveyed families before and after the first COVID-19 lockdown. Based on a sample of 564 parents, we find that EC could not shelter families from a considerable reduction in parental well-being. However, the provision of EC was effective in diminishing increases in harsh parenting among the EC-eligible parents. This effect of EC is more pronounced in families with children of preschool-age or younger and completely cancels out increases in harsh parenting among compliers.

Our results disentangle effects caused directly by school and daycare closures from general effects of the pandemic since among families with childcare usage we compare those with and–due to EC–without a complete disruption of external childcare provision. Thus, while decreasing parental well-being is likely a general pandemic effect rather than a specific effect of the closures, the observed increase in negative and potentially harmful parenting behavior is largely directly caused by school and daycare closures.

1300

A Battle Over Birth – Contesting Restrictive Policies in Finnish Birth Care in the COVID-19 Pandemic

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In this paper, we examine restriction policies and their contestation in Finnish birth care during the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic. In early April 2020, Finnish hospital districts restricted the presence of birth partner in hospital obstetric units to the actual birthing room. The birth partner could not participate in prenatal appointments, induction of birth, c-section or the postpartum care at the hospital. Expecting parents mobilized to battle the restrictive policies. Utilizing the concept of belonging, we ask to whom does childbirth belong to at times of risk and uncertainty: to the birth-giver, the family, or the hospital? How did different actors and institutions frame the situation? The WHO and the Finnish Government noted that the other parent (or other birth partner) should have the right to be present during all phases of childbirth despite the pandemic. Hospital districts, however, as the ones in charge of managing the risk of infection among their patients and staff, held on to the restrictions until July 2020 when they were released. The study draws on various qualitative materials, including institutional documents, birth narratives and qualitative interviews of birth-givers (N = 62) and interviews with activists, midwives and obstetricians (N = 14). The analysis examines the governing of intimate family lives during the pandemic through a thorough case study of the implemented restriction policies, their contestation and impact on experiences of childbearing that were suddenly intervened by an unexpected pandemic and the management of associated risks.

Increased Vulnerability for Families During COVID-19

Jolanta Pivoriene, Brigita Kairiene, Agata Katkoniene

Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

Lockdown caused by COVID-19 pandemic affected social life most of the people. International research showed that parents were rather unprepared during COVID-19 for the changes in family life. National Lithuanian research also reported that this situation affected people leisure time, work and financial situation, studies, for some families that time became rather challenging.

The goal of the presentation is to discuss research findings about changes in daily family life and increased vulnerabilities for families during COVID-19 situation. The research was implemented in the framework of Erasmus+ Strategic partnership project "DepCip - Digitised Education of Parents for Children Protection" (2019-1-TR01-KA204-077577) in the spring of 2020. Mixed methods research including survey and qualitative interview was done in five partner countries: Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Spain, Turkey. Descriptive statistics was applied for quantitative and content analysis – for qualitative data analysis. Comparative data showed that across the countries there were similarities as well as differences in changed families' life during the pandemic. Quantitative data revealed that most difficult situations in family life during the pandemic were child's disobedience, capricious; challenges in reconciliation of work and family at isolation; housekeeping/ daily routine; problems with children distance learning.

Pandemic situation brought bigger vulnerability to the families and children, however, support systems in the countries were not able to answer to new emerged needs on time. Due to changed situation families needed additional support, especially in finding new coping strategies in reconciliation work and family and ensuring children's distance learning.

1301

Exploring The Intersectional And Intergenerational Impacts Of The Covid-19 Pandemic On Young Fathers And The Organsiations That Support Them

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University of Lincoln, United Kingdom

This presentation draws on insights from the first wave of 'Following Young Fathers Further', a qualitative longitudinal study in the UK that is intensively tracking the parenting journeys and support needs of young men who became fathers under the age of 25, over an extended four-year time frame. Drawing on multiple perspectives from young fathers and family and health services with a remit to support them, our paper explores both how young men adapted to the crisis and lockdown policies, and how different support organisations observed and sought to mitigate its positive and negative effects on low-income families. Analyses of these data reveal a varied and dynamic picture of new opportunities and constraints. For some young dads, confinement to the home produced valued space and time to bond with their child. For non-resident dads however, the lockdown became another barrier to contact as families sought to mitigate the physical and emotional risks associated with the virus. We seek to unpick the complexities of the spatialised constraints that social distancing measures engendered, as well as how the co-creation of community spaces for young fathers and their children came under threat but inspired new innovations. Advancing a small existing literature that interrogates continuity and change in fathering, we contribute timely insights about the dynamics of young fathers' lives via analysis of the immediate and medium-term impacts of the crisis on the lifecourse trajectories of these young men and their families.

Covid-19 Pandemic And Transnational Families: Challenges And Changes Of Family Displays

Irena Juozeliuniene, Ginte Martinkene

Vilnius University, Lithuania

The aim of this paper is to examine how global mobility restrictions related to Covid-19 and national policy may affect Lithuanian transnational families and cross-border practices of parenting. Building on the concept of 'family display' (Finch, 2007) the authors analyze which way parents, who leave to work abroad, convey to their underage children stay living in Lithuania that their actions constitute 'doing family things'. The paper highlights the challenges imposed by governmental policies to cross-border relations and explore new ways of family display in times of changing mobility regimes.

The authors present findings from the quota-based study (N=204) of two types of transnational families: mother-away and father-away their underage children continue living in Lithuania to introduce how displays of mothering/ fathering were performed across borders before Covid-19 pandemic, which way the relationships within 'caregiving triangle' were organized. The study was carried out in 2018 as a part of the study of migrant families financed by the Research Council of Lithuania. In their attempts to explore the challenges to cross-border family relationships posed by Covid-19 pandemic restrictions the authors carried out qualitative interviews with the members of 15 transnational families (January-February, 2021). The impacts (both negative and positive) of governmental policies on family practices were examined, namely, related to short visits and 'caregiving triangles" among others. The paper contributes to transnational family studies by expanding understanding how family display is enacted in transnational child-care arrangements in times of mobility restrictions and uncertainty.

1302

The Corona-Crisis, Fathers' Short-Time Work and the Division of Child Care in Couples

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Family lives have been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in multiple ways. On the one hand, the closure of schools and daycare centers increased the caregiving responsibilities for parents. On the other hand, it abruptly changed their working patterns. One crucial labor market policy instrument to avoid layoffs in these times of crisis has been the implementation of short-time work. Germany was one of the countries which made use of this measure immediately and extensively. To some degree, the Corona-crisis, and more specifically the short-time work, may be considered an 'exogenous shock' that affected people's work patterns and the time budget available to the individuals subject to the measure. As a result, the Corona-crisis can be taken as a natural experiment in understanding how fathers' employment impacts care patterns and the division of child care tasks within the couple. In our paper, we use newly available data from IAB-HOPP to examine the relationship between short-time work and fathers' engagement in child care. IAB-HOPP is an internet survey monitored by the Institute for Employment Research. The sample has been randomly drawn from the German employment registers. IAB-HOPP consists of four survey waves, covering the period May 2020 to August 2020. As the questionnaires include retrospective information on the employment status and the gendered division of care, it allows us to investigate changes in the patterns before, during and after the COVID-19 outbreak.

A Vacuum of Regulatory Support": Risk and Family Life in the Midst of Sweden's COVID-19 Response

Kelsey Lauren Marr

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The COVID-19 pandemic has wrought major changes for families and family life. Nascent academic literature illuminates how people's reproductive decisions during other global crises are strongly tied to concerns with political instability and health risks (Kearney and Levine 2020). In part, the risks experienced in connection with the pandemic are tied to the governmental response and policies enacted in particular national contexts. As of February 2021, Sweden has not implemented lockdowns, nor strict social distancing policies, relative to those enacted in other countries. Regulations regarding the use of facial masks extend only to use on public transportation during rush hour traffic. Schools, businesses, and public spaces remain open. Yet, the pandemic, and the associated risks are nonetheless impacting the formation of families in Sweden, as people must make decisions regarding their, and their children's, health and safety in what one participant has called "a vacuum of regulatory support" in the midst of global crisis. Through online participant observation in mammagrupper (Swedish support communities that share information and experiences about reproduction and family life) and ethnographic interviews, I explore how, within pro-natalist Sweden, COVID-19 has affected plans to have and raise children. I draw on a reproductive mobilities framework (Frohlick et. al. 2019), which builds upon the new mobilities turn (Sheller 2012) to show how interlocutors draw together personal experiences of the pandemic and risk and international pandemic discourses as they question their reproductive options/futures. This paper focuses on the role of risk, and attending uncertainty, in Sweden under the conditions of a pandemic.

1303

Flexible Working For All? How Collective Constructions At Austrian Workplaces Perpetuate Gendered Inequalities

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The labor market in Austria is characterized by increasing gendered inequalities, as men continue to work full-time while women increasingly work part-time. In recent years, employers have expanded flexible working possibilities for all employees, also in leading positions and especially for those with family responsibilities.

This paper is based on a qualitative study that pursued the question as to how these extended possibilities on the labor market are legitimized and might have potential to change inequalities. We conducted six focus groups and 16 semi-structured interviews with employers (n=30) and employees (n=25) from 29 contrasting companies across Austria. An in-depth sequential analysis based on a hermeneutic approach facilitated to explore the collective notions and concepts associated with flexible work and career opportunities.

Respondents constructed part-time and flexible work as strongly connected particularly to women with (potential) family responsibilities who, at the same time, must be protected from negative consequences resulting thereof. The guiding principle involves that, consequently, women must be supported by employers through flexible working and career options, but not by their male partners that could make use of these options as well to take over childcare responsibilities. In a cultural context like Austria, flexible working opportunities thus rather perpetuate gendered inequalities than leveling it, because men's responsibilities to do childcare do not occur in the constructions and the lack thereof is not explicitly addressed or challenged.

Becoming A Father In 2020 In France: What Can Social Distancing Measures Tell Us About Fathers' Leave And Gender Equality?

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Parenthood increases the gendered division of labour within couple. This process is partly linked to public policies. French remunerated paternity leave is short (11 days). International studies found that fathers taking longer leave are more involved at home. Yet, men who choose these working arrangements are assumed to be more family oriented than others. Thus, it is hard to disentangled whether the experience of a few months' leave can somehow influence men's attitudes and behaviors regarding childcare and housework.

In 2020, social distancing measures forced many French fathers with a newborn to spend longer time at home than intended. Their experience can be likened to an unexpected parental leave, especially for those temporary unemployed. Analysing their experience can help us identify future reforms for a stable social equilibrium between welfare and family.

This communication compares fathers' experience of the first three months with their baby depending on their work situation.

We draw on interviews with 29 fathers, conducted 1 to 3 months after childbirth since January 2020 during a thesis. We compare three situations: fathers who got between one and three months off (14), and fathers who used at most their paternity leave (=11 days) before returning to work, either onsite (10) or home-based (5).

Fathers' extended presence appears to have impacted their relationship with time and their attitudes towards childcare. Yet, among those not working outside the household, all men did not participate to care and housework to the same extent depending on the mothers' state of health, the presence of other family members, the fathers' work situation and their gender roles attitudes. Fathers' involvement appears greater when no other woman is available.

1304

What is the Future of the Family? Vision of Work-Family Balance in the Context of Increasing Share of Women – Professionals in Armed Forces

Vida Česnuitytė

General Jonas Žemaitis Military Academy of Lithuania

More and more women in nowadays enter armed forces as professionals. Women – military professionals go through life events like most other women: marriage, birth of children, raising children, solving of everyday problems, etc. At the same time, armed forces are attributed to so called „greedy institutions" (M. Segal) that create additional questions on work-family balance in comparison to other institutions: personal life of servants is strongly linked to career trajectory, and limited on possibilities to freely construct events in their daily lives. The research question is how women – professionals in armed forces reconcile work and family? What future of the family can be expected considering increasing number of women coming to professional service in armed forces?

The research is based on the data collected during quantitative questionnaire survey that was conducted in Lithuania, in August-September, 2020. In total 530 of women – military professions participated. Additionally, semi-structured qualitative interviews with 20 women and men – military professionals were conducted in June-July, 2020. These empirical data deepen quantitative research results.

The research results reveal that two thirds of women – military professionals did not take the paid parental leave to which they are entitled by law because they didn't want to be transferred to the temporary reserve of professional military service personnel, as it is usually applied in such cases. Sometimes they refuse to go to trainings or international missions because doesn't want to leave the family and children for long time, once duration of such events is half a year or longer.

The Predictions Of The Past And The Family Of The Future

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In 1932, Aldous Huxley described the dystopia of a future society, where individuals would be conditioned genetically, biologically, and from a psychological perspective to conform peacefully to the social rules in an authoritarian state. In the "Brave New World", there is no institution such as the family; and babies are produced in laboratories where they have all their embryonic development controlled by scientists. In the 1970s, it was Alvin Toffler who described the "Future Shock". The tomorrow was perceived as the result from the convergence between transition, novelty and diversity; a revolution from an industrial society to a "super-industrial society". In the future, Toffler argued, the family will separate and disintegrate, to reappear in new and different forms. Finally, 30 years ago, Louis Roussel published a text called "The future of the Family". Based on demographic evidence and long trends, the author described "the right", "the probable" and "the scenarios of the possible". At the center of an epidemic of (un)predictable contours, this paper offers a revisit of the predictions from the past and visions for the future of the family regarding the key question of how to secure for the future a stable social equilibrium between welfare and family. By the end, the paper aims at reflecting upon the set of recent changes in family, namely the ones caused by COVID-19 pandemic and, at the same time, the power of sociology to offer a (still) current and heuristic reading about such changes.

1305

Synchronizing Childcare and Paid Work. Reinforcing or Weakening the Gendered Division of Paid and Unpaid Labor in Families with Children by Home-Based Work.

Jana Miktas

University of Vienna, Austria

Home-based work creates a specific spatiotemporal arrangement: one location serves as both the private home and the workplace. In the paper, I explore interrelations between home-based work and family practices by looking at Austrian families with young children and home-based working parents. I will examine how heterosexual couples attempt to reconcile home-based work and family life by negotiating, organizing and dividing childcare and thus divide and (un)gender paid and unpaid labor.

The analysis is based on a qualitative multi-method and multi-perspective study with 11 families in Austria. I analyzed the data by coding and mapping strategies of Grounded Theory and Situational Analysis

Parents faced various obstacles and problems (opening hours, lack of flexibility, ideological mismatch) with childcare and working at home was a way to adjust paid labor to the insufficient childcare services in Austria. However, analysis showed an ambivalent situation: While parents relied on formal childcare services as working in the co-presents of children was not an efficient mode of work, they also had to compensate lacks of childcare services by their presents and care at home. Further, the presents of parents at home shaped their overall responsibilities for care in the domestic domain. As a consequence, the division of unpaid and paid labor looked very differently in families in which solely women or both partners were working at home. In former the responsibility for the domestic domain was fully allocated to women, while in later the spatiotemporal flexibility of the home-based work nurtured an equal share of paid work and childcare. Consequently, home-based work can reinforce or weaken the gendered division of paid and unpaid labor between heterosexual parents.

COVID, Care and Conservative Welfare States - The Case of Austria and Germany

Laura Wiesböck, Barbara Rothmüller

Sigmund Freud University Vienna, Austria

Emerging evidence suggests that the regulations and restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic have initiated a significant reconfiguration of paid work, care and parenting. This paper draws upon this notion and provides a gendered analysis on changes in professional and private duties during the first two lockdowns in Austria and Germany.

Building up on the research project 'Intimacy, Sexuality and Solidarity in the COVID-19 pandemic' we will illustrate facets of gender-specific effects, e.g. caring responsibilities in the context of family and paid work, new requirements to fulfill several roles at a time (parent, teacher, employee and partner) or psychological stress and sorrows.

In methodological terms a mixed method approach is applied which encompasses the following data:

(1)An online survey conducted with respondents based in Austria and Germany during the first lockdown in March 2020 (N=4706)

(2) A follow-up survey during the second lockdown in November/December 2020 (N=2569)

(3) A retrospective qualitative survey comprising 15 in-depth interviews conducted in February/March 2021 with participants based in Vienna.

The results demonstrate crucial gender-inequalities in demands, pressure and stress when it comes to paid work, care and parenting. Our findings specifically reveal an intensified gendered expectation to provide psychosocial care at the workplace, thus blurring the line between the private and the professional to the disadvantage of women and non-binary people. Overall we argue that the COVID-19 pandemic provides another occasion for conservative welfare states to enforce traditional gender roles by contextualizing care-work as an unpaid female responsibility.

1306

Football and Young Immigrants - Everyday Life Interaction Norms and Roles in Three Finnish Football Teams

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Due to its global nature, football is commonly perceived as an effective way to integrate people with immigration background into the society. However, by far, there exists only limited number of studies in Finland on mechanisms and challenges of the integration in context of sport activities. This paper presents preliminary research findings of OFFSIDE-project. The presentation is based on the project's qualitative data (ethnographic observations and interviews) collected in three Finnish football teams of B-junior boys (ages 16 to 17) in 2020-2021. The findings of OFFSIDE-study show heterogeneous existing norms and roles that guide everyday life interaction of young people with immigration background in the teams. The aim of this paper is to describe and analyse theoretically diverse forms of inclusion and exclusion in 'front and back stages' (Goffman) of the teams as well as explore roles and representations of economic, social, cultural and symbolic capitals (Bourdieu) in the teams' activities.

Sport In The Context Of Recent Crises

Larisa Vdovichenko

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Sport in the context of recent crises, especially in the pandemic has become in very demand by people to maintain their social ties with the outside world and the social capital accumulated through sports in the previous decades. Transnational sports activity stimulated the development of social capital infrastructure by expanding the construction of sports facilities for holding competitions, for maintaining the good physical shape of people, for their leisure and free time, for communications with each other, and with athletes participating in competitions. A whole range of components provided the sports infrastructure: clubs and federations, facilities, volunteers, competitions, media broadcasts, budgets, etc. The economic crisis, the

pandemic had a strong impact on some components that ensure sports activity. However, it has acquired other forms and features. In my report, I will analyze these features, as well as how public opinion assesses the role of sport in recent crises and pandemics. It is important to help the sport overcome the negative consequences of the last year when its normal functioning was seriously hit. "Sport for all" affects the maintenance of physical condition, which improves the health and life expectancy of people, increases individual and collective social capital, playing an important role in the field of leisure, giving it a generally positive meaning, providing people with positive emotional support, fostering a consciousness of community, solidarity, social connectedness, and cohesion. Sport provokes changes in the collective and individual value systems and behavior patterns, creates a special atmosphere, which serves as a support for various reforms and policy implementation. My case study is based on the results of the analysis of sports activity in the pandemic and opinion polls on this topic.

Young Muslims and Sport: Italy as case-study

Fabrizio Ciocca

1307

La Sapienza University, Italy

Sport is generally considered as a tool to encourage the integration of young foreigners in diaspora land and of individuals from different ethnic communities. However, with regard to the Muslim population in non-Islamic societies, this concept poses critical issues, as emerges from various re-searches at the European level (Hargreaves 2007; Pfister 2008; Benn 2011).
In fact, for young Muslims, teachings and norms related to the Islamic religion and cultural as-pects of their background can conflict with practicing sports. As regards the Italian context, the Muslim population, about 2.5 million of which one million with Italian citizenship, sees a signifi-cant number of young people, grown up or born in the Country, who are in a position to practice sports since starting from schools.
The target of this paper is therefore to present some interesting indications concerning the atti-tudes and opinions of young Muslims towards sport came from a questionnaire and some focus groups, carried out between October and December 2020, to a sample of boys and girls of GMI, the oldest Islamic youth association in Italy.
The frame that emerges sees on one hand, the majority of interviewees to consider sport an im-portant activity that can promote social inclusion processes, on the other

hand a series of issues when they have to deal with the "sport environment", that requests to comply with specific regula-tions, to wear uniforms, to train in spaces that are not separated between genders or to forbid in several cases of being able to wear the Islamic veil (hijab), etc.

The Representation of the 'Refugee Crisis' and 'Sport' in the German Press: A Discourse Analysis of Newspapers

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The so-called 'refugee crisis' has been a highly mediatised event. Despite being considered an important engine for integration, the specific representation of sport within the media discourse on the 'refugee crisis' was never scientifically considered until now. Intending to close this research gap, this article explores the question: ''How do German newspapers represent sport in the context of the 'refugee crisis'?' To assess this query, a catalogue of 1840 articles was created, examined through discourse analysis and interpreted through Foucauldian theories. This article centres on six identified discourse strands: (1) Athletes - Concrete cases of refugees' sport career in elite sport. (2) Criminality - Sport as a setting, context or object of crimes committed on or by refugees. (3) Engagement - The sport systems' commitment in the context of the 'refugee crisis.' (4) Housing - The use of sports facilities as emergency shelters for refugees. (5) Integration - The capacity of sport to integrate refugees in German society. (6) Resources - The mobilisation of resources in sport for the 'refugee crisis.' The examination of these discourse strands shows that the theme sport is deeply embedded in the discourse on the 'refugee crisis' but not bounded to its turns. While sport has the paradoxical potential to both oppress and empower, the article focusses on the way the sport-related discourse strands support the reproduction of cultural hegemony. To discontinue its use as a palliative and as a means of biopower, sport has to display its brightest sides, which cannot be taken for granted.

San Lorenzo And Powiśle- Students' Districts In Two European Capital Cities Affected By COVID-19. Comparative Analysis

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This paper aims to present different approaches to pandemic reality encountered during the period between March 2020 and March 2021 in Rome and Warsaw. During the pandemic, typical metropolis' characteristics (Borja, Castells; Sassen) have become a critical isssue in the light of virus expansion. The effects have been suffered, in particular, by those districts usually distinguished as meeting place between city users and historical inhabitants. The chosen points of view for our analysis are the neighborhoods of San Lorenzo, in Rome, and Powiśle', in Warsaw, both vivid student- and night-life areas. As a result of this situation, their social functions had to be verified. They are facing challenges characteristic of late modernity (Giddens/Beck/Bauman). Different actors' attitudes may reflect the values and power in the production of space (Lefebvre). In Rome some bottom-up initiatives have involved local communities and changed functions of key public places in the zone, whereas in Warsaw the local institutions' and authorities' involvement prevailed. One of the goals of this paper is to understand what footprint this period had on affected communities, what conclusions can be drawn from these experiences for the future, and exploring the possibilities of alternative spatial and social constructions (Wright; Harvey).

In this paper a comparative approach using qualitative methods has been implemented. By conducting several interviews, participating in regular observations supplied by desk research in both of the cities, the authors have gained an insightful view of the local communities and authorities response to ongoing restrictions.

1308

Rethinking The Cities' Transformations After Urban Pandemics In Previous Centuries. A Possible Link With The Post-Covid-19 Era?

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The paper tries to answer the question of how urban resilience policies could act as tools for cities' transformations in the post-Covid-19 era as were the urban planning policies adopted in previous centuries. The different dimensions of urban resilience force us to reflect on urban space and practices in a different way than in the past, in order to respond to the challenges arising from the health crisis.

The paper's methodology was used for my dissertation in deindustrialized cities in France, in which I proposed a framework for evaluating urban resilience policies both as measures against the consequences of deindustrialization at global level, and as tools of cities' redevelopment following the appearance of pandemics in previous centuries. The research is organized in two scales, that of the neighborhood and that of the public space. The study of urban projects at the neighborhood level revealed questions linked to urban functions, in particular those of cities' suburbs. Are working class suburbs well equipped with local shops, schools and hospitals? The scale of public space allows us to reflect on the issue of the inclusive city, which is a fundamental element of urban resilience. Are public spaces accessible to the elderly and disabled? How are they organized?

Research on urban resilience policies in deindustrialized cities in France shown that they had positive results, particularly on cities' quality of life and economic growth. It remains to be seen whether the same policies could be applied in different political and economic contexts at global level.

Transforming Cities in a (Post) Pandemic World (the Case of Moscow)

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The COVID-19 pandemic has caused millions of people to stay at home to prevent the spread of the virus, and noisy streets in global cities have become empty. The pandemic has contributed to the digitalization of social life and also changed the requirements for urban space. Narrow streets and other public spaces with a high urban density began to be perceived as places of potential danger. Agorophobia has begun a debate in the social sciences about post-pandemic urbanism and its main features.

Moscow is an example of the city that has shown a rapid change in housing requirements. The average square of apartments had been systematically decreasing before. In 2020 balconies and office rooms became very popular demands to the apartments because home turned into a multifunctional place. The significance of green areas and other public spaces also has raised as a result of pandemic urbanism. De-urbanization began to be discussed; however, in Moscow only few residents were ready to escape from the city because of the high level of medicine in the capital of the country.

It should be noted that despite the economic difficulties during the pandemic, the demand for real estate has increased, which is associated with the state program of preferential mortgages, which not only allowed many to buy apartments, but also supported the construction sector during this difficult time. Thus, the pandemic not only highlighted pre-existing social problems (for example, economic inequality), but also raised many new questions about transforming urban space to ensure security.

1309

Contagion speed rate as a social variable: a Spatial Durbin Model Analysis of Covid-19 in the city of Rome

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Duration and speed seem to be indicative characteristics of all the pandemics that have occurred in human history. The protracted state of emergency, especially in economic terms, affects the social strata unfairly, increasing inequalities. The speed of the virus' spread matches with a sudden dismantling of social life, a strategic retreat to reduce the spread of contagion.

Both contribute to the erosion of shared values, to the disintegration of social cohesion, to the loss of trust in the Institutions.

This research aims to investigate the space-time dynamics of the spread of Covid-19 in the city of Rome (Italy) between October, 5th and November, 2nd (the initial phase of the so-called "second wave") starting from the detection of the infection in the 155 Urban Zones (ZU) in which the municipal territory is divided.

From a methodological point of view, the virus propagation rate is estimated with a Spatial Durbin Model (SDM), operationalized in terms of contagion speed rates variation between October, 5th and November, 2nd. The model considers the spillover effects (spatial delay of the contagion rate), the direct and indirect incidence of explanatory variables and the spinoff effects (spatial delay of explanatory variables).

The analysis classifies the spatial mechanisms of contagion, the speed of the pandemic spread, the effects of contamination between areas. In particular, the contagion speed rate can be assumed as an indicator of the speed of change in social habits, as it changes according to sociodemographic characteristics of the population living in different urban areas of the city.

Mobilizing Ethnic Diversity As a Strategy of Cosmopolitanism. Urban Governance, Culture and the Curation of Diversity.

Nuno Filipe Oliveira

ISCTE IUL, Portugal

This paper examines the interplay between discourses on diversity, urban governance and migrant agency in the frame of urban policies for accommodating cultural diversity driven by migration. Drawing from the concept of "regimes of diversity" we examine the institutional configurations and the narratives on diversity of two globalized cities. To illustrate the importance that the curation of diversity has gained in urban strategies on both sides of the Atlantic, we use the initiatives around cultural diversity that have been implemented in Lisbon and Buenos Aires. This comparison complements the excessive focus on developed cities in the western world that systematically appear as the elements of comparison in the specialized literature. Ethnographic and qualitative research was carried out in specific urban spaces where culture-led regeneration is underway. We integrate in our analysis a wide range of actors involved in urban governance, from municipal authorities, through immigrant organizations to migrant entrepreneurs to provide a complete interpretation of such mechanisms. Despite quite different migration histories and structural features, findings show that both cities pursue similar strategies of coping with migrant-driven cultural diversity implying three main dimensions: aestheticization, place marketing and "ethnic showcasing". We argue that migration cultural traits are brought into such processes through cultural mediatory mechanisms that are specific to entrepreneurial cities' models where cosmopolitan urban imaginaries are promoted. We raise some conceptual and policy related questions about new regimes of visibility and forms of social organization of cultural diversity specific to entrepreneurial models of urban governance.

1310

Analysis Of The Integrality Of Urban Policies Through The Network Approach

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Policy integration has become a necessary tool to respond to the complexity of the problems of the urban phenomenon. It is recognized that urban problems are interrelated and that, therefore, their solution must start from the integration of the action of different areas or sectors of public policy. In this way, having overcome the consideration of urban policies in their basically spatial planning dimension, the European Union has been promoting an integrated approach, consolidating the comprehensive strategy as a method for urban development policies in the EU.

Taking as a starting point the need to adapt public policy analysis methodologies to new approaches, this communication proposes the application of the network approach to the study of intersectoral policies developed in urban policies in Spain. Through the use of specific software for network analysis, the interactions between the political measures proposed in the URBANA initiatives, developed in Spain between 2003 and 2007, are shown. From the characterization of these networks, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses, it will be possible to provide guidance, not only on the policy formulation process, but also on its own implementation. This work has been developed within the framework of the Jean Monnet Chair of Urban Policies in the European Union (EurPol) at the Center for Sociology and Local Policies - The Urban Governance Lab of the Pablo de Olavide University, a project funded by the Erasmus + program of the European Commission.

Participating In The City's Transformation: At The Interface Between Social Practices And Urban Policies

Brigitte Kukovetz, Annette Sprung, Petra Wlasak

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Cities worldwide are confronted with globalization, migration processes and the challenge how to actively deal with such developments. This is also the case for the city of Graz in Austria, where the percentage of inhabitants without Austrian nationality increased by ten percentage points within ten years (Stadt Graz, 2010; Stadt Graz, 2020). These changes imply a transformation of the city itself, social practices and its urban policies.

In a recent research project, we looked at the processes of how people understand and develop their agency as active citizens. A heterogenous group of women from different ethnic background took part in a so called "Living Lab" in a district in Graz, where the non-Austrian nationals make 37 % of the inhabitants (ibid). The group developed ideas for changing the district and for active participation within the city by means of photography and city walks. The research is based on theories of active citizenship and citizenship learning (e.g. Isin, 2008; Biesta, 2014).

On this basis, we want to explore forms of active urban citizenship as social practices that shape the diverse city. One aspect is to analyse how the political measures due to the Covid pandemic have affected the possibilities to engage as active citizens. We will discuss the questions which forms of active citizenship of migrants can be observed in the city of Graz, and in what way the city of Graz tries to shape the globalization process on the local level with regards to active participation.

1311

The Spectacle of Driverless Rapid Transit: The Role of Labor Politics and Sensationalism in the Automation of Metro Systems, 1981-2018

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This study argues that sensationalism accounts for a larger proportion of automation, although factors such as the public/private ownership of metros mediates the effects of sensationalism. By drawing upon previous contributions of urban sociology and economic sociology, this study focuses on how sensationalism affects the diffusion of automation. We conduct an event-history analysis on an original database using a cox-proportional hazards model of the spread of driverless trains from 1981 to 2019 in 100 cities of 34 countries. Estimation results from the Cox proportional hazard model suggest that sensationalism, measured by a city's participation in global mega-events such as Olympic games and the FIFA world cup, has a positive association with the likelihood of metro automation, even after controlling for basic demographic and economic variables such as city population and country GDP. This suggests that automation is primarily driven by of the sensationalist drive behind automation of cities during mega events. While there is little evidence to support the claim that the strength of labor rights has a direct effect on automation, we also find that the effect of mega-events is substantially dampened for public operators. This implies that concerns about employment and labor rights are mediated through public governance of public services. Metro automation serves as a case study for the intertwined relationships among the global diffusion of city practices, industrial relations, and state regulatory policies. While status competition for technological prowess has been a driving force behind automation, we also find that concerns over public policy and labor rights have mediating effects, pointing to the importance of contextual variables on the implementation of technology.

"Pan tu nie stał." Socio-cultural Barriers faced by Foreigners Accessing Public Services in a Globalising City. A Case Study of Krakow.

Karolina Czerska-Shaw, Paweł Kubicki

Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland

A loaded expression harking back to times where long queues and opaque systems of priority were the norm in communist-era Poland, "Pan tu nie stał" symbolises norms and social interactions that are culturally-embedded, coded, and not easily deciphered by outsiders. "Ahem, this is not your place in the queue, Sir", is all the more puzzling to those who do not know the logic of the queue itself. While social norms have changed and public services have seen systemic developments, contemporary Krakow as a "globalising city" – one which has become intensively connected to a global network of influences relatively recently – is still in the process of learning to translate and adjust its public policies to its growing foreign population. The presentation reflects the outcomes of an empirical study conducted in 2020 which diagnosed the barriers faced by foreigners in accessing public services in Krakow, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, and how factors such as nationality, religion, skin colour, language abilities and gender influence the type and intensity of barriers as well as the nature of expectations. A quantitative survey (N:300) as well as in-depth interviews (N:20) were used in the study. The project seeks to fill the gap in research on globalizing cities and the growing pains they face in the context of integrating foreign populations, and further to understand where information gaps are present in public service provision, how shared information is interpreted by different groups of migrants, and what their attitudes are towards public services and institutions.

1312

China's Belt & Road Initiative and the Changing Social Geographies of Cities

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In this presentation, I aim to show how China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) reconfigures social geographies in four cities (Athens, Colombo, Konza, London) that are key urban nodes of the New Silk Road. My analysis is grounded in Lefebvrian conceptions of the production of space, place and scale and, therefore, places are seen as articulated moments in complex networks of social relations, socio-spatial trajectories, histories, experiences and understandings, a large proportion of which are shaped on a scale that significantly exceeds each city's boundaries. My empirical material comes from primary research consisting on both on-the-ground and virtual ethnography, including in-depth interviews with policymakers, workers in the BRI projects, and local communities, as well as a document analysis of governmental reports and online sources. I selected these cities not only because they allow me to explore BRI's unfolding in three continents but also because in all of them the BRI is expected to profoundly remake urban space via a combination of new transport infrastructure, real estate projects and the establishment of special economic zones. By offering a relational comparison, I show how developments in four cities across the Global South and North are the products of intertwined socio-spatial processes that deeply influence the geographies of everyday life. I conclude that the BRI signals the global hegemony of infrastructure-led neoliberal urbanism engendering a new stage of revanchist and authoritarian urban development. This deepens spatial fragmentation, territorial stigmatization and social segregation intensifying inequality in all the cities explore here.

The Ghetto Beat. Music, Imagery and Segregation among Young People from Marginalized Territories

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The growing global interconnection has opened up new opportunities for the cultural production of young people from marginalized territories, in the face of a digital revolution that has multiplied the possibilities for them to make themselves visible. The intensification of symbolic exchanges between this youth has extended common ideas and hybridization, the result of greater awareness of the different lifestyles on the planet. This does not imply the loss of local influence. On the contrary, the increased awareness of segregation and the experiences of injustice causes them to develop particular forms of representation of the territories where they live. The term "ghetto" in his songs is an example of this ability to launch everyone towards a common place. This "transnational ghetto", in turn, expands sociability, making living in these segregated territories into a prestigious source. The "batida" rhythm is modeled on the aforementioned logic, giving young people from marginalized areas of Lisbon new local meanings and cosmopolitan "ways of doing". Known as ghetto music, it is influenced by African rhythms and electronic music, achieving success in the Portuguese and European music scene. Based on ethnographic research on this musical style on the outskirts of Lisbon, I intend to debate how young people question their experience in marginalized territories. An experience that can be understood through the representation that they make of these territories in their musical creations, when the "ghetto" is the synthesis of relationships, imaginary and affections that escape the dualist perceptions of the local / global type.

1313

The Other Smart Cities: What Ethnographic Approaches Can Tell About Digital Workers' Discursive Production of Smart Cities

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The widespread discourse around smartness promises that the best and most efficient way to solve urban challenges is through the integration of digital infrastructures in cities. According to recent scholarship, discourse is as central to 'smart city' developments as the data-driven technologies themselves (Engelbert, 2019; Sadowski & Bendor, 2019). Arguably, the techno-solutionist and entrepreneurial discourse promoted by tech firms and development institutions is seamlessly replicated by all kinds of citizens, spreading from global innovation centers to cities across the world. Not only are all cities seen as willing to become 'innovation complexes' and tech hubs (Zukin, 2020). City inhabitants working with smart technologies, also, have been described as persuaded and transformed into uncritical, action-oriented, isolated individuals (Irani, 2015, van Doorn, 2017). Our paper questions the determinism implied in understanding cities as reflections of the Silicon Valley-inspired smart city. We argue that research has largely overlooked the embeddedness of discourse in broader frames of meaningful human action (Blommaert and Bulcaen, 2000), and, thus, that smart city (discourse) is always subject to variation and change. We call for methodological approaches that, moving beyond the text, make other versions of the smart city visible. Paying attention to digital workers' everyday (discursive) practices is key in this respect. Tech company employees, digital startup entrepreneurs, and on-demand platform workers are locally and unequally positioned; they experience the smart city, reinterpret and reproduce it in their everyday (work) life. Their practices and views can help identify alternative, fairer, versions of the smart city imagined and imaginable.

Risk, Trust and Community: Peer-to-Peer Milk Sharing Among Exclusively Pumping Mothers in Poland.

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Breastfeeding is the recommended way of feeding infants, and when mother's own milk is not available, donor milk from a human milk bank is the second-best option. While awareness about both the health benefits of breastfeeding and human milk donation is rising among mothers, the access to human milk banks services in Poland remains limited, and so is the access to professional lactation support. In consequence, some women turn into informal practices of human milk sharing through online communities established via Facebook groups. Due to many health risks related to informal milk sharing, some international authorities (e.g. European Milk Bank Association, Human Milk Banking Association of North America) condemn this practice, however, there are no clear statements or recommendations from the Polish health authorities and no legal regulation regarding human milk sharing.

The aim of the paper is to present risk management strategies among mothers engaged in peer-to-peer milk sharing practices in Poland, based on 10 in-depth interviews conducted in 2018 with both mothers donating milk in this way and receiving it. The paper examines how the shared experiences, and the sense of community leads to trust among those mothers, and how the lack of professional lactation support and limited access to human milk banking services in Poland leads to distrust towards health care professionals. Finally, the paper discusses whether peer-to-peer milk sharing in the Polish context should be seen more as a public health threat or rather a strategy of support among women who face ineffective health care system.

1314

Trust in Scientific Risk Assessment: the Role of Public Engagement

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One avenue to strengthen trust in risk governance, that has been promoted by academics and policy makers alike, is to increase public engagement in scientific risk assessment. While public engagement in traditional science is fairly well studied, less is known about the effects of increasing public engagement in risk assessment conducted by so called regulatory scientific organizations. Against this context, this presentation will show empirical reactions to a potential greater participatory opening of the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR), one of the largest regulatory scientific risk assessment organizations in Europe. Based on 40 qualitative interviews with BfR stakeholders from governmental, supra-governmental, non-governmental, corporate, academic and media organizations and a structured survey of 414 BfR stakeholders and 1004 members of the public, it identifies a general support for greater public engagement in scientific risk assessment, especially concerning consumers. Mobilizing a case study of a recent consumer conference on genome editing initiated by BfR, the presentation will also discuss challenges in acting on these findings. Drawing upon surveys and semi-structured interviews with participating citizens, professional experts, organizers and stakeholders it will illustrate difficulties in ensuring inclusive input from across society and facilitating events in a way that contesting demands emerging from deliberative prescriptions on the one and empirical practice on the other hand can appropriately balanced. Placing our findings in the context of wider developments in the field, the presentation will reflect on the institutionalization of more participatory practices and other potential paths to increase trust in regulatory scientific risk assessment.

COVID-19 Vaccine Acceptance: a 25-Countries Comparative Longitudinal Multilevel Analysis of the Role of Perceived Risks and Trust in the Acceptance of a COVID-19 Vaccine.

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Università degli Studi di Trento, Italy

Following the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic, scientists rushed to develop vaccines to protect individuals and ferry the world out of the health crisis. Unfortunately, recent research suggests that hesitancy against COVID-19 vaccines might endanger this process. In this paper we address this issue by exploring the impact of COVID-19 perceived risks on the probability to accept a Sars-CoV-2 vaccine, and how between-countries variation in perceived trust differently affect this relationship. We use data from a large-scale survey resulting from a joint effort of Facebook and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) that collected data in 25 countries and 15 time-points in each country between June and December 2020. We use longitudinal multilevel models to estimate the impact of perceived risks on the probability to accept a COVID-19 vaccine, disentangling this relationship through time as a function of the worsening of the pandemic, and exploring how this relationship changes between countries with different average levels of trust. Preliminary results show that COVID-19 risk perception increased through time chasing the worsening of the pandemic. Still, vaccine acceptance did not, suggesting that perceived risks of vaccination could be endangering its acceptance. We account for this finding by showing that countries with a higher level of trust followed a different trend. At the intersection of heath sociology and sociology of risk, this paper contributes to the analysis on how perceived risks and trust can affect health protective measures, further contributing to vaccine hesitancy research.

1315

A Controversial Balance between (Dis)Trust, Social Control and Public Health Empowerment? The Debate about the Italian Tracking App Immuni on Twitter

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The debate on self-tracking health devices can be traced back to two main perspectives: on one hand, critical approaches highlighting the bio-surveillance power connected to digital health devices and the self-disciplining effect on people; on the other hand, studies rooted in social constructionism focusing on the effect of awareness and empowerment that these technologies would trigger in individuals. A controversial balance between governmentality, (dis)trust and public health empowerment seems to be reflected in the current debate concerning the introduction of contact tracing apps, aimed at tracking contacts with SARS-CoV-2 positive subjects.

The objective of our study is to investigate public perception on Twitter regarding the Italian contact tracing app Immuni. A qualitative content analysis was performed on 1455 randomly selected tweets. The results show that the debate appears polarized around users who express support for the adoption of Immuni and users who express critiques. Tweets were classified into two categories, "supporters" (58.1%) and "sceptics" (41.9%). Subsequently, tweets for and against Immuni were reclassified into five sub-categories: a) cooperative/non-cooperative instance; b) politicization of the app; c) technical issues (which positively or negatively evaluate technical aspects of the application, e.g. on data security); d) conspiracy issues (which refer to misinformation contents). Tweets opposing the adoption of the app received more likes and retweets than tweets in favour. This difference is statistically significant with regard to the number of retweets (F = 5.26, p < .001) and the number of likes (F = 6.04, p < .001).

Even if limited to a single platform, this study can be useful to increase the understanding of the reasons, for and against, the adoption of a new instrument.

Risk Perceptions, Emotions and Decision-Making during the Coronavirus Crisis: A Field Study among Healthcare Workers

Shosh Shahrabani, Shiran Bord, Hanna Admi

The Max Stern Yezreel College, Israel

The current study was conducted during the first wave of the COVID-19 outbreak in Israel. The objective was to examine the relationships between emotions, self-risk perceptions and decision-making among healthcare workers under risky and uncertain circumstances. Healthcare workers are on the frontline of the COVID-19 epidemic. Therefore, their decision-making is important in preserving their health and that of their patients.

An online survey was conducted among 346 healthcare workers in the Israeli healthcare system who treated patients during the coronavirus crisis. The questionnaire included level of emotions, self-perceptions of risks regarding the coronavirus, constructs of the Health Belief Model and decision-making regarding their work at healthcare facilities during the pandemic.

The results show that most respondents (79%) reported complying with the Ministry of Health's behavioral guidelines. In addition, the mean of positive emotions was moderate (3.94 out of 7), while the mean of negative emotions was moderate-low (2.89 out of 7). Higher compliance with Ministry of Health guidelines was associated with greater perception of threat and higher perceived risk.

Negative emotions were positively associated both with perceived threat and with perceived risk, yet only perceived risk was positively related to decision-making among healthcare workers. Further, higher negative emotions were related to higher perceived risk, which in turn was associated with higher compliance with guidelines.

These findings point to the importance of emotions, and perceived risk as factors affecting the decision-making processes of healthcare workers. These results may help in designing intervention programs to improve decision-making in the healthcare system.

1316

A Virus of Distrust. Existential Insecurity and Trust in Germany and the UK.

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Trust is seen as a critical resource for modern societies. Whereas social trust serves as a social glue among fellow citizens, institutional trust enhances the legitimacy of institutional actors. The importance of trust is even heightened in times of crisis, such as the coronavirus pandemic: Even more than usual, we depend on fellow citizens to behave responsible, and our lives are heavily influenced by institutional decisions made under great uncertainty. Based on the premise that existential insecurity shakes individuals' trust, this paper is interested in which way the covid-19 pandemic impairs trust. Specifically, we investigate how pandemic-induced health and economic issues relate to trust in others, the health care system, and the government. We differentiate between experiences of sickness and economic hardship (e.g., experiencing covid-19 symptoms or loss of employment) and respective worries (e.g., fear of falling ill or of being affected economically). We use high-quality online survey panel-data representative for the population 18-80 from Germany and the UK, collected in April/May 2020 (wave 1) and February/March 2021 (wave 2). The preliminary results from wave 1 suggest that economic worries undermine trust in both countries, while health-related worries strengthen trust. The effect of pandemic-related negative experiences is less consistent: they are negatively related to trust in the health care system in both countries and to trust in government in Germany, yet not to trust in others. For maintaining a cohesive society, our results particularly suggest that governments should address citizens' worries, e.g., through information campaigns and financial support.

The Urban Co-Production of Social Rights and Public Welfare

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In recent years small, informal CSOs have gained a prominent role in governance constellations on the local level. Protest initiatives, self-help groups and coalitions of local actors are included in political decision-making processes, both because they claim to be recognized and because the local state profits from their legitimacy. Political and administrative bodies on the local scale are structurally more open to such cooperation than on higher scales. Furthermore, local institutions deliver public welfare services and are thus often the target of protest and demands.

In the paper we will present first research results from the study of three examples of negotiation processes between CSOs and local administrative bodies in Germany in three different domains of the welfare state. In the case study of housing a number of tenant initiatives prevented the privatization of an inner-city plot of land and are now cooperating with local administrations to develop a model project for affordable housing in Berlin. In the case study of healthcare a society of medical professionals and volunteers lobbied successfully for the introduction of anonymous healthcare for illegalized migrants in the state of Thuringia. In the case of food justice a civil society food policy council and a district government came together to establish food hubs to grant neighbourhood access to healthy and sustainable food. In these cooperations social rights are negotiated, the local delivery of public welfare is reshaped and the relationship between CSOs and public actors is transformed into one of co-production.

1317

Co-production Ambivalence in Cross Sector Welfare Collaboration

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In the public and scientific discourse on welfare innovation and new public governance, community co-production is thought to combine the best elements of the public and voluntary sectors, thereby creating better and more efficient responses to social need. However, co-production also blurs sectoral boundaries, potentially mixing incompatible practices, values, and goals. In this paper, we investigate how volunteers and public sector employees experience and handle the co-production ambivalence that results from cross-sector incompatibility. The paper is based on interviews and ethnographic fieldwork on welfare co-production among managers, employees, and volunteers in a large Danish municipality. We identify two opposing forces that result in co-production ambivalence. On the one hand, both the public and voluntary sectors perceive user needs as beyond their own capabilities in terms of creating respective public or voluntary value, leading to a state of permanent insufficiency. Co-production is perceived as a means to overcome this insufficiency, making the contributions of the other sector compelling and essential to 'completion'. On the other hand, representatives from both sectors experience their counterpart as incompetent, inefficient, or even dangerous due to incompatible goals and practices across the sectoral boundary. These opposing forces necessitate cautious collaborative strategies, in which organizations from both sectors carry out boundary work to gain the benefits of co-production without the disadvantages. However, public agencies seek to direct voluntary agencies at arm's length, while voluntary agencies seek to gain access to public resources free from direction—making these boundary work strategies fundamentally asymmetric, incompatible, and conflictive.

Future of Provision of Social Welfare: Which Role for Migrant Self-organisations?

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Research on civil society and the welfare state has increasingly pointed out the relevance of civil society organization in provision of social welfare. German welfare organizations have historically played an important intermediary role between the state and society. With the demise of the corporatist model in Germany the principles of subsidiarity which privileges local civil society organizations in service delivery becomes central. This gives new powers to local civil society organizations. Research points to how these organizations have become more multifunctional and hybrid.

In our contribution we point out a significant empirical and theoretical omission in the debates on the future of the welfare model, which is the lack of engagement with migrant civil society organizations (MSO). While these organizations have been acknowledged as key actors providing support for migrants and for refugees, little is known about their structure, members, employees, collaborations, and external conditions for service provision. Our contribution is twofold: first, based on a recent qualitative and quantitative study on migrant welfare organizations in Germany, we add to our knowledge of their structural characteristics, networks, and conditions of service provision, in particular their relation to the established welfare organization. Second, we the data to argue that the new dynamics related to the arrival of many refugees in 2015 and 2016, as well as the growing strength of advocacy migrant organizations shifts the long-established power relations within the corporatist system of welfare work in Germany.

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Social Entrepreneurship in a Digital Economy. A Multidimensional Operationalization

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Digital technologies are both sources of economic disparities in the contemporary world and solutions to mitigate the negative consequences of social inequalities. Big data economy and platform analytics transform the market dynamics by restructuring the value chain processes, the practice of labour and the producer-consumer relationships. In this context, social entrepreneurship appears as an emerging phenomenon that blurs the traditional boundary between left-wing and right-wing ideologies by putting sustainable and validated business models in support of social justice. This paper proposes a framework to conceptualize social entrepreneurship in terms of cultural orientations, managerial strategies and political philosophies. Moreover, the discussion contains a multidimensional model to operationalize social entrepreneurship in current digital economies with reference to social, cultural and human capital. The results are based on a comparative analysis of European Union indicators to measure an aggregate potential of social innovation and economic growth.

Nonprofit Political Activities Within The Flemish Neo-corporatist Context. What Is Beyond Advocacy?

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In the last two decades, nonprofit scholars have extensively examined the topic of advocacy. Although the literature is already quite comprehensive, two limitations remain: (a) an overreliance on studies conducted within a liberal nonprofit context and (b) the lack of interest in other nonprofit political activities beyond advocacy. In our research, we want to address both research gaps. First, we include public sphere effects next to advocacy as a nonprofit political activity. Second, considering both political activities, we look at their efforts, use of tactics and possible explanatory variables in a neo-corporatist context. As a particular system of interest representation, it is typified by its strong intertwinement between the government and nonprofit sector. Moreover, nonprofits are not only delivering social services but also actively taking part in the policy and design of these services in close partnership with the government (i.e. some parts of the nonprofit sector are even included in the state structure). In this context of co-optation by the state, we expect that (a) advocacy will be more important than public sphere effects, (b) nonprofits will prefer direct tactics over indirect ones and (c) neo-corporatist characteristics will be important explanatory variables (e.g. hypothesizing a positive relationship between public funding and advocacy). We want to analyze statistically whether our hypotheses can be confirmed. Therefore, we make use of a survey directed to NPO-managers (N = 496) active at the Flemish level (the northern region of Belgium) in the human well-being-, social economy- and sociocultural domain. This analysis thus allows not only to analyze if NPOs take up a political role but also whether a context of state co-optation (i.e. neo-corporatism) is of particular interest.

The Transformation Of The Italian Third Sector Between Marketization And New Politicization

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Throughout their history, the Italian third organizations have played different roles: innovators of approaches and repertoires of social action, advocacy actors claiming for citizens social rights, providers of social services. During the '80s and '90s, many third sector organizations have been shaped by the welfare public policies: after being acknowledged for creating or delivering goods and services that the public sector was not (or 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. In doing so, 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

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governments led them to search for a less dependent relationship with public institutions and to become a private market player, also due to the third sector reform of 2016. On the other hand, some of them, particularly the less professionalized organizations, are starting to rediscover a more political attitude through the building of large advocacy coalitions, in order to influence the social policies.

Starting from the literature about civil society organizations, this paper focuses on these third sector transformations, by drawing from several case studies and tries to understand what role the Italian third sector and is going to play in the next few years.

Humanitarian Commitments, Public Initiatives, and Entrepreneurial Participation. Feedback on the Operation "Red Cross at Your Door" During the First Lockdown in France in Spring 2020

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Our field survey relates to the operation "Red Cross at your door" imagined and developed in France during the first lockdown due to the Covid 19 pandemic in the spring of 2020. We interviewed numerous Red Cross volunteers and employees in France involved in this operation, both in Paris and in other French regions. Across their statements, beyond the experiences, ideals and values widely shared within the Red Cross, different approaches and types of commitment as well as multiple visions of the nature, meaning and goals of the operation, and of the Red Cross' role itself, emerged. The survey makes it possible to identify different ways of arranging the relationships between the central "headquarters" and "local units" of the Red Cross. Through the results we obtained, as well as through the difficulties we had to face in accessing certain observations and data, the question of the articulation - varying in time and space - between the values, visions and resources present within the Red Cross had to be addressed. Last but not least, one has to consider relationships with other associations, with public authorities and - increasingly - with the world of business and the spirit of entrepreneurship. This contribution is also based on the seminar on "Humanitarian activities during the Covid 19 period" that we are leading at the EHESS in Paris.

The Social Construction of Frailty in Older Women in the COVID-19 Pandemic. Physical Exercise as a Form of Bodily and Mental Resistance

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The current pandemic crisis provides us with an opportunity to reflect on frailty in the elderly, an age group that is particularly subject to this condition due to its recognized vulnerabilities. In the present work, the concept of social frailty in older women in the COVID-19 pandemic was analyzed using the theory of social constructivism.

Frailty in the elderly population is usually exacerbated through socially produced responses to the cultural discourse on surveillance and individualism. The concept of frailty used in public health and the social services represents a powerful practice in which the economic logic of cost reduction and the biomedical focus on aging are inscribed on the bodies and in the minds of older women. They resist these inscriptions by employing physical exercise to subvert the concept of frailty, to undermine the dominant notions of aging and to transgress the gender and age-based prescriptions that weigh on their bodies and identities.

The article draws on complex forms of resistance observed in two studies during the COVID-19 pandemic: narrative interviews on frailty with older women, family members and caregivers, and semi-structured interviews in community organizations hosting older women. The results reveal that powerful concepts such as frailty encompass both physical realities and socially constructed elements that can be negotiated. The older women's stories and actions show a resistance rooted in the bodies, identities and/or social places that shape experiences. Their forms of resistance invite a reflection on the concept of frailty that can be applied to the whole society.

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The Effect of Social Isolation on Physical Activity During the Covid-19 Pandemic in France

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This presentation focuses on the changes in physical activity's (PA) practice of a sample of French people during the lockdown. A descriptive analysis of participants was performed using relative frequencies. Chi-squared tests were performed to compare the responses of selected variables. Multinomial logistic regressions were performed to compare the variations of PA with all the variables identified.

A sample of 2099 participants was considered (81.6% females, mean age 41.1). Among people who practiced PAs before the lockdown, the probability to keep practicing PAs is higher among those with a lower level of education (1.96 times), housewives and retirees (2.94 and 2.86 times) and those who lived in small cities. For those who did not practice PAs, the probability of starting to practice is greater for those with a lower level of education (3.12) and those who suffered from a chronic disease (1.51 times).

Our results place the emphasis on the complexity and multifactoriality of the changes that emerged during the lockdown, in relation to the various profiles of respondents. In this complexity, the "education" factor emerges, as a significant determinant of PA that certainly has to be explored further.

Moving Employees Working from Home Towards a Healthy Working Day

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Research question: Working from home has increased drastically since the outbreak of COVID-19 and is expected to remain common. At the workplace many employers offer worksite health promotion (WHP) initiatives (e.g. onsite fitness facilities) to help employees maintain a healthy lifestyle. These often cannot be used at home, calling for new initiatives. We study what factors induce employees to use different types of WHP when they work from home.

Theoretical framework: Working from home may lead to role conflict, leaving less time for physical activity. When WHP counts as working time, employees will be more likely to use it. Both colleagues (in the work sphere) and one's partner (in the home sphere) are important role models whose behaviour sets the norm, so when they join in using WHP, employees will be more likely to do so too.

Methodology: Data are currently being collected among employees in many organisations using a factorial survey design. Participants rate 6 hypothetical situations (vignettes) describing WHP at home on how likely they are to use it. Type of WHP (walking, taking short breaks, online physical activity class), duration of activity, number of days working at home, if WHP use counts as working hours, and colleague and partner joined use between vignettes. Demographics and current health status, among others, are measured in a survey. Multilevel models (as vignettes are nested within employees) will be used to analyse data.

Contribution: We show which WHP initiatives employees are willing to use at home and how to promote use of these. This informs employers how to successfully promote employee health when they remain working from home.

Keywords: working from home, physical activity, employees

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Socio-economic Profile Of The Hiker In A Mountain Environment In A Spanish Region: The Case Of Valencia

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Depopulation is one of the most serious problems facing the European Union today. There are a large number of towns that continue to lose inhabitants every day, to the detriment of large cities, leading some of them to disappear (Granados, Rodríguez and Vilachá, 2018). Rural development depends largely on local economies being able to diversify into non-agricultural sectors. The practice of guided walking as a sport-tourism practice (Ramshaw, 2014; World Tourism Organization, 2019) can generate a positive socio-economic impact in rural areas. A qualitative methodology is used, which is necessary to gain a better understanding of social factors. A total of 16 semi-structured interviews and a discussion group of different profiles of interest (mayors, businessmen, technicians, etc.) from more than 14 different towns in the area under study were carried out. The categories or themes analysed were the socio-economic profile of the rambler, the use of heritage, company/business and company/public administration relations, sustainable attitudes and the use of social networks.

The results obtained indicate that the area in question is characterised by a very low degree of maturity, so there is a great opportunity to generate sports tourism products and services focused on walking. In addition, 4 walking profiles have been characterised which, combined with the categories analysed, can help the different stakeholders to segment the client and propose better public policies.

Nature Seekers From The City In Times Of Covid-19: Examples From La Comunitat Valenciana

Laura Gisbert-Enrique, Antonio Vidal-Matzanke, Pablo Vidal-González

Catholic University of Valencia, Spain

COVID-19 pandemic has led to a significant increase in the number of physical activity practitioners in the natural environment, especially in protected environments. This increase has triggered the appearance of a new hiking profile, essentially city-dwellers, and problems of a social nature (Jones & McGinlay, 2020; Kleinschroth & Kowarik, 2020). Currently, public authorities face the challenge of guaranteeing public health but also of minimising the impact on the natural environment (Derks et al., 2020) as the relationship between humans and nature is key to sustainability and economic recovery (European Commission, 2020).

The methodology of this study was qualitative, using a model questionnaire through which we interviewed 25 and 20 visitors from two Natural Parks in the provinces of Alicante and Valencia. In addition, we carried out an observational study of the interviewees and non-interviewees and of the state of the natural environment. The results indicate that a new walking profile has emerged. In the same way, visitors of the natural areas are concerned about the environmental impact caused by the increase in the number of people accessing these areas, particularly they notice a rise in the amount of waste and problems resulting from traffic. Nevertheless, they value very positively the fact that people have access to the natural environment, as long as its respect is guaranteed.

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Dis_Empowerment through Sport or Dis_abled Killjoys

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This presentation bases on an ethnographic research in queer fitness culture, that was carried out between 2015 and 2018. It followed a Grounded Theory approach and a theoretical perspective informed by emotion-/affect-theory and theory of subjectivation.

Part of the subcultural and political self-building of the field as queer is the approach to be a non-normative and non-competitive space for practical empowerment through sports. The training groups that have been observed and interviewed claim themselves to be extraordinary inclusive not only for gender non-conforming and queer people but also for diverse levels of fitness and ability. Though the empirical material shows evidence that physical dis_ability is a factor that influences the potential of the empowerment through sport-approach and creates untransparent but important differences in the accessibility and experience of the training sessions and the self-empowering potential. The setting of the trainings as community-activity moreover creates a set of feeling rules (Hochschield) that make it extraordinary challenging to talk about these differences of experience and to stand out as affect alien or even killjoy (Ahmed).

It shows that gender-nonconformity and dis_ability form an intersection that extraordinarily raises the boundary for sports participation.

Coach Well-being in the Civilising Process of Modern Football in China: Aligning to the Europeanisation of football?

Ximing Fan

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This article aims to find out how the specific 'habitus' of the football industry in China has led the figuration of Chinese football coaches to behave and exist the way they do. The existing knowledge in the sociology of sport has analysed Chinese elite football and its contribution to the country's 'soft power'. However, football development has led to social concerns due to the sudden changes in policies. One of the ignored issues is domestic football coaches' social well-being, facing unequal trust and rights compared to foreign coaches. This research article explores the process that has caused the struggle for the football coaches, and the power dynamics existing in the elite football industry from the perspective of figurational sociology. With the support of figurational sociology, this research incorporates the critical idea that modern football's Europeanisation has led a set of norms to be established in football clubs worldwide. As a highly-considered element in most European football clubs, well-being has been regulated in most clubs in Western Europe. In this sense, this research argues that China's action for not following this trend makes them not 'civilised' in the lenses of the established European clubs. Fifteen domestic football coaches in China have been interviewed and data is gathered through semi-structured interviews, as well as the available academic and policy sources on Chinese football. This research not only offers an innovative way of thinking for East Asian football, but also reveals the pessimistic reality of the modern sport.

More Public or Private? The Re-Assertion of the State in Health Policy and Its Consequences on Health System Regulation in the Italian NHS

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In many European countries, the emergency policies adopted to tackle with the covid-19 pandemic seem to imply a renewed role for the State in health policy. However, the consequences of the State resurgence on the regulation of healthcare systems are not easily predictable.

In the highly decentralised Italian NHS, a more assertive role of the central State had already emerged over the last decade, promoting austerity policies and a substantial retrenchment of the public NHS. In 2020-21, the renewed role of the State might reverse the previous trend to privatisation and hybridisation or, quite the opposite, might intensify this longstanding process, concentrating the function of public providers on the Covid-19 treatments and attributing to the private sector a greater role in health service provision.

This paper explores this issue, by reconstructing and analysing objectives and relationships existing among the

main players in the arena of Italian health policy, such as central government, Regions, medical associations, trade unions and private provider associations. Our hypothesis is that the analysis of the interplay among these players can contribute to explain current changes in the regulation of healthcare system and make predictions on the consequences of the renewed role of the State.

For this purpose, a critical analysis of the existing literature as well of regulations and official documents will be carried out. This will be matched with interviews conducted with managers of the Ministry of Health, Regions and the State-Region Conference, as well as with representatives of medical associations and interest organizations.

Towards Centralization or Decentralization? How the Covid-19 Pandemic is Influencing Power Configurations. A Comparative Study between France and China's Fight against Covid-19

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This paper aims to examine how the pandemic of Covid-19 has influenced the power configuration between central and local governments: does it lead towards centralization or decentralization? We rely on a theoretical model of decentralization developed by Schneider (2003) who proposes to analyze the relationships between governments at different scales on three dimensions: fiscal, administrative and political. We carried out a qualitative survey based on interviews and archives in two countries that appear to be both strongly centralized, but in fact have opposite policies: France, where public health policies are centralized and China, where social protection and health policies are decentralized to the provinces.

Our study shows that the Covid-19 pandemic can have a variety of effects on the power configuration : while the French central government has reinforced its power in all respects (health, social and economic policy decision-making) in the fight against Covid-19, the Chinese central government has just ensured a coordinating role and it is

mainly the provincial governments that have been taking health, social and economic decisions and have assumed the role of main financer with their local tax revenue. Our comparative analysis reveals that these different effects of the pandemic mainly depend on the degree of financial decentralization before Covid-19.

Varieties of Capitalism and Disease Control Policy: Comparative Study of Responses to COVID-19 in Taiwan and Japan

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State has always played a central role in Taiwan and Japan similarly since the beginning of economic development. However, though Taiwan and Japan have similar historical background: East Asian developmental state, the challenges posed by COVID-19 have brought totally different control policy in these two countries. Comparing Taiwan and Japan's management of infectious disease control policy is not only important in exploring an effective prevention measures during the pandemic but also in understanding the institutional structure of the political economy of these two countries from varieties of capitalism (VofC).

This research examines the reasons behind Taiwan and Japan's different COVID-19 prevention and control policy. Taiwan's success with COVID 19 mainly lies in reliable mask policy, effective disease control and detection measures through the deployment of technologies, strong trust relationship between state and civil society promoting transparency, communication and collaboration. Recent decades, the relation between state and society in Taiwan totally shifted to participatory and deliberative democracy from authoritarian regime and representative democracy in developmental state. Japan's failure with COVID 19 is based on the weak trust relationship between state and society, less transparency, poor communication and the lack of mutual cooperation. In the development of post-war representative democracy, the authoritarian rule of the developmental state was completely overthrown. However, Japan missed the opportunity to transform representative democracy into participatory and deliberative democracy, this institutional failure made it difficult to strengthen trust relationship between state and society during COVID 19 pandemic. Democracy which was formalized and based in hierarchical

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institution in Japan impedes the revitalization of civil society and trust relationship between state and society, brought negative impact on the disease prevention and control measures.

Governing The Pandemic City: How Temporalities Of Covid-19 Responses Influence Public Values And Responsibilities Within Decision-Making

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This paper describes the results of an anthropological study of decision-making within the Covid-19 crisis, in one 'safety region' – the (state) organisation responsible for crises and disaster control – in an urban region in the Netherlands. The first author conducted non-participatory observations of crisis-meetings starting March 2020 and proceeding to this day, as well as interviews with key actors. Being fully embedded gives us the unique opportunity to see how the Covid-19 crisis management unfolds.
We highlight that in regional state governance of the Covid-19 crisis different temporalities are at play. We identify a dominant flash time-logic which is the logic of firefighting, of acting now with limited knowledge. In addition, a holistic time-logic in which there is space for nuance and validation of knowledge plays a marginal role. These different temporalities have important consequences for the public values that feature in decision-making. We show how the dominant temporality of a flash time-logic prioritises safety as the most important value, moving other values such as (public) accountability, democracy and social-economic values to the background. Moreover, the time logics also impact the way responsibility is shared within the layered governance arrangement in which the security region operates. The dominant use of a flash time-logic makes different public values seem irreconcilable and prevents an intelligent sharing of responsibility. As Covid-19 is here to stay with us for a longer time we propose a shift towards the holistic time logic in order to move towards adaptive governance with room for balancing different public values.

The impact of Covid-19 on Cross-border Cooperation. The Case of Two Twin Towns in Central Europe

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The Covid-19 pandemic has sparked numerous social and political consequences, especially in border regions, as many European states decided to temporarily close their borders. This decision has had a tremendous effect not only the work of the various actors in border towns, but also on the life of borderlanders whose daily practices are embedded in cross-border spaces. By applying a strategic-relational approach (Jessop 2001), our paper aims to explore the impact of the pandemic on institutional structures and the agency of various actors involved in cross-border cooperation in two selected twin towns – Frankfurt/Oder-Słubice and Cieszyn-Český Těšín. Based on both expert, semi-structured interviews with representatives of the above-mentioned towns and a document analysis, we will analyse the coping strategies deployed to counteract the challenges caused by the border closure, the factors impacting cross-border cooperation, as well as the similarities and differences between the selected cases.

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COVID-19 and Freedom of Information: The Return of the Leviathan

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This paper aims to shed light on the right to information and the freedom of the media in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak. Infection disease outbreaks are invariably characterized by myths and rumors, boosted by social media accounts, that media often pick up and circulate. Under the justification to avoid panic and confusion, and to combat "fake news" during the COVID-

19 pandemic, some governments took emergency measures that curtail the freedom of information. The lack of a legal definition of the term "fake news" leaves room for arbitrary and broad interpretations.

Decrees issued during the state of emergency – including the practice of detaining journalists for their work and the abuse of pre-trial detention and Internet censorship – sound like measures adopted to restrict the freedom of expression and the freedom of the media, and to shout down dissenting voices. Any kind of pressure against journalists has an immediate consequence, not only on them but also on the public's right to be informed. Media play a key role in providing important information to the public, and a pluralistic and vibrant media landscape is indispensable to any democratic society. Access to information and a free working environment are therefore essential and need to be ensured at all times, even under state of emergency. Authorities cannot invoke the state of emergency or national security as a motivation to suspend or limit fundamental human rights. The fight against COVID-19 can be a pretext for restricting civil liberties.

Exempting the State and Responsibilizing Individuals during Pandemic Governance: Analyzing the Health Minister's Responses to the Covid-19 Pandemic in Turkey

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The COVID-19 pandemic pushed the governments of the world to implement public health responses composed of different regulative and protective measures. Although these measures required serious re-considerations of social organization and public health strategies, they were still grounded on pre-existing contexts of countries' health systems. The 'new model of health' is premised primarily around individual responsibility in managing infection-related risks, largely absolving the state's responsibility in public health. Turkey's neoliberal health reforms since 2003 coincide with the principles of this model. Yet, Turkey signifies a unique example due to its still on-going process of transformations that have produced a type of pandemic governance with varying degrees of flexibility, informality, and authoritativeness. Utilizing the tweets of the Turkish Health Minister

between March 13th and October 1st 2020, we conducted a thematic qualitative analysis in MaxQda investigating the Turkish state's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Our analysis revealed that state responsibility was framed overwhelmingly around rendering efficiency to the healthcare market — such as building new pandemic hospitals and increasing the supply of related medical equipment and medication. Conversely, his tweets assigned Turkish individuals an active role in shaping pandemic outcomes through their 'informed' and 'empowered' agency. Defined as the sum of individual actions, 'togetherness' is coined as an indispensable goal, obscuring any potential structural interventions. The Minister's tweets regarding the pandemic reflect Turkey's mixed and unique form of governance, given the relatively imposing and swift response of the centralized power while maintaining its primary focus on responsibilized individuals' collective actions.

What Roles Do Studies On The Psychosocial Situation Of The Population Play In Pandemic Crisis Management In Germany?

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In Germany, political decisions on measures dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic so far have been primarily dominated by virological and epidemiological statements. However, more and more studies indicate negative psychosocial consequences of such measures (e.g., fear, worry, and pandemic fatigue) within society. Against this background, measuring the negative outcomes on the psychosocial state increases political decision-makers' pressure to consider the available results when implementing new measures.

For this reason, it can be assumed that, in addition to scientific findings on the virus, scientific insights on the psychosocial situation are increasingly being discussed when new measures are implemented. To the best of the author's knowledge, no studies investigate whether and how studies on the psychosocial state are taken into account in political decision-making processes in Germany.

To fill this knowledge gap, we will present preliminary results from qualitative interviews we conducted with politicians, official representatives, and members of corona crisis staff at the federal and state levels in

Germany. The study focuses on questions concerning the extent to which studies of the psychosocial situation of the population were perceived, communicated, and dealt with in decision-making processes in pandemic crisis management. Moreover, the study thus contributes to a deeper understanding of decision-making processes in corona crisis management in Germany and provides insights into the challenges for the inclusion of psychosocial studies in political decision-making processes. Besides, practical implications will be derived from the results to provide crisis management-actors an adequate decision-making basis concerning the psychosocial state of the population.

(Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic, decision-making, political crisis management, psychosocial situation, qualitative interviews)

Digital Communities as Prevention and Information Against Covid: Trust, Proximity and Legitimacy of Italian Public Health Administrations

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In the mediated construction of social reality (Couldry, Hepp, 2017) and in times of deep mediatization (Hepp, 2020), public institutions need to build trust and new legitimacy through proximity and relationality with citizens and, more generally, with the inhabitants of the communities, buildineg a "popular digitization". Even between lights and shadows, this became evident during the crisis generated by Covid-19.

The main objective of the paper is the assessment of the ability to build trust and relationality around public administrations through the analysis of the construction (or not) of digital communities (Hepp, Hitzler 2016) inclusive and popular (Choudrie et al. 2018).

To show these aspects during and right after the crisis of pandemic, we have considered some relevant case studies referred to several public administrations. For each case, we have recovered both the quantitative data of significant digital relations with citizens (followers, fans, users of websites and social) and linguistic corpus and relational practices (Couldry, 2004) qualitatively emblematic. The case studies covered about ten public health administrations and the Italian Ministry of Health.

Choudrie J, Tsatsou P., Kurnia S. (2018) (eds), Social Inclusion and Usability of ICT-Enabled Services, New York: Routledge.

The Israeli Public Health Paradox – The Political Construction of an Efficient System and Popular Distrust During COVID-19

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The Israel Public Health system became notorious during the Pandemic crisis mainly following the special agreement between the Israeli Government and Pfizer. The agreement made Israel the largest laboratory on Earth testing the efficiency of Pfizer'svaccine. The company provided enough vaccines for the whole population, and Israel promised to vaccinate the population immediately and provide extensive data on the effects of the vaccine. The government was in dire straits due to its failure to halt contagion, and a fourth round of consecutive elections was expected within 3 months. Indeed, a huge vaccination operation succeeded to shoot more than half of the population, but a strange paradox emerged: large numbers of citizens refused to take the vaccines, and big numbers of vaccines offered remained without a demand. The paper aims to analyze this peculiar situation from a historical political perspective. It will analyze first the political moments that led to the establishment of a very effective public health system, which was crucial in order to convince Pfizer to provide unprecedented numbers of vaccines relative to the population size –; and it will analyze later on the political crisis that led to deep distrust of the Government and its behavior during the pandemic. The article will show that politics matters, both for the construction of the health system and also for the ability of governments to overcome the pandemic crisis.

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Viral Stigma: Hate Speech Measurement on Online Media During Covid-19

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In early 2020, the first news of an accelerated respiratory virus spreading in China's Wuhan province were met with relative indifference, one that quickly turned into mistrust and stigmatization of Chinese populations living outside China. With the spread of the virus stigmatizing discourses encircled different population segments scapegoated for virus dissemination, with a particular focus, first on the elderly and young people, perceived as less compliant with confinement rules; second, on racialized populations, migrants, refugees or inhabitants of degraded neighbourhoods, already perceived as bearers of unhealthy habits and now as contaminated communities.

This paper aims to analyse how the health, political and economic crisis resulting from the pandemic has promoted, in Portugal, a resurgence of hate speech against minorities through the analysis of a set of news that cross the virus and minority populations and the comments made to this news.

Resorting to four main newspapers of great circulation (Expresso, Correio da Manhã, Jornal de Notícias e Público) we intend to explore what type of minorities are the preferred target of this discourse, which categories are mobilized, and which narrative patterns and lines are used to promote hate speech. The selection will be carried out through the search engines of the newspapers and extracted, organized and analysed through ParseHub, Maxqda and NodeXL.

Specifically, it is expected: (a) to understand what kind of journalistic narratives deal with the links between the pandemic and minority populations and how these narratives influence public opinion and (b) analyze the spaces of commentary as places of interconnectivity of opinions and feelings in order to identify marks and patterns in hate speeches and its variation throughout 2020.

Migrant Women in the Hospital Sector in the South of France during the Covid Pandemic19

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The shortage of health professionals is a global phenomenon (Pang et al. 2002; Chen et al. 2004; Nullis-Kapp 2005). The geographical mobility of doctors, but also of nurses has been the subject of many studies (Gish 1971; Bevan et al. 1979).

An ongoing qualitative survey, based on 30 biographical interviews with health professionals in the South of France, the results of which are presented here and focus on female staff, is providing further insight into the links between migration and professional careers within the hospital. From a theoretical point of view, my approach is based on grounded theory (Glaser & Strauss, 2009). It is an empirical approach that focuses on the point of view and practices of individuals.

The reconstruction of their career paths has highlighted the difficulties that these health professionals, often from Southern countries, may have encountered in the recognition of their qualifications. Frequently faced with disqualification processes, these medical staff are often underemployed (Déplaude 2011; Niamh et al. 2013). Many authors have referred to this as "brain-waste" (Bourgeault 2007), questioning, also from an ethical point of view, the "right" of these highly qualified professionals to migrate (Oberman 2013), to leave their country where the shortage of health care personnel is also faced with risks of large-scale epidemics (Ebola, Zika, AIDS, SARS, malaria, etc.).

The current health crisis has highlighted the precarious and discriminatory working conditions of health professionals with foreign qualifications, who are on the front line in the fight against the Covid-19 virus. In a hospital sector characterized by a global labour shortage, the origin of the diploma remains the key to careers.

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The Impact of Migration on the Changes in Dietary Habits and Health of the Population

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The aim of this paper is to point out the interrelationships in dietary habits between immigrants and local people. The research covered the area of Vojvodina, the northern province of the Republic of Serbia. As Vojvodina is a highly economically developed area, it has always been an immigration destination for people from other parts of Serbia and the region. For example, in the period after World War II, two large waves of immigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Vojvodina were recorded. In both cases, the population from Bosnia and Herzegovina migrated into Vojvodina differed significantly from the natives concerning culture. There were also obvious differences in dietary habits.

The diet of the local people in Vojvodina comprised vegetables and fruit, whereas the diet of the immigrants was based on meat and meat products. The interrelation between dietary habits of natives and immigrants were analyzed through:
- the analysis of the population health statistics;
- the analysis of relevant statistics on the dietary habits of the population in Vojvodina;
- biographical interview with two women respondents aged 80 and over, held in 2020; one respondent was a native, and the other one was an immigrant.

The analysis of the mentioned data shows the immigrants tried to preserve traditional dietary patterns, both within the household and as ethno-business by running catering facilities with national food. Catering facilities serving meat and meat products were widely accepted by the native people. Changes in the diet of the natives had a negative impact on their health and coping with the pandemic.

Keywords: migration, diet, population's health, immigrants, natives

Participatory Research on Health Promotion with Refugees: "Layers of Vulnerability" and Strategies of Adjusting to the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Not all people are equally vulnerable to Covid-19. Higher risks of infection are evident in the context of forced migration. For example, in camp facilities where refugees live, keeping distance is difficult as inhabitants share rooms and personal hygiene facilities with other people. Furthermore the social isolation of refugees is amplified and access to information on testing, prevention and health care is limited. Following Judith Butler (Butler 2006), although physical vulnerability is common to all human beings, it is distributed unequally in radically different ways. Based on empirical material from a participatory study with refugees in Germany (EMPOW), this paper aims to show how vulnerability can be acknowledged and made visible in participatory research. The study, funded by the German Research Foundation (2019-2022), is conducted in three German cities (Berlin, Hannover, Munich). The project aims to 1) explore health-related needs and resources of selected refugee groups in a participatory and community-based manner; 2) develop health promotion measures for and with refugees, and 3) develop sociological theory further on how vulnerability, othering/racism and empowerment are experienced by refugees regarding their health. The pandemic affected the research collaboration in multiple ways. It has made participation more difficult, in particular for community partners adversely affected by quarantine measures, limited internet facilities and further restrictions in shared housing facilities. Digital solutions were found to continue the research collaboration and enable group communication. The analysis highlights not only the specific "layers of vulnerability" (Luna 2009) but also the individual and collective strategies developed to counteract the isolation and deprivation and develop health-related information on Covid-19 and related topics (e.g. in short educational videos).

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The Least Safe-Most Vulnerable: Migrants and Refugees During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Greece

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As the World Health Organization states, asylum seekers, refugees and migrants are exposed to increased risks of contracting diseases, such as COVID-19, as they live mostly in overcrowded facilities and conditions without basic public health provisions as they lack the appropriate means. In Greece, thousands of asylum seekers, refugees, and migrants live under unsafe and degrading conditions at the camps on the Aegean islands and several others on the mainland. Camps are severely overcrowded. The paper analyses the Greek Government's policy responses to the COVID-19 pandemic for migrants and examines the COVID-19 cases of migrants detected and recorded. After 2015, the arrival of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants impacted heavily on the national system revealing its incapacities regarding their reception mechanisms and integration policies on employment, education, health care, social care and housing, and intercultural coexistence and due to these inadequacies, it mobilized a significant number of citizen initiatives, international and non-governmental organizations. At the same time, it is challenging to take the necessary precautionary measures against the pandemic in the Reception and Identification Centers (RICs) and accommodation centers, such as maintaining social/physical distancing between individuals and implementing hygiene rules. Due to their vulnerable situation and poverty, poor housing conditions, overcrowded conditions, and concentration in types of work where physical distancing is mostly impossible, migrants are faced with a higher risk of COVID-19 infection than the rest of the population.

Displacement, Disability and the Pandemic: the Impact of Covid-19 on Internally Displaced Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine.

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The 2020 comprehensive assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on the socio-economic situation in Ukraine confirms the 'devastating impact of COVID-19 in Ukraine' (UN Ukraine 2020), including a disproportionate impact on the conflict-affected population in the east of the country, and those in the situation of protracted internal displacement. Among the 1.5 million IDPs, 51,412 were officially registered as having a disability as of September 2020 (ibid.) and reported to rely on 'stress' and 'crisis' strategies as a means of survival amid the deteriorating socio-economic situation.

This paper will provide an in-depth qualitative assessment of the multifaceted impacts of the coronavirus pandemic on internally displaced persons with disabilities in Ukraine. It will draw on qualitative research conducted in March – August 2021 (funded by UK's GCRF/AHRC) to explore and document these impacts in close partnership with Ukrainian non-governmental organisations working with and led by persons with disabilities. By relying on rhythmanalysis (Lefebvre 1992, Lyon 2020) as both a conceptual framework and a methodological approach, the paper will present rich data drawn from written diaries and video-testimonies self-recorded by people with disabilities affected by internal displacement in Ukraine. In doing so, the paper will relay a mosaic of views and opinions of the most vulnerable individual and communities in Ukraine and those assisting them 'on the ground' to identify existing gaps in the provision of support services within the context of the pandemic, paying attention to its gender dimension.

JR_RN18_23 | Sexuality and Mediatized Societies

Porn-trends: New Freedoms or Old Sexisms? A Research On The Italian Sexual Imaginaries. The Case-Studies of Pornhub and XNXX

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If sexuality is a marginal issue in Italian sociology, pornography is a still unexplored research field. Nevertheless, like all practices not accredited by public discourse and morality, it is an original point of observation for investigating deep social changes affecting cultures and mentalities; in this case, the transformations concerning the perceptions of body, gender relations, public and private boundaries, the limits of decency.

Furthermore, since pornography is a representation of obscene acts, its history proceeds intertwined with that of the media. In our deeply mediatized societies, porn platforms have completely changed access to pornography, making thousands of videos immediately accessible to a potential unlimited audience, where in the past confidentiality and censorship were the watchwords.

In this theoretical frame our proposal intends to discuss the results of a research on the Italian versions of Pornhub and XNXX, two world giants of online pornography. In the absence of data on the phenomenon, the idea is to study the online offer (that we estimate continually recalibrated to the demands of the public) to understand: the evolution of porn, between mainstream and alternative currents; the categories of normal and deviant in the sexual attraction; the roles played by women and men; the redefinition of the terms of consent in the digital world, between amateur films and professional products. The investigation strategy includes four content analysis actions, dedicated to: the interfaces of the sites; the categories into which the offer is divided; the contents of the videos; language on violence and consensus.

Remixing Bodies in Pornographic Deepfake Online Communities

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In 2018 deepfakes - videos created with AI-tools that swaps faces - gained popularity online. Amateur tech-enthusiasts in online communities started using the tools to forge pornographic videos depicting celebrities in sexual scenes. In 2020 this is the most widespread use of the technology.

Sexualized audience engagement with celebrity is nothing new, as fans have sexualized celebrities in fanfiction and photoshopped photography before. However, deepfaking moved the fantasy into moving pictures offering new, fleshy, and visually believable scenarios of morphed and remixed celebrity and porn performer bodies.

This article contributes the first ethnographically based research into how pornographic deepfakes are created in online communities. Through multi-sited online ethnography, the article investigates pornographic deepfake practices in a decentralized network focusing on the platform MrDeepFakes.com. Here tools, knowhow, and imagery flow between users as they co-create pornographic videos and materialize shared sexual celebrity fantasies.

Through a multiplicity theory framework, the article investigates what deepfaking does to mediated bodies and sexualities when hybrid figures are forged. Furthermore, the article discusses how deepfake technology and communities pose new challenges to concepts of consent and the right to one's own body online on an open internet where everything can be shared and remixed, especially for celebrities who are viewed as shared public goods in the deepfake communities.

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Negotiating Sexual Morality Online: A Mixed Methods Analysis Of Sex Related Topics On A Dutch Discussion Forum

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This article examines how sexual morality is negotiated online through everyday talk on sex and sexuality. For our analysis, we selected a well visited public discussion platform that is related to a popular Dutch women's lifestyle magazine. Topic modelling enabled us to identify the twenty most discussed sexual topics, such as infidelity, sexual assault, BDSM play, sex work, watching porn, sexual desire, and erotic preferences. Through a qualitative analysis of over 10.000 messages, we examined how posters established moral boundaries through processes of normalization and contestation. Yet, even though posters shared a great variety of personal experiences and opinions, few morally charged discussions were found. Instead, the platform's use as an online space for advice, confession and information facilitated the normalization of a wide range of sexual topics, aided by a focus on individual experiences rather than collective moral frameworks. We therefore argue that public, mainstream online discussion boards, assisted by moderation and self-regulation, can provide powerful normalizing spaces for otherwise morally contested topics.

Digital Queer Intimacies: Toward a Turkish Queer Digital Embodiment

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Queer intimacies have fallen outside heteronormative socialities in the analogue world; different scholars have mapped networked technologies that have facilitated queer intimacies in the digital world. The Turkish queer community and how they transcend queer intimacies online are perpetually forming digital networks. Remarkably during the COVID-19 pandemic, the community accelerated transnational queer intimacies transcending spatial and bodily limits. Turkish queers have shifted to online platforms to perform drag, sex work, host queer events, queer activism, film and produce ethical queer pornography. The aim of this paper is to examine the underexplored digital queer intimacies in the Turkish context and how the digital body could become a target in the digital world due to the prevalence of online gendered violence. The other aim is to analyze how queerness, gender, and sexuality between the analogue and the digital world intersect and what kind of local Turkish queer activism arises from such intersectionality. This paper uses ethnographies from queer individuals narrating their experiences of digital embodiment, online queer intimacies, and sexual embodied cyborg becomings. The material is analyzed thematically using grounded theory, the results are discussed in light of queering non-hegemonic and non-Western intimacies and the implications of the heteropatriarchal discourse that enables injustice and gendered violence towards the queer community.

What TV Shows Do Polish Youth Viewers Consume? Exploring (Dis)similarity with Characters, Onscreen Diversity, and the Possibility for Stereotype Change

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The support for LGBTQ people and immigrants is a contentious issue in Poland. Young people, who are still in high school, witness a strongly polarized public discourse. The national, pro-government media staunchly oppose pride parades and multiculturalism, while private ones take more liberal stances. For instance, Netflix prides itself on promoting content with diverse casts and characters represented. Often in streamed content, sexual and ethnic minorities play likeable protagonists. Yet, the role of onscreen diversity in the television consumption choices of young Polish audiences remains unclear. Would young audiences in a conservative country be likely to view entertainment programs that feature diverse characters? While echo chamber and identification theories pose that audiences often choose media content that supports their views, mediated contact and social cognitive theories predict that new attitudes can be taught through onscreen

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modeling and parasocial contact. Therefore, do the current entertainment television choices of young Polish viewers have the potential to improve their diversity attitudes?

The present research explores the features of the TV shows that matter to the Polish youth in selecting their entertainment. This includes characters' similarity and dissimilarity to the viewers, a representation of diverse opinions, and the potential to change stereotypes about minorities. The study aims to compare viewers' favorite characters and to discuss experiences with television changing diversity attitudes, through 20 semi-structured, online, one-hour-long interviews with adolescents aged 15-18. The faculty's ethical review board approved the design of the study.

Strengthening Discriminatory Position: Same-sex Partnerships in Slovenian Media

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The famous car crash metaphor used by American lawyer and philosopher Kimberlé Crenshaw to illustrate the intersectional inequality of black women in American society has become emblematic of intersectionality theory, which defines discrimination and social exclusion not uniaxially—only from a sexual or only from a racial perspective—but as an interaction of different circumstances. In this paper, we apply the intersectionality framework to the analysis of the media discourse on the same-sex partnerships in Slovenia. Specifically, we consider "intersectionality of representations", which Crenshaw uses to illustrate the dynamics between different discourse forms. She notes that when one type of discourse fails to acknowledge the importance of another, the power relations directed at both are reinforced. Using the example of online media coverage of the Slovenian law legalising same-sex marriage enacted by the Slovenian Parliament in March 2015 and rejected in a public referendum later that year, our analysis demonstrates that the marginalisation and lack of reflection of the intersectional perspective in the dominant media discourse contributed to the weakening of the anti-discrimination position advocating for marriage equality. It has strengthened the heteronormative rhetoric directed against it. Indeed, we argue that the failure to reflect intersectionality in dominant media discourse reinforces contemporary heteronormative narratives that manifest themselves in perfidious, seemingly liberal forms of articulation.

Sexualities And Homosexualities In Media: An Ethnographic Content Analysis

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Movies, TV series and TV shows play an important role in defining our experiences in "real life". Throughout our daily lives it is not rare to use expression and metaphors tied to the cinematographic world or to specific movies or series as well. Movies and series do not simply reflect cultural aspects of the societies and times they are produced in but they share moral messages and a particular vision of society. As such, representation of LGBTQIA+ people in these media is a hot topic in the community, as fair representation is considered important to shape people ideas about LGBTQIA+ people. Aims of this paper would be to engage in a theoretical debate starting from different perspectives that I feel can be put in communication between one another: Elias' notion of civilisation and its construction; Puar's notion of homonationalism; Mieli's idea of gay communism. Starting from this rich theoretical background I will try to study representation of sexuality, and homosexuality specifically, in movies and series through conducting an ethnographic content analysis on three case studies: the movie Love, Simon, his spin off series Love, Victor and Netflix series Sex Education. I selected these three because of their shared target audience (teens), their main theme (coming of age and sexuality) and the different platforms they were distributed to the public with and I intend to focus on which kind of moral message these media share to their public, which kinds of sexualities, homosexualities and homosexual relationship specifically, are presented as positive or acceptable and why.

Matchmaking Digitalized: The Contemporary Value of Marriage Through Middle and Upper Classes' Cultural Display on Matrimonial Websites in India

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Contrary to most Asian countries, India has not experienced a decline in marriage. It remains a key event in individuals' lives in which families often play an active role by choosing their child's partner through an "arranged marriage." Yet, the rise of modern values tends to promote some degree of individuality in partner selection, especially among the middle/upper classes. In this paper, we study an important tool of the matrimonial market for these class fractions, matrimonial websites. They guarantee socio-religious endogamy while allowing for more agency from the spouse-to-be in both prospect selection and in developing a relationship prior to marriage.

The way in which bachelors (bachelors' relatives or friends) present themselves (the marriageable person) and express preferences in terms of their ideal spouse and relationship, using both closed-ended questions and biodata narratives, enables to unveil the display of cultural markers (e.g. diet, clothes, religious practices), of ascribed positions (as for caste or religion) and of derived cultural markers of achieved class position (e.g. leisure, sports). Other elements (e.g. appearance, personality, expectations from marriage) may also be central in the process of finding a "suitable" partner.

Based on an automatic extraction of more than 150,000 profiles of a widely used matrimonial website among the middle/upper classes in Uttar Pradesh, Northern India, we examine the social and cultural markers by which bachelors present themselves or are presented by their family. We also look at their spouse preferences and their expectations from marital relationships. What does the performance of the search for a "partner for life" say about the contemporary value of marriage in the middle/upper classes through cultural displays?

#ArmieHammerCannibal: How do Twitter Users Negotiate Kink, Abuse, and Memes?

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In January 2021, alleged messages by actor Armie Hammer—famed for his performance in the 2017 gay popular movie Call Me by Your Name—were leaked online. In these, Hammer describes himself as "100% cannibal" and shares his enjoyment in sexualized violence. The leak generated fiery social media discussions between some who saw the criticism of Hammer's sexual practices as 'kink-shaming', those who saw Hammer as a dangerous sexual predator, and others who sought to make light of the situation by sharing humorous memes about the issue.

Rather than scrutinizing the content of the messages, this paper answers two questions: how did Twitter users delineated the boundary between supporting someone's kinky sexual practices and calling out abuse? And, what role did humor play in these discourses? We remain attentive to the unique characteristics, affordances and limitations, of Twitter and their influence in conversations in line with Paasonen (2018), Gerrard (2018) and Race (2015). We use data scrapping to identify the most relevant conversations on Twitter and thematic analysis to explore the negotiations and meanings mobilized in these.

This paper provides a snapshot of how sexual kink and abuse were negotiated in the long-term wake of #metoo on Twitter.We argue that many users negotiated the issue by referring to previous #metoo learnings in covert ways. Meanwhile, many kink-affirmative users were concerned with how their practices were being portrayed. Finally, humor, in the form of memes, was most frequently used to navigate Hammer's history as a gay/homoerotic star and his current scandal.

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Dispositive Ambiguities of Young People's Media Practices After Experiencing Mediatized Sexualized Violence

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Due to an increasing mediatization of sexualized violence, those affected face the risk of a medial sharing of sexualized image, video and chat recordings beyond control. Be it the non-consensual sharing of sexualized material either produced consensually or under coercion, or a false linking to sexualized material for humiliating purposes, or records of sexualized acts of violence. If the spiral of violence once escalates, young people are subject to revictimization, retraumatization or victim blaming. Also, the mere knowledge of existing but not yet shared sexualized materials is experienced as seriously threatening. Consequently, the feeling of hopelessness and being trapped becomes stronger. That is probably why young people affected by sexualized violence using digital media (SVUDM) usually report about ambivalences and uncertainties in dealing with digital media. Therefore, we investigate the impact of experiencing SVUDM on the media practices of young people. Using interviews with young people affected by SVUDM, we shed light on their media practices, which are experienced as a tension between adaptivity and maladaptivity. What all the elaborated media practices have in common is that they reflect personal strategies for coping with media-related stresses and fears. At the same time, some media practices might adversely affect young people's wellbeing.

Mediated Infidelity: Media Discourses and Understandings and Experiences of Infidelity in Romantic Relationships

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Infidelity is a widespread phenomenon in romantic relationships, which becomes even more ubiquitous through digital platforms disseminating media representations and enabling virtual forms of infidelity. In this presentation, I examine how understandings and experiences of infidelity in romantic relationships are mediated through discursive frameworks, focusing on media discourses. This analysis is based on empirical research drawing on 20 semi-structured interviews with individuals in the UK who have had personal experiences with infidelity and builds on the literature on the mediation of intimacy.

Dominant media discourses inform initial understandings of infidelity, both regarding conceptualisations and normative ideas of infidelity. However, these understandings are challenged by personal experiences with infidelity, providing new frameworks through which individuals understand infidelity. Experiencing a disconnection between initially acquired media narratives and personal experiences, individuals turn to alternative media discourses to make sense of their experiences. Media discourses continuously inform infidelity, but this media framework comprises different, conflicting discourses, that individuals draw upon. Furthermore, clear-cut boundaries of infidelity, as mediated through dominant media discourses, are further complicated through digitally-mediated practices.

By analysing infidelity through a mediation framework, I illustrate that specific definitions or experiences are not inherent to infidelity in and of itself. Instead, they are informed by the process of individuals drawing on and engaging with discursive frameworks. Consequently, infidelity is an inherently social and relational phenomenon. Ultimately, the findings show how the complexities and ambiguities of infidelity are closely-linked with the mediation of infidelity through various, contradictory discursive frameworks which individuals must navigate and negotiate.

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Mediatised Sexuality In Post Modern Society

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In postmodern society, a significant part of flirting and sexual expression is exposed through the use of technology (e.g. mobile phones, computers, tablets). Especially in the era of covid19, this situation became almost normality. The aim of this paper is to study the formation of sexuality under these circumstances (technology mediation/internet). How date apps, sex apps, cyber sex, e-pornography, amateur e-pornography, social media e.t.c. have influenced the creation of a new sexual culture. While the technical effects, the filters, the physical distance from the object of interest allow us to build an ideal image of ourselves, at the same time, this fact creates a lot of stress and anxiety in real life (e.g. increase in plastic surgeries, anorexia, drugs for erection). In addition, the effect of hypersexualized pop-culture on the formation of a new sexuality is also studied. New possibilities are recorded, such as access to multiple sexual partners, reduction of time to find a sexual partner, ease of finding sexual partners with the same sexual tastes. But also additional features of an emerging sexual culture appear such as elimination of flirting, emphasis on the image/ physical characteristics and sexual technique, non-essential contact, "sexual subjectification" of women, perception of sex as a sport, impersonal interaction, emergence of post-feminist sexism, objectification and fetishization of sex. The contribution of this papper is to the study of a new mediatised sexuality which is characterized by strong self-focus and non-essential interaction with a sexual partner.

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JR_RN11_RN13_RN33 | New Disavowals? The Politics of Emotions and their Separating and Connecting Effects

Trust in the Face of a Pandemic: in Search for Common Ground

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The paper examines the impact of the new coronavirus pandemic on interpersonal trust relationships and trust in government institutions and official sources of information. The empirical base of the study is the "diaries of professionals" - 34 diaries, which were kept by social science experts from March 25 to June 10, 2020 ("first wave"), and then from September 20 to 30, 2020 ("second wave") - sociologists, philosophers, philologists, anthropologists, political scientists, historians, orientalists. Thus, a collection of thick descriptions was collected, representing a mix between a personal diary and research reflective autoethnography. Based on the review of the scientific discussion on the problem of trust, a significant for this study conclusion is made about the contradictions between â€˜trustâ€™ itself, which implies the possibility of choice and pertains mainly to interpersonal relations, and â€˜confidenceâ€™ in social and state institutions, which implies much less agency of the subject of trust. It is concluded that the epidemic has greatly exacerbated the problem of the lack of trust, noted in the context of the spread of "post-truth" and "fake news" at the global level, but especially noticeable in Russia, where this deficit significantly undermines the very possibility of basic solidarity. The authors of the diaries, as researchers, note that â€œcomfortableâ€ forms of a trust prevail in their social milieu, which creates some uncertain illusion of security. People tend to trust those who help maintain their identity and relieve fear, as well as their familiar "trusted" sources. However, many of them feel the low reliability of these "pillars of trust" in a new unpredictable situation.

Costs Of Social Mobility In The Context Of Intimate Partner Relationships – "It Is Really Easy To Be Angry At Someone Who Is Front Of Me And Not At The System, Which Produces The Inequalities Between Us"

Fanni Deos

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Power inequalities originating from capitalist patriarchy are having an impact on and even determining our personal relationships: gender, class and ethnic inequality are consistently present in our intimate ties as well (Ridgeway 2009). For socially mobile individuals from lower classes, one of the main costs of moving between social classes is to exist in the complex conflict that arises from distancing from the social class of origin in order to integrate into new social spaces (Bourdieu 2005; Friedman 2016). These internal conflicts that are caused by broadened social structures are also present not just in the difficulty of finding a desired romantic partner (Durst â€“ FejÅ's - NyÃrÅ' 2014) but in the process of sustaining an intimate relationship with someone from a particular social background as well. Structural inequalities are also determinative factors in partner selection, education homogamy and ethnic homogamy are highly present in society (Kamijn 1993; 1998; 2010; Kang Fu 2001). In my resarch, through analysing narratives of educationally upwardly mobile women in Hungary, regarding intimate partner selection and looking at intimate relationships themselves, I aim to discover how their narratives reflect upon the hidden costs of mobility. I show how gender, education and ethnic inequalities emerge through the personal accounts of their mobility experiences and to what extent these inequalities determine the process of finding a desired partner or sustaining an existing intimate relationship.

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Emotional Perception of the President as a Marker of Political Divide (the Case of Ukraine)

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The case of Ukraine is unique because it makes possible to evaluate a full palette of emotions in relation to a non-systemic politician that became the President. As a popular comedian, the current President was perceived totally positively. Therefore, one could expect rich palette of feelings when perceiving him in a new role. To study, a methodological solution was proposed that made it possible to present Plutchik's wheel of emotions as a system of closed questions in the questionnaire. For each of the basic emotions, presented by the options that differ in the degree of intensity, the respondent could choose one variant, or indicate that he did not feel such emotions toward the President at all. Complex emotions arising from the mix of basic emotions were integrated into one question with compatible alternatives where all suitable states could be selected. 1420 respondents took part in the survey conducted in an on-line panel. Analysis of the data confirmed the split of emotional attitude towards the personality of the current President between those who voted for him and for his opponent. The split is most clearly seen along the "trust versus disgust" axis. 95% of those who did not vote for the President answered that they did not feel any acceptance, trust or pride towards him. At the same time, 88% of them experienced loathing, disgust and rejection.

Racism Unspoken: Race, Discrimination and (white) Privilege in Emotional Narratives of Young Migrants

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This paper investigates how young migrants narrate about racism and which role emotions play in these accounts. Emotions are central to the racial edifice of societies (Bonilla-Silva 2019). Past research pointed to emotional responses to racialization. We follow Fanon (1967) and Baldwin (1963) in how we view racism as infused with emotions that precede the cognitive awareness of being a racialized subject. Our interest is twofold: first, we ask which emotions are involved in young migrants' experiences of racism. Second, we explore how different research methods allow for triggering narrations that include racialized emotions at different levels of consciousness. We base our paper on data collected in 2019 among young (16-29) first- and secondgeneration migrants living in Berlin, Germany. While our research focused on gender, family and friendship, the collected narrations included explicit accounts of experienced racism which were stronger the more we encouraged to express nonverbally or offered them a safe space to talk about emotions rather than sharing their thoughts and opinions. Racism remained silent in the in-depth interviews and was even denied if we asked explicitly about it but the focus group interviews and the artbased workshops helped the same participants to express their emotions involved in experiencing racial offences. Racism and racial oppression as a feeling could best be expressed with help of visual elicitation and drawings which we also applied during our research. We draw conclusions from our research for how social sciences could study racism beyond the classical focus on its material foundations.

The Politics of Care-work Regulation in four Countries with Important In-flows of Migrant Careworkers and its Effects on Emotional Scripts

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Italy is the second country in the world in the ranking of the aging population and the incidence of dementias in this phase of the life course (Oecd 2019). At the same time, Italy is one of the countries of Europe where the percentage of people dying at home instead of hospitals or hospices is still one of the highest (Barbagli 2018). The main explanation cannot be traced back only to the strenght of traditional family ties, but also to the wide availability of – mainly female – cohabitant migrant careworkers taking care of frail elderly people at affordable prices. And still, this state of affairs has never been sistematically regulated in Italy, like in other countries such as Austria or Canada, at the one end of a scale of integration capacity, or Israel at the opposite end. This opens a wide space for practices in which a quasi-market for a very heavy emotion work developed (Trifiletti 2018) blurring the boundaries between public and private, between love's and market's labour: we demand that the careworkers face up the difculties of a dirty bodywork, of personal mobility limitations and, often, of not so easy relationships with other family members, if not even of socially constructed ethnic markers (Anthias 2008; Marchetti, Scrinzi 2017). In comparison with the other three countries Italy proves to be a very clear case (especially during the Covid-19 pandemic crisis) of how the intersection among the regulation of migration flows, the labor market and the gender order may change its effects to the extent that the care-work lacks the social recognition that feminists have always claimed (Fraser 1989; 2016).

JS_RN20_RN21 | Traces, Footprints and their Significance for Qualitative and Quantitative Social Research

Using the Biogram to Explore Biographical Traces: from the "Empirical Case" to the "Theoretical Case"

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This paper aims to present the "biogram" as a useful tool for synthesizing and analyzing materials produced by biographical approach. The advantage is the possibility of merging different life spheres into a single instrument in order to identify the main biographical steps, safeguarding the temporal depth and multi-dimensional structure of an individual's life story. Indeed, the biogram allows the researcher to consider the chronology and sequence of events listed in the biographical narrative, while simultaneously exploring several "trajectories of life" (school, work, housing career, structure of relationships, institutional life). The "trajectories of life" can be considered either individually or in combination, in order to identify processes of concatenation and mutual influence among biographic events, relevant milestones and turning points of an individual's life story. The aim is to examine how these elements affected the process of identity configuration of the narrator. In this way, the biogram can be useful in elaborating different types of the identity building processes such as analytical syntheses, in order to transform "empirical cases" into "theoretical cases" (referring to the unit of analysis), switching from an individual story to a sociological type into which this biographical story can be inserted. In the paper, an application of the biogram will be reported on biographies collected to explore paths of social exclusion, defining conceptual categories referable to three identity profiles: "the subject at risk of exclusion", "the intermittent" or "the chronic".

Digital Traces and Feminist Data Studies

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This paper applies gender reflections on benevolent sexism and revisits it to interpret and analyse the Instagram hashtag network #DownSyndrome. Combining propositions of Actor Network Theories applications to mapping controversies online, disability studies and behavioural sciences, the paper discusses the networks of discussions generated online around the hashtag #Down Syndrome.

A data set comprising of over 14,000 images and associated posts is analysed. Text analysis includes Social Network Analysis, topic modelling and time series analysis. Computer vision and time series analysis are undertaken for images. The objective is to identify rhetoric that emerges in the visual and textual user generated content around discussions about Down Syndrome on this specific social media platform.

The paper builds upon research on data sciences, cartography of controversies (Venturini, 2010) and enrich these with a reflection on how to apply them to marginalised voices (Klein and D'Ignazio, 2020). The paper proposes to bridge an important theoretical gap between user generated content, digital traces and computational methods. The results showcase an insistent 'infra-humanisation' of the person with Down Syndrome, both visually and textually.

Ultimately, the paper proposes a novel methodological framework, data studies to bring to light marginalised and invisible voices in our current digital, increasingly computational, culture.

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The Future of the Past: What Traces Remain for Historical Demography?

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Historical accounts, including historical demographic ones, inspire reinterpretations of the past and present. As understandings of the past change, so do current ones. For example, nostalgia for large extended households relies on a historical understanding that they were historically plentiful; population projections rely on historical understanding of how fertility and mortality responded to economic change (two examples of hotly debated topics in historical demography). For the study of all but the recent past (accessible through oral history), historical research relies on documents. However, what remain in the present, available for research, are not the documents themselves, but traces of the documents. Inevitably, much is lost: purposefully, accidentally, or simply to everyday wear and tear. This article considers how these traces change over time with respect to demographic information found on censuses and registrations. Computers and digitization dramatically change the traces of demographic information. Computerization seems to make information ubiquitous and omnipresent, provoking fears over the loss of privacy, yet digital information is very easily lost and irretrievable even after a few years. This article asks then, does the historically variable format (manuscript, typeset, digitized) of demographic information correspond to the content of the traces? This article uses narrative methods to trace this relationship over time. Some important questions to be addressed are: what was originally produced (format, medium), what was the intention with respect to preservation (to preserve or not), what were the plans for preservation (explicit, implicit, none), and are these plans forgotten (followed through or not).

Self-Tracking Cultures and Digital Traces Analysis: Methodological Implications Between Intentionality and Reactivity

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In this paper we intend to reflect on the methodological implications of the growing phenomenon of self tracking, which consists in the practice of individuals to collect data about themselves on a regular basis through digital tools and smart technologies about various areas of their lives. On the one hand, this increasingly widespread social phenomenon allows for the collection, storage and analysis of a large amount of data that can be used by researchers to obtain information about our society regarding different topics (such as health, leisure, consumption). On the other hand, these data pose a methodological challenge, as they are considered "digital traces" even if they are often collected intentionally by individuals. For this reason, these data introduce the issue of reactivity in social research and the need to contextualize the material collected. All of the steps through which the data were constructed should be studied and all of the actors and forces involved should be known . The paper ends with the question whether self tracking data, because of their characteristics, should be considered "trace analysis" or "documentary analysis".

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JS_RN20_RN29 | Qualitative Methods and Social Theory

Body In Inter-/Action: Exploring The Interrelations Of Video-based Interaction Research And Social Theory

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Video-based interaction research has enjoyed an astonishing boom in recent decades. From linguistics to sociology, there is an impressive body of qualitative studies dedicated to the study of communicative and social phenomena. Video research is conducted in different social fields and on different interactional phenomena. This trend towards audio-visual data is also observable at the variety of methodological considerations, traditions and developments (cf. Knoblauch et al. 2006; Kissmann 2009; Heath et al. 2010, Tuma et al. 2013). Instead of highlighting the visible institutionalization of video-based methods into the canon of qualitative research, the paper sheds the light on the interrelations of qualitative video-interaction analysis and social theory. Firstly, it will be asked, how social theory influence the research process (e.g., research design, adequacy of methods, fieldwork). Secondly, it will be examined what contributions video research makes to social theory. These questions will be discussed using the sociological concept of the body. Although material culture and sociality can hardly be thought of without the body, a reflexive sociological research on and with the body is a relatively young field. In particular video-based research 'registers' the visibility of embodied practices in a way, that has massively changed the analysis of how meaning and social order is produced in interaction (Garfinkel, Goffman). By drawing on examples taken from my own research, I will show that the empirical focus has expanded from language and the sequentiality of conversations to the simultaneously occurring dimensions of embodied and spatial coordination of social interactions.

The Ambiguous and Neglected Link Between Case Study Research and The Chicago School's Social Theory. Reflections on a Missing Discussion

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In the context of sociology and social research methodology, the case study still represents a sort of catchword, a surrogate for undefined qualitative methods or a way to title a research (e.g. "the case of…" or "a case study of…"). The first application in sociology is commonly traced back to the Chicago School, which used this label to name many of its researches deriving from the in-depth analysis of deviant cases from the archives of American social workers in the first half of the twentieth century (Platt, 1992). After the end of the Chicago School, however, sociology's discussion on the "case study method" has been scarce and ambiguous, often merely considering it as the qualitative analysis of a case in the debate between quantitative and qualitative methods (e.g. Feagin, Orum and Sjoberg, 1991; Gomm, Hammersley, Foster, 2000).

Starting from this premise, the paper explores some reasons that have led to this missing consideration of the case study as specific sociological research approach.

Particularly, the paper will highlight how the use of case study made by the Chicago School is linked to the origins of the methodological misunderstanding that has characterized it. At the same time, starting from a review of Chicagoans case study applications to social theory, a viable development path will be proposed which, summarizing the contributions by other disciplines, such as education, evaluation and political science (e.g. Yin, Stake, Gerring, Simons), aims to propose a new more informed research practice for the holistic analysis of complex social phenomena.

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Towards A Longitudinal Understanding Of The Future: Exploring Social Change During Pandemic

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The longitudinal perspective is enjoying an increasing recognition in analyzing social change over time. Being well-suited to tackle the question of the subject in hir context, the longitudinal approach is now a centerpiece of the debate for understanding current and new challenges in social theory. In the first place, it significantly puts at the core the element of time. Furthermore, it makes clear how to connect micro and macro dimensions that produce individual and institutional milieus, and also to look at their reciprocal influence on each other. Our proposal originates within a qualitative longitudinal research on being young in Italy, an ongoing project of the Department of Sociology of Milan Bicocca. The article focuses on challenges borne out by qualitative longitudinal studies carried out during the pandemic in order to: 1) integrate the longitudinal approach in the studies of social change with regards of the issue of the future 2) perform reflexivity for unpacking methodological challenges brought by pandemic in long term research 3) explore the impact of the fieldwork during this unconventional time with regards to the transformation of the concepts and the sociological knowledge developed in the research. Thus, the article will discuss the above mentioned topics by especially focusing on the relationship between the fieldwork and theorizations about the future, aiming at understanding what the field tells us concerning the theories about the future (and future in times of Covid-19). We will substantiate this reflection by looking at the transition to adulthood and therefore on the idea of the future that young people elaborate during the pandemic, towards a diagnosis of social change that takes into account the participants to the research.

A Dialogue between Social Theory and Qualitative Social Research in the Field of Migration

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The interrelation of theory and empirical research is a constitutive element of sociology. However, its configuration remains a challenge, especially since the awareness of this interrelation has often been lost. The professionalization of sociology established an understanding of theories as mere generalizations of research results, turning away from more comprehensive social theories and theories of society in most subfields. According to Hans Joas and Wolfgang Knöbl (2017), such an understanding of theory has led to an isolation of theoretical and empirical work from each other. This is the point of departure for this paper, which aims to contribute to the debate on the tensions between theoretical and empirical work by relating social theory and qualitative research and by exploring the question of how this relationship can be translated into coherent research designs. First, the paper builds on poststructuralist-informed qualitative methodologies that argue for a decisive and reflexive reference to social theory (Denzin/Lincoln 2011; Winter 2011). Second, it discusses the possibilities of an empirically informed revision and advancement of social theory. Thus, the question is not so much about the theoretical foundations of qualitative research paradigms or the empirical grounding of new theories. Rather, I would like to discuss how social theory and social research can be re-linked and brought into a dialogue, in which the relative autonomy of their logics is respected. I therefore argue for an articulation of theory and empirical research, which is neither subsumptionist nor empiricist curtailed. I will substantiate these considerations by presenting two qualitative case studies on the organizing of migrant youth in Germany and the U.S. and their linkage to post-foundational and radical democratic theory.

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JS_RN21_RN31 | Advances and Challenges in Quantitative Measurement of Racism and Antisemitism

Allport Revisited. Assessing Nonlinear Effects Of Interethnic Contacts

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The well-known contact theory seems to suffer from its own success. Since its popularization by Allport (1954), this idea while being naturalized in the social sciences was also over-simplified (cf. Forbes 1997). For instance, far-right voting in rural areas is commonly explained by lack of contact to migrants. Yet, at the same time larger cities' districts with high shares of migrants also tend to far-right voting, aligning with the idea that contact actually enables the formation of group boundaries (Barth 1969).

After conducting a survey in the city of Graz (Austria), resulting in the same discrepancy between city districts, we have decided to investigate further: Based on data from the European Social Survey waves of 2002 and 2014, a cross-national-cross-temporal analysis on the effects of interethnic contact on the attitudes towards immigration was carried out. Like Allport originally states, prejudices are not diminished by increasing the mere frequency of such contacts. Our results also confirm that the social conditions surrounding interethnic contact (especially gender) play a crucial role for whether it reduces or enhances existing prejudices.

Besides content-related findings, two methodological implications can be taken from our study. First, there is central issue in using the current measures on contact, as they do not specify inter-group-contact. It seems necessary to evaluate out-group-specific contact in order to investigated group-specific prejudices. Second, assumptions of linear dependencies in variable-oriented research contrast the emphasis on conditions (Rokkan 1999; Ragin 1987/2014). This controversy could be overcome by emphasizing conditional marginal means in linear modelling.

Measuring Prejudice About Immigrants' Social Values

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One way in which racist ideas may both be substantiated and manifested is beliefs that immigrants have social values in stark contrast to the majority population. Such beliefs affect both societal discourse and everyday interactions immigrants have with institutions, often with adverse results for immigrants. In this study, we use a novel way to quantitatively study the beliefs about immigrants' values among health care providers within maternal and child health.

Respondents were first asked a series of questions regarding social values within sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), e.g., to what degree homosexuality, abortion or sex before marriage is justifiable, if parents can decide about their children's sexual debut, women's right to contraception etc. Respondents were then asked to estimate what a patient from the Middle East and North Africa would answer on the same questions. We also conducted a survey on newly arrived immigrants, asking them about these issues.

Health care providers are of special significance because they themselves exhibit extremely liberal values regarding SRHR, even for a Swedish context, and are simultaneously in a position where their prejudice about immigrants can have concrete and severe consequences for the latter. At the same time, SRHR is an area that strongly connects to racist discourses. In this study, we show health care providers' beliefs about immigrants' values, how they compare to the sample of immigrants' expressed values, and how the beliefs depend on demography, the respondents' own values, and their knowledge about global issues within SRHR.

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Migration, Persecution And Ethnic Segregation Of An Urban Space. The Case Of Lubartów Jews (Poland, 1932-1942)

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The general objective of this presentation is to study the dynamics of ethnic segregation in the urban space of a small town, in a context of radical transformation of social structures and living conditions.

At the turn of the 1930s, Lubartów was a rather ordinary Polish city. Situated in an isolated region, it offers to the socio-historical survey a population with dense and hierarchical networks. This spatial and relational structure was disrupted by the German invasion of 1939, the war, population departures and arrivals, as well as the ghettoization, deportation and extermination of the Jews. In this paper, we study how persecutions rely on and generate specific spatial dynamics. In doing so, we contribute to the analysis of segregation, and to the "spatial turning point" in the history of the Shoah (Cole et al. 2014; Fogu 2016).

We will rely on original historical data, especially from a register of population, kept up to date from 1932 to 1943. A quantitative analysis of this data allows us to spatialize, over a decade, the transformations of the population and to reconstruct the mobility of individuals and families within the city, according to their voluntary or forced movements.

After describing and mapping ethnic segregation in the early 1930s, we will show how these were recomposed over a decade of major disruptions. A central issue will be discussed: how to measure, at what scales, and with what tools the spatial dynamics of ethnic segregation (Johnston et al. 2005; Lloyd et al. 2014)?

Bursting the Bubble: Network Dynamics of a Far-right Counterpublic

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It is a widespread view that political polarization and the growth of the far right is driven by the insulation of online counterpublics, in which participants' views are reinforced in so-called echo chambers. The echo chamber thesis has recently been challenged by research that points to countervailing dynamics (such as the increased online availability also of opposed political content), but the basic mechanism still deserves attention. However, in order to develop a more nuanced understanding of echo chamber dynamics, one needs to depart from the simplified idea of online groups as more or less homogenous entities, and look closer at their internal structure and dynamics. A key question is how to identify subgroups, leader figures, and possible radical flanks.

In this paper, we use the "Stand up for Sweden" Facebook group, which at the time of study had around 170,000 members, as a case of a large and relatively open far-right counterpublic dominated by racist rhetoric. By using social network analysis on likes within the group, combined with statistical analysis of usage activity, we identify three distinct clusters of users. By systematically comparing posts and comments from users in these clusters using Natural Language Processing, we show that the activity in the group is largely driven by a relatively small radical and ideological core of users that frequently post, but engage less in the discussions. The two larger clusters contribute to various social functions, such as upholding group cohesion and in-group solidarity within the group.

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Outgroup Mobility Threat and its Variants – Measures and Tests for the New National Discrimination and Racism Monitor (NaDiRa) in Germany

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Theories of ethnic competition and the concept of threat have long played a major role in the explanation of hostile attitudes against racial and ethnic minorities. The ideas come in many variants, as, for example, integrated threat theory has worked out. In this paper we try to develop this further by dealing with a specific, potentially increasingly important type of threat: outgroup mobility threat (OMT). This relates to the well-known integration paradox: a majority population might develop negative attitudes towards minority groups exactly because they are becoming 'integrated' better and better, especially in the structural areas.

We expect that different segments of the majority population will feel threatened by different forms of labor market success on the side of different minorities and develop respective hypotheses. In particular, we argue that respondents with lower socio-economic status will in principle perceive (any variant of) outgroup mobility more threatening. However, respondents with higher socio-economic status will nevertheless tend to be more aversive to outgroups entering higher positions and positions that imply more symbolic rather than realistic threat.

We measure OMT and test the hypotheses this with a vignette study that we recently implemented in a submodule of the new National Discrimination and Racism Monitor (NaDiRa) in Germany, conducted by the German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM-Institute). Next to occupations (high and low, realistic and symbolic threat), the vignettes vary gender and six different minority groups (Asian, Muslim, Black, East-European, Roma, and Jewish people).

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JS_RN23_RN34 | Religion and Sexuality

"The Church is Against Us!": Apostasy in the Context of Feminist Struggle in Argentina and Spain

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Apostasy has become part of the mobilization repertoire of feminist movements in Argentina and Spain in the last few years. In their struggle for gender equality, the legalization of abortion, the end of patriarchal (sexual) violence and the fight for LGBTQI+ rights, among other issues, feminist movements have found in apostasy a tool to voice their concerns and denounce the role of the Catholic Church therein. For many, the Church represents an obstacle to their fight and see apostasy as a symbolic —not so much an effective— action to show their disaffection and anger. In my presentation, I analyse what are known as "feminist apostasies" ¬—collective performances in local bishoprics where a group of people, mostly women, request to be formally removed from the Church's registers. While the sociology of religion has studied apostasy as an individual process of leaving religion, I analyse it instead as a form of political protest. In this paper I will draw on interviews and ethnographic and visual material collected between 2018 and 2020 and use conceptual tools from social movement studies.

The Old Enemies Become Friends? Convergences in the Arguments and Strategies of Feminist Organizations and the Catholic Church against Gestational Surrogacy

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Assisted reproductive technologies have opened highly divisive debates at the national level that often overflow in the transnational political arena. The legalization of gestational surrogacy is one of the most controversial issues, which has provoked strong protests by feminist organizations and the Catholic Church. Although these actors have generally contrasted each other in the debates on family- and sexuality-related questions, their mobilizations against surrogacy show a mutual rapprochement. Whereas major feminist organizations have lessened the principle of women's reproductive autonomy, which has characterized contemporary feminism, Catholic authorities have refrained from using religious arguments and have tended to reject surrogacy on the ground of principles 'borrowed' from feminist activists: the opposition to market logic on reproductive matters, the emphasis on the special bond between mother and unborn child, and the concern for the exploitation of surrogate mothers.

This paper compares the arguments of major feminist organizations and the Catholic Church in demanding a transnational ban on surrogacy. Building on different bodies of scholarship and adopting a multi-disciplinary perspective, we describe the arguments supported by feminist organizations and Catholic authorities, illustrate the similarities and differences of the values sustained by these actors, and explain how such values have shaped the discursive framing of the campaigns against surrogacy. This paper aims to explore the cross-fertilization of secular and religious worldviews in the current post-secular age and to understand if the ethical concerns for the dramatic advances in biosciences can become a terrain for a fruitful dialogue between secular and religious actors.

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For A Given Period Of Time And Certain Fee: A Study Of Iranian Academics Attitudes Toward Temporary Marriage (Sigheh)

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The only legal and religiously permitted form of relationship with the opposite sex in Iran is marriage which exists in permanent and temporary forms. Temporary marriage (Sigheh in Persian) is a form of marriage within Shiite Islam's system of jurisprudence in which a contract is made between a woman and a man for a given time and a dowry of certain value, and upon the expiration of the period of contract, the marriage is automatically pronounced void. Despite the legality of the sigheh practice, it has faced stigma and is considered a social taboo. Sigheh, however, is not only shunned by the rules of custom and the social norms among the ordinary people. In fact, some of the adamant opponents of the sigheh are among the intellectuals, who, using theoretical arguments derived from feminism and human rights are opposed to the idea.

This study works with the cultural elite who often resist the concept of temporary marriage when it is both permitted by religion and encouraged by the law and mentioned as a potential solution to the part of social problems of the Iranian society. The data is collected from twenty-four interviews with Iranian academicians as representatives of the educated people opposing the spread of the temporary marriage, According to the findings, the main reasons of opposing temporary marriage among the educated people are: temporary marriage is a form of prostitution; reinforces patriarchal discourse; threatening the integrity of family; and is divergence from the sexual lifestyle model of the world.

What Kind Of Violence? Framing Sexual Violence In The Catholic Church

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Everywhere, institutions are called upon to change by survivors of sexual violence. From the Time's Up campaign to the #Metoo movement and its aftermath, survivors and activists are demanding and working toward an alternative and better future. In this call for paper, I would like to share some of the questions I am raising in my PhD research in sociology and gender studies at the University of Lausanne. In the Swiss context, I am looking at the mobilizations of activists and survivors against sexual violence in the Catholic Church in a socio-historical perspective. Based on qualitative methods (interviews and observations with members of survivors' organizations and discourse analysis of Church documents and activists' autobiographies), I am interested in the framings of sexual violence committed by priests and members of the clergy against women and children. How has the problem of sexual violence been constructed by survivors' organizations? Have these mobilizations changed gender relations within the Church? How does the Swiss case fit within transnational debates that have emerged since the 1990s? Both the Catholic Church and the Swiss context have been somewhat overlooked by feminist analyses of gender violence and sexuality, which is what the thesis tries to contribute to. If feminist anti-violence activism has been well documented we know less about how (religious) groups which might have other frames of reference mobilize against sexual violence and whether they situate themselves within the current wave of denunciations of sexual violence in various institutions.

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'Harmful to women': The Moral Regulation Mission of the UK Anti-Abortion Movement

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Despite widespread support for abortion in the UK, anti-abortion activism has increased in style and substance in recent years outside abortion clinics and in other public places. Most publicly-engaged British-based anti-abortion activists are Roman Catholic, yet the evidence show the majority of UK Catholics accept abortion unequivocally or conditionally, so those who actively challenge abortion are a minority. Moreover, overt displays of public religiosity are not seen as appropriate; anti-abortion activities, including silent public prayers, are often positioned on a range from inappropriate to a form of religious extremism.

This paper draws on two projects: a longitudinal ethnography of abortion activism in public spaces, and a second project qualitatively investigating the narratives of Catholic priests and parishioners. Taking a feminist approach, this paper will argue that anti-abortion activism needs to be seen as a moral regulation movement which focuses on abortion as a way to undo wider liberalising changes in society. Their underlying objectives remain rooted in the religiously-derived concerns about sexual behaviours, gender roles and normative (hetero)sexuality, so are firmly rooted in the remit of Papal objections to 'gender ideology'. Despite this underlying rationale, their public framing of abortion often deploys claims about 'risk', 'science' and 'human rights' with a view that abortion causes harm to women. This paper will use a lived religion approach to explain how, rather than seeing this alternative framing as a strategic choice to secularize their arguments, the 'secular' arguments are incorporated into their religious beliefs about 'gender ideology'.

Discourse, Dialectic and Communicative Struggle as Ways Of Women's Resistance To Male-Clerical Domination In The Roman Catholic Church In Poland

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The aim of the paper is to analyse the women's resistance to male-clerical domination in the institution of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland (Further: RCC), undertaken by Catholic women. I am going to report the results of the qualitative research, 48 in-depth interviews conducted between 2019-2020 with religious lay women who are active in the religious groups in RCC.

Although women in Poland are statistically more religious than men, the RCC in Poland understood as an organization is masculinized and clericalized. In recent years, however, women more and more often engage in various activities within the RCC in Poland and as research shows they face numerous challenges, organizational limitations and barriers, which are the result of e.g. male and clerical domination, which manifests itself in the organization of power and the division of labor. Women undertake various strategies of coping with limitations and barriers, and one of the patterns of these strategies are the practices of resistance, defined as ways in which they intentionally attempt to challenge or act against an oppressive force. In the paper, I will show what patterns of resistance women take against male and clerical power. I will consider three main resistance patterns - discursive, dialectical and communicative struggle resistance. What ideas legitimize these various patterns of resistance, how are these ideas rooted in religion, and how do they correspond with other ideas, e.g. in the egalitarian and feminist discourse? Answers to these questions will show not only the diverse patterns of women activities in a RCC, but also how social practices within the institution of religion draw on secular ideas and the axionormative system of late modernity.

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The Effect of Religion on Fertility: Turkish Case

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In the last three decades, studies on fertility and its relationship with religion have become a hot issue in the academic world. Previous studies demonstrate that Muslims have higher fertility rates in European countries than other religious groups. Moreover, Muslim-majority countries show a higher average of childbearing rates than Western countries. Because Turkey is a rare example in the Muslim world being a democratic and secular state, scholars pay considerable attention nowadays to investigate social issues in Turkey from a Muslim viewpoint. Religion and family constitute two significant social institutions for the continuity, change, and maintenance of the Turkish society. Therefore, this study will provide an empirical analysis of how fertility attitudes and behaviors are influenced by the conflict between religion and modernity over time. The analyses are based on Turkish samples of the last five waves of the World Values Surveys, from 1991 to 2012. The results indicate that religion and socio-economic determinants show significant associations with the fertility of Turkish individuals but in opposing directions.

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JS_RN27_RN30 | Refugee Unaccompanied Teenagers in Southern Europe

A Failing Protection. Obstacles and Risks Encountered by Unaccompanied Minors Beneficiaries of International Protection in their Transition to Adulthood

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The present paper examines the risks and obstacles that unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) beneficiaries of international protection may encounter in their transition to adulthood in Italy. The paper is based on a study commissioned by UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM conducted in 2019 in Lombardy, Latium and Sicily, where biographical interviews with UASC and former UASC (N=62) were collected through a peer research technique, along with semi-structured interviews with key-informants (N=55). The analysis of UASC and former UASC's biographic trajectories shows how they often experience the paradoxical situation whereby, despite holding a protection status, they might be exposed to serious dangers of exclusion when turning 18: while some may go missing, many become irregular and get exploited in the informal economy. This is due to the great limitations posed by an age-based distinction between "children", who "deserve" to be protected, and "adults": de facto, even if the protection they are entitled lasts beyond their come of age, the system is not able to guarantee such protection. These obstacles prevent UASC from equipping themselves with all the tools and knowledge that would ensure their successful transition to adulthood and from realizing their aspirations. Therefore, the juridical protection they are formally guaranteed fails, on one hand, to recognize their vulnerability and, on the other, to respect their capability to self-determine as bearers of legitimate desires. The obstacles they meet illuminate the implicit moral economy of reception (Watters 2019) where key-categories of international protection, such as "durable solutions" or "long-term wellbeing", lose meaning.

Problematising Migration and Refugee Flows in Greece through the lens of Socio-Spatial Justice

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Migration and asylum are considered two facets of the migratory phenomenon which has attracted the attention of politicians and the wider public in recent years. The rising numbers of migrants and asylum seekers, stressed and/or re-iterated by the media in recent years, has been important in formulating public opinion, forcing adjustments to relevant policies implemented at the European and national level. The socioeconomic and political situation in Greece offers a significant context for addressing migration and refugee flows along with asylum and migration policies.

Our aim is to identify and discuss the changing opportunities and challenges presented to and facing the newly arriving populations of migrants and refugees in Greece in the context of the economic recession/ economic development prospect(s). The capacity of the host society to receive and integrate the arriving populations remained limited, not only because of the impact of austerity, but also due to the indigenous population's reluctance to accept the newcomers. The paper is structured into the following sections: The first section outlines the main developments in relation to asylum and migration in Greece in the period from the start of the economic recession to the present. The second presents the empirical findings collected in the period 2018–2020 and centres on the perceptions and narratives of refugees, as well as stakeholders and policymakers who have been involved in the implementation of asylum and migration policy. The concluding section problematises the issues raised in the previous sections through the lens of social and spatial justice.

JS_RN27_RN37 | Urban Homelessness in Southern Europe: New Problems and New Challenges in Times of Covid-19

'A Crisis Within a Greater Crisis': Hidden Vulnerabilities Among People Experiencing Homelessness During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Croatia

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Research literature has shown that crises such as pandemics can exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and that it is common for certain social groups to experience crises more severely than others. Challenges specific to the homeless population in the areas of communication, infection control, isolation and quarantine, and resource allocation have been identified (Leung et al., 2008) while a lack of assistance in a pandemic situation or non-compliance may be a threat to public health (Tsai & Wilson, 2020). In light of the current Covid-19 pandemic, instructions such as staying home, physical distancing and frequent handwashing become unmanageable among homeless people, especially if networks that are essential for their survival start to collapse. This paper, which is part of a larger international project on homelessness and pathways to social inclusion (CSRP No. IZHRZO_180631/1), aims to examine the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on people experiencing homelessness in Zagreb and Split. Based on ethnographic fieldwork, this qualitative study explores the daily life experiences of this socially excluded group as well as their coping strategies during this crisis. Using a holistic perspective, we also analyse institutional and non-institutional forms of support as well as national and local responses to the pandemic. Although new problems and challenges related to service availability/access as well as criminalisation/punishment of life-sustaining and human activities can be identified, this pandemic is 'a crisis within a greater crisis' for many homeless people who belong to one of the most socially marginalised and invisible groups of citizens in Croatia.

Key words: homelessness, crises, vulnerabilities, Croatia

Alone in a Silent City. Homeless Population in Rome During the Covid-19 Emergency

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The homeless (OECD 2020) is a singular and controversial figure (Anderson 1923; Bauman, 2005): the scarcity of goods and the absence of a stable shelter is sometimes associated with a spatial mobility that connotes the subject as elusive, unpredictable and alien to the usual social dynamics (Paolantoni & Zuccari 2014; Polin 2017). This singularity - combined with social invisibility and collective de-responsibility (Barnao, 2004; Cesareo &Pavesi 2019) - determines uncertainty and, often, the absence of adequate assistance and care policies (FEANTSA 2019; Farrugia & Gerrard 2016; Schweiger, 2013; Minnery & Greenhalgh 2007).

The paper describes the situation experienced by the homeless living in Rome during the lockdown and in the immediately following phases. The research jointly analyzes the reception system implemented by the formal and informal services and the strategies activated, in the shortage of information and resources, by the homeless themselves.

The study, in addition to considering some institutional statistical data, makes use of semi-structured interviews addressed to the representatives of the territorial organizations, and biographical interviews addressed to homeless people in the city (Meanwell, 2012).

The research depicts a frame of great stress for local welfare - lacking in network planning and coordination - and, at the same time, highlights how the homeless are social actors, still capable of expressing agency and acting strategically.

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Providing Support To Homeless: The (De)Cooperation Between Institutions and Squatters Activists During The Sanitary Crisis In Saint-Etienne, France

Lola Vives

Université Jean Monnet, France

The COVABRI project is a collaborative research conducted at Saint-Étienne (France) aiming at investigating and analyzing the diverse adjustments of services towards homeless during the sanitary crisis in French local context. Saint-Étienne is a medium size town, a former industrial town with a higher rate of poverty than the French poverty rate. There is a wide range of services for homelessness : accomodation, shelters, housing supports, food supports, outreach psychiatric team from institutionnal or self-organized organization.

Launched the 1st day of the 1st lockdown in 2020 March 17th, the research starts a second phase of the investigation through thematiques widening and researchers recruitment, a 5 researchers team. From an ethnographic perspective and using interviews, our interest is to document the plurality of viewpoints : institutionnal stakeholders, front-line workers, services providers, homeless themselves and to assess the effects (or not) of the sanitary crise.

In this investigation, I am focusing on food support and self-organized solidarity networks, mostly from « housing » activists, squatters movment. My first assumption is a reconfiguration, that might be contextual and ponctual, of the connection between institutionnal organizations and housing activists. The aim is not to focus on activists as an oppositionnal or critical groupe, but as a complementary support ; people provide actions in parrallel of services providers and they have been cooperating together on occasions.

In this presentation, I intend to discuss empirical data and to emphazise the cooperation and de-cooperation process of involved individuals, institutional, professional or activits, to provide support to homeless persons.

Too Late For Trust: "I Would Rather Sleep On The Streets"

Irina Zamfirescu

University of Bucharest, Romania

In the last ten years little has been made for the urban poor in Bucharest, local authorities deciding on a laissez-fair strategy. The public discourse and the administrative agenda of the local decision makers have been focused on the urban development, with little to no attention paid to the people affected by extreme poverty. Therefore, the social services aimed at homeless people in Bucharest are rather minimal. The ethnographic material I have gathered in my 7 years research into poverty in Bucharest indicates an acute lack of trust between homeless and representatives of the social care departments in Bucharest. Along the years, NGOs compensated for this mistrust between the urban poor and local authorities, providing food, elementary medical care, infrastructure for personal hygiene and shelter. During pandemic, they have continued to provide social services that would not put at risk of infection the urban poor, therefore they could not offer shelter nor the mobile shower service, both essential in pandemic times. This led to homeless people preferring to sleep on the streets than to access public shelters. In order to identify the exact reasons for which this happened, I have conducted several interviews with homeless people and public employees in charge with managing the biggest public shelter in Bucharest. The conclusions of this research consolidate the image of a weaken social system that has failed in its very first responsibility – building trust.

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RS01 | After Weber: Making Alternative Ethical Rationalities 'Knowable'

The 'Spirit' of Schooling: Personal Stories of Ciganos Students of Portuguese Secondary Education

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Max Weber deplores the ecological domination of instrumental rationality in The Protestant ethics and in the spirit of capitalism, to the detriment of the rationality of value-oriented action in the social conduct of individuals. Weber puts religion and the values it professes as a driver of individuation, relatively free from the pressure of adapting to the environment. Indeed, the concept of vocation becomes a key to the interpretation of ethical rationalization process.

One can find an illustration of the Weberian ethical rationality among the Portuguese Ciganos/Roma who, despite the increasing economic pressure on their way of life - the traditional fairs -, seek alternative means of subsistence via schooling, without denying the aspects that are core to its identity and tradition.

Ciganos/Roma students are characterized by a high rate of early school leavers in Portugal, with a very low number of students attending secondary education as well a strong ethnic segregation in schools. In this context, an action-research project entitled "The school performance of the Roma students" was launched with the aim of discovering the achievements of Ciganos/Roma in secondary education.

This communication is based on the interviewing of 23 gypsy students from the Metropolitan areas of Lisbon and Porto. Preliminary results suggest that despite the economic problems that affect the continuation of their studies, academic success of young Ciganos/Roma is facilitated by the influence of religion and their respective values. In this way, the concept of vocation becomes relevant to understand their schooling.

The Environment As A Good To Defend And Preserve - Grammars Justifying The Ways Of Involvement And Participation In Environmental Associations

Pedro Francisco Rodrigues Pais Duarte

NOVA University Lisbon, Portugal

The environmental problems with which humanity is generically confronted, allow and invite the most concerned and informed subjects to a committed civic participation, which, in the great majority of times, is framed in institutional contexts specifically constituted for this purpose.

This presentation intends to interpret, according to the analytical framework of Sociology under the Weberian perspective, the forms of involvement and participation of the individuals in the Portuguese environmental movement through the deconstruction of the grammars' justifying action and associated forms of judgment.

In this way, then, the practices of volunteers, their motivations, values and ethics of action will be examined. The results arise from a study carried out in an environmental association (Quercus) and they will allow us to understand and explain the different sorts of associative involvement of the subjects who fight for this cause, which are differentiated according to the judgment made by the actors in context.

Keywords: Political Citizenship; Environmental Mobilization; Associativism; Ways of Action.

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Professionalism as An Unfinished Ethics of Global Citizenship: A Weberian Understanding of the Relationship between Modern Profession and World Society

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In the past decades, the ideas of global citizenship and its related ethics, in contrast to the ever mainstream form of citizenship based on nation-state formation, have become a crucial alternative ethos of citizenship practice and education around the world. The idea of global citizen often comes with dual-facet topics, such as GCE (global citizenship education), ESD (education for sustainable development), and SDGs (sustainable development goals). Besides, it not only projects an actor-figure that is named with active, creative, or inclusive citizen, but also requires a serial of capacities such as cross-cultural communication and dialogue, critique with justice, concerns of human happiness, or earth-centered values. Thinking this with a Weberian viewpoint, the ethos of global citizen, however, would not naturally go along with our globalized world, but an alternative ethical rationality to modern society. This research proposes a Weberian analysis of the global-citizen ethos in three aspects: (1) I attempt to revisit Weber's insights on work ethic, both religious and vocational, and extend it to ethics of modern professionals; (2) I try to construct a Weberian 'elective affinity' between the professionalism ethic and the spirit of global citizenship; (3) I deploy a thought experiment to view both professionalism and global-citizen as an unfinished yet becoming ethics in our world society. In summary, the culture of the modern profession generates not only its self-regulation ethic, but also knowledge of the ideal global citizen, basing on the homology of the two projections of human-actors in the future.

"Ethics and Rationality in Social Simultaneity"

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Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

The paper aims to revisit some of the key themes of Weberian sociology and offer new insights into issues such as rationalisation and modernisation; control and domination of the world; disenchantment and re-enchantment of the world; social acting and underlying ethics; community relations, war and peace.
The specific focus of the work covers three core areas of reflection:
- Ethos and Spirit of Capitalism. The Weberian conceptual repertoire and its renewed applicability in the sociological investigation of the re-sacralisation of capitalism, which takes on the connotations of a new idolatry.
- The 'alternative' re-enchantment of the world. The critiques to capitalist idolatry materialised in the sixty-eight mass pacifist and nonviolent movements, recovered during the 1970s and 1980s and "disarmed" in the 1990s by the techno-élite of the network society (Duffield 2017), are now dusted off to propose new forms of re-enchantment based on the values of peace and sustainability.
- The cultural transformations of Capitalism. From the individual to the dividual. M. Weber according to A. Appadurai (2013; 2016). The case of derivatives in the financialisation of the economy.
Key words: Capitalism and social change; Cultural dimensions and economies; Peace research and no violence experiences.

From online activism to anti-racist protest. The political engagement of Portuguese Roma

Ana Rita Costa

ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon

The growing use of digital technologies and social media in different contexts makes its transdisciplinary analysis important for understanding contemporary social phenomena and their multiple perspectives. One of ethnography's contributions has been to demonstrate that what people do with and within the digital world can differ radically, is deeply interconnected to everyday life and social realities, is not constant over time and, sometimes, can lead to social changes. Its impacts on

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social movements, in the mobilization, engagement and approximation of different struggles around common causes are known. The protests that broke out around 2011, the Arab Spring, the 15M-Indignados, and the subsequent Occupy, or later the #MeToo demonstrated the potential of online activism and social media in building the protest and "the power of real-time, open collaborations amongst like-minded citizens" (Postill 2014).

For weber, what is most important for understanding and interpreting social phenomena is social action, i.e., the individual's behaviours endowed with intentionality and that take account of the behaviours of others. This intentionality comes from their values, that are also shared. The particular point of view that the actor brings is what social scientists should try to understand. Digital technologies and social media are linked to the political emergence and engagement of Portuguese Roma. Proprietary platforms such as YouTube and Facebook, perceived as public venues, became central tools for the dissemination and creation of spaces for participation on their own terms. Based on an ethnographic study approaching the technological appropriations and the engagement of Portuguese Roma on social media, we intend to analyse how Portuguese Roma are disputing new imaginaries and power relations, considering their own (shared) values and motives.

Reflexive Analysis On The Limits and the Operability Of The Concept of Ethnic Goup Apllied to Roma

author

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Max Weber was one of the most innovative sociologists of his time, among the vast and diverse contributions of his extensive work, in this communication we highlight his interesting importance and pioneering spirit in the analysis of ethnic and racial relations. Based on the fact that Romani people are the most numerous minority in Europe (10-12 million), in this presentation we aim to discuss the relevance of some forms of categorization of Roma/ Ciganos, namely those based on racial and ethnic belonging, revisiting Max Weber's writings. Having as background some qualitative studies carried out by the authors on Portuguese Ciganos/Roma in which in-depth interview techniques, observation and focus groups were mobilized, we intend to produce a reflective and critical analysis based on contemporary social theory about the limits and potential of interpreting Roma / Ciganos as an ethnic (and racial) group in the Weberanian perspective and the importance of these concepts in the construction

of a public representation of Roma as a target of public policies and as a form of self -representation as a crucial stage in a process of emancipation, empowerment and self-knowledge.

Social Prestige In Emigration Contexts. Returnees' Positions In A Romanian Multi-ethnic Context

Remus Gabriel Anghel
Romanian Institute for Research on National Minorities, Romania

In the past years there is a growing interest in analyzing processes return migration. The literature largely discusses return motivations, patterns of return and how returnees readapt to societies of origin. In this paper we interrogate on the role of social prestige in structuring social contexts of origin and returnees' positions upon return. In this respect, we build on the notion of prestige that was formulated by Weber, as a principle organizing social order and social hierarchies. The paper draws on a research in the city of Sebeș, Romania, wherefrom returnees belonging to different ethnic groups, Romanians, Roma, and Germans, renegotiate and assume different positions of status and prestige. This understanding of prestige provides an understanding on the role of prestige that structures local contexts in terms other than socio-economic positions. Besides, social prestige can also provide a unique angle to unfold local relations of inequality in migration.

The Multidimensionality of Deservingness and Social Closure – The (Un)Making of Ethnic Communities

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It is doubtless that Max Weber had the greatest contribution to social theory and through this contribution he deserves to be placed in the pantheon of the history of sociological thinking. But his contributions and approaches are so vivid – despite its limitations, true, from our present perspectives - that he must be taken out from this (quasi)closed cabinet of great thinkers.

In my presentation I would like to address the already strategically exposed Weber-inspired concepts of deservingness and social closure through some ethnographic data collected in multiethnic communities in Transylvania. Different levels of social solidarity

characterize these communities. Ethnic Hungarians, Romanians and Roma are in constant negotiation of their identity and their status in the local society, adopting different kind of strategies to define who is the (un)deserving or to challenge their own outsider or poor status. In these contexts the structure and the agency are strongly connected, one of Weber's great contributions.

Acknowledging The Plural Weberian Rationalities In Clinical Embryology: When Moral Values And Affection Prevail Beyond Efficiency

Catarina Delaunay

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This paper addresses the plural forms of reasoning used by clinical embryologists when deciding the fate of the human embryos they create and manipulate in the laboratory setting through the application of assisted reproductive technologies (ART). Decisions include to transfer to the woman' uterus, to cryopreserve, or to discard. Our analysis is based on qualitative data from an ongoing research project, namely in-depth interviews with 18 clinical embryologists working at private and public fertility centres in Portugal. Embryologists display multiple perspectives on the criteria they use to evaluate and classify the quality, potential and viability of the embryos produced in vitro. Taxonomies and international guidelines, as well as statistical data (e.g. success rates) are largely used to qualify the embryos, showing that especially the youngest embryologists base their action on an instrumental rationality (efficient means and calculated ends recognized inductively). Beyond scientific and technological facts and theories as intellectual tools for action, some of them also mobilize alternative ethical rationalities. Moral valuations and legitimate rules/ends that are felt deductively play concomitantly an important role, in what can be seen as a value-rational action (especially when the embryo is perceived as potential life besides a cluster of cells). Moreover, affectual rationality governed by emotions, affects and feeling states (such as empathy with the beneficiaries), and traditional rationality based on habits and routines ("the embryologist's feelings" gained by experience) intervene too. Weber's distinctive concepts and theoretical contributions are relevant for rethinking professional practices within ART, and clinical embryology in particular.

Re-enchanting The World: Buen Vivir In Front Of Western Bureaucratic Rationality.

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The Andean Buen Vivir (Living Well) notion, a cluster of indigenous conceptions on human and nature relationship has been acknowledged as an alternative to Western development models and neo-liberal policies in some Latin American countries, although the implementation results are far to be substantive.

Besides social and political issues suffered in those countries during the last decade, the translation of Buen Vivir conceptualizations to policies has been mediated by the State, this imposing its structure, discourses, and practices on the indigenous Andean knowledge, practices, and rationalities and thus taming its original transformational potential.

In this regard, two questions will be posed. First, how the State copes with other rationalities challenging its discourse and practices; and second, the conditions of possibility of other rationalities could be locally incorporated in the State, transforming its ethical practices beyond instrumental rationality, assessing other forms of action and sociality.

A core premise is considering Latin America as constituted by the modern ethos despite the extant traditional societies in the continent; thus positing Modernity not as an exclusive Western European historical process but as a project with manifold possibilities to its implementation.

From this reflection, a prospect would arise: to situate our modern rationality in front of other human realizations, other rationalities and practices, in a required search of alternatives to deal with global issues menacing us all, from environmental concerns to social inequality.

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The Ethical Dimension of Critique in Academia: Contesting Ethical Rationalities?

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UCL Institute of Education, United Kingdom

It has been argued that the gist of academic life across disciplines and universities is an endless critical activity (experience of critique) intended to 'the search of the truth' (Boltanski, 2011; Felski, 2015; Weber, 2004). This practice involves the compliance of a set of formal rules and procedures along with the persistent attachment to normative principles (Kim, 2020; Weber, 2004). In this paper, I propose – based on my ongoing doctoral thesis - a theoretical framework for the study of academic's everyday practices within universities in times of neoliberalism (Ball, 2015; Ball & Olmedo, 2013). Drawing on Foucault's distinction between 'philosophy' and 'spirituality' laid out in his latest lectures at the College de France (Foucault, 1997, 2006), I will distinguish between the 'epistemological form' and 'the ethical form of critique'. The former relates to how individuals exercise their 'faculty of reason' to contest prevailing modes of social life, whilst the latter stresses a certain form of critique that, without sticking to values, gives rise to new forms of one's behaviour and social life. For instance, the traditional values of academia (autonomy and objectivity) seem to be a hindrance rather than a way of thinking and acting differently. This distinction is relevant as it helps us to discuss the way in which rationalization, values and ethical practices are interwoven. Thus, I argue that it is not possible to rests upon values or normative principles to counter the hegemony of instrumental rationality within academia.

The Less Agreeable Side of Charisma: Incredulous Onlooking and Anti-structural Power

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Charisma is often theorized as a form of cultic insularity consisting of "bonds" between leaders and followers. Its world-historical significance, however, stems not from this inward-intimacy, but rather from an aggressive outward posture which occasionally radiates through traditional and/or rational-legal social orders, destabilizing and overturning them. This article focalizes charisma's consumptive leading edge by distinguishing and describing the 'incredulous onlooker'—a type of non-believing institutional elite who exists at the interface between the charismatic community and wider society. Incredulous onlookers intend to quash charismatic movements, but their interventions counterintuitively (to them) work to augment charismatic potency and proliferate charismatic rupture. They do this in two ways. First, their affective signals of shock, exasperation, and moral outrage lend a sense of gleeful wonder (even "miraculousness") to the incipient leader's early successes, even if such successes are initially relatively minor. Second, as institutional-organizational mouthpieces, incredulous onlookers widen the aperture for extraordinary expression within the institutional spheres they represent, bringing their full interlocutory capacity within reach of the charismatic leader. Together, these factors account for charisma's revolutionary potential. Observational and interview data reveal that incredulous onlookers played a key role in buoying and propelling the "Trump phenomenon."

RS02 | A New Normality For a New Europe? - ¿Una nueva normalidad para una nueva Europa?

Happiness and Love During the Covid-19 Crisis: a Relational View

José Antonio Rodríguez Díaz, Aitor Domínguez Aguayo

University of Barcelona, Spain

During the long and ongoing COVID-19 pandemic most of the countries have acted in a very similar way, trying, with different luck, to stop its spread by closing borders, confining their populations and applying strict social distancing measures.

In order to begin to analyze the social impact of these measures, we

focus on some aspects of daily life and study changes in actions and activities that people do in order to feel good, and in moods and feeling of happiness before, during, and after the lockdown. We also look into values and orientation towards others during this period of time as proxies of love.

We use data from our online survey "Social relations and daily life during the COVID-19 crisis" launched on April 11, 2020 (2,652 responses obtained by May 12, 2020 in the Spanish version of the survey). To compare the experiences through the pandemic we will use data from the second wave of the Spanish version of the online survey (currently open).

Along standard statistic procedures we will use Social Network Analysis approaches and visualization techniques to map the system of relationships between actions, moods, feelings and love towards others previous to the crisis and during and after confinement in order to assess the main changes in their interconnection and inter-embeddedness.

The response to the COVID-19 has been a social "experiment" of a global and massive social lockdown affecting the dominant system of relations and contacts resulting in changes in ways to see and live life and in ways to value others and the social.

New Normality and New Behaviours Towards Hooking up Among Young Girls?

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The COVID-19 pandemic is deeply influencing changes in society and among individuals. A new sphere of analysis related to how the pandemic is influencing behavioural changes in sexual-affective relationships emerges. Recent studies are studying changes in the habits of stable couples (Yuksel & Ozgor, 2020). However, fewer studies have focused on changes among sporadic relationships, particularly on the potential influence of the awareness regarding the risk of becoming infected on changing habits and behaviours towards casual sexual relationships among youth in the new normality. To fill this gap, an exploratory study based on pre-test and post-test questionnaires was conducted. This study has been carried out following a qualitative method with a communicative approach (Gómez, 2019) with twenty young women in Spain during the spring of 2020. The study focused on analysing changes related to tongue-kissing ("morreo" in Spanish) in hook-ups. Findings provide evidence that suggests how the new normality might contribute to changing memories, perceptions, and intentions of participating young women towards tongue-kissing hook-ups from the past and in the future. These findings have potential implications not only in what could become a decrease in the contagion of COVID-19 or other infectious diseases; it can also have implications for the future sexual-affective relationships of many youths, providing greater freedom to break free from coerced preferences (Ruiz-Eugenio et al., 2020) and engage in quality, egalitarian relationships.

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Close Normalities of Fourth Kind

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Covid-19 pandemic is showing a societal crisis which engendered critical attitudes towards the limits of our current social contract, and the functioning of our institutions.

This has been particularly evident as regards the formulation and implementation of public protection policies.

Covid-19 has also catalyzed new forms of social interactions based on digital technologies, and fostered technological innovation.

This trend will potentially strengthen the monopolistic turn of platform companies, supported by the alliance between a welfare state based on new forms of control, and restriction of personal freedom.

By contrast, in the meanwhile, initiatives related to self-organization of communities and co-provisioning partnerships between governments and citizens based on DLTs (Distributed Ledger Technologies) are being developed.

Our presentation is based on the framework of pandemic work, that is the relational work performed by agents, whether part of a network or not, in dealing with the pandemic and its effects. In this light, we will discuss the experience of the use of "Beckman Echo 305". This is a case study showing how the existential risks and transformation of biopolitics led to the adoption of approaches based on Citizen Science, co-production in applied science and biotechnology.

Our presentation also addresses the forthcoming action-research aiming to drive the valorization of data as a citizens' ownership. This initiative is important to oppose the current trend leading to centralized data-silos.

Moreover, ongoing social experimentations aiming to empower communities through tokenization will be considered. In this respect, DLTs enable disintermediation of social and economic processes, hence facilitating commoning practices.

Postmodern Attitudes to Health and Vaccination Hesitancy in Croatia: A Focus-Group Study

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The aim of this study is to discuss postmodern attitudes to health in relation to vaccination hesitancy in Croatia based on focus group discussions, conducted asynchronously with 40 Croatian citizens in October 2020. The data were coded and analysed with the help of NVivo software. The study is part of the wider research project funded by the Croatian Science Foundation. Our data suggest that vaccination attitudes should be seen as a continuum ranging from ardent advocacy of mandatory vaccination to a complete refusal of any vaccine, whereby the term vaccine hesitant is reserved for a heterogenous group (where people can refuse only some vaccines, delay vaccine schedule, refuse non-obligatory vaccines etc.). The results of iterative thematic analysis reveal risk perception, distrust in the healthcare system and lifestyle factors as relevant determinants of vaccine hesitancy. As the attitudes connected with vaccine hesitancy are, among other factors, under the influence of wider socio-cultural context, in this paper the focus is put on examining our results in the broader context of postmodern health beliefs, which include but are not limited to the advocacy of a holistic approach and unobtrusive treatments, patient participation, harmony of body, mind and spirit etc.

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Motivations of volunteers to join the European Solidarity Corps Projects in Wroclaw

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This article explores the social motivations that bring young people to join the European Solidarity Corps projects in Wroclaw during Post-Pandemic. The study aims to present the manifested and underlying causes for the participants joining the program and discuss how their motivations evolved during mid and long-term volunteering.

Young participants from different organizations in Wroclaw, Poland, were interviewed. Ten semi-structured interviews provided primary data for the qualitative data analysis. Volunteering alongside respondents and memos from everyday activities provided an in-depth view of the subject.

Conducting volunteer activities for international organizations in foreign countries has been a relatively new approach for young people to cope with life uncertainties. Participants engage in volunteer activities with mixed motivations regarding their circumstances - e.g., negotiating a better life strategy, maintaining upward mobility while increasing social and cultural capital. Socio-economic background, family, country of origin, skills, and education were the primary categories that distinguished volunteers' motivations.

Believing in European values and proudly volunteering in their dissemination was explicitly manifested in every respondent's interview. Involvement in at European Union-wide project encouraged them to raise a critical voice on social matters and – especially those organizations misusing the European Commission's resources, and eventually treat the volunteers as a source of cheap labor.

The research findings may be useful for future participants of the program, current volunteers to reflect on their experiences because none of the respondents were prepared for the challenges and often mentioned in the interviews the feeling of self-lost.

A systematic review about European Mountain Tourism Regeneration in the Covid-19 Era

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University of Zaragoza, Spain

In this called European "new normality", could covid-19 facilitate an accelerated shift towards a more sustainable kind of tourism, favouring already existing related trends? What kind of opportunities of tourism regeneration will come to fruition after the covid-19 pandemic?

Mountain tourism is rising in popularity year after year, in detriment of typical beach destinations. The benefits of nature for human well-being are traditionally well-known. Mountain areas possess all necessary natural resources which attracted visitors in this "post-confinement" period. Nevertheless, tourism as a whole, and specially mountain tourism from the Pyrenees, currently face a double crisis, sanitary and climatic. The present, practically total stop of societies due to lockdown and mobility restrictions, has generated serious economic consequences. However, it has also lead to new hopes for environmental renewal.

This study conducts a methodologically systematic review of scientific literature on the above matter. To this purpose, a total of 24 specific articles have been analysed, within the three platforms selected according to their impact in the scientific community (Scopus, WoS and Dialnet Plus).

This literature review highlights the present state of tourism regeneration and the transformation within the sector, demonstrating its remarkable capacity for reinvention and resilience as well as the ability of promote innovative, sustainable experiences.

In the present uncertain "covid" and "post-covid" context, this study suggests future lines of work aimed at the diversification of activities adapted to a sustainable mountain tourism and new travel habits. Finally, it also pinpoints opportunities for international cooperation towards the development of cross-border territories.

Covid-19: Un Tsunami Que Rompe La Cohesión Social

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La ponencia que presentamos se ha construido a partir de una lectura conjunta del libro que hemos coordinado "Incertidumbres en tiempos de pandemia: una mirada hacia el futuro". Se han identificando las grandes brechas que la COVID-19 ha abierto o agrandado en diversas dimensiones básicas para la integración y cohesión social: salud, empleo, educación, servicios sociales, relaciones de género, servicios sociales, etc. Más allá de los efectos iniciales, el análisis pondrá el punto de mira en las consecuencias a futuro sobre los peligros de ruptura de la cohesión social, dibujando una sociedad a dos velocidades, en la que un volumen importante de ciudadanos y ciudadanas se pueden quedar descolgados del progreso y del bienestar.

Igualmente, en la ponencia abordaremos las ventanas de oportunidad que se abren ante las instituciones y la sociedad civil, como posibles vías alternativas para reconducir o, al menos, paliar, ese proceso de deterioro y suturar las brechas que ha producido el tsunami de la COVID-19 en España.

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El Impacto de la Pandemia y el Confinamiento en Nuestras Vidas

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La pandemia y el confinamiento han afectado profundamente la vida social y económica en España. Colectivos como las personas con discapacidad y sus residencias se convirtieron en un foco de atención sanitaria y mediática, por el riesgo añadido de contagio y vulnerabilidad de sus residentes. Sin embargo, sus experiencias de la pandemia y el confinamiento no han sido tenidas en cuenta. Además, han puesto de manifiesto que, muchas de las cosas que no se creían posibles, como la conexión remota a reuniones virtuales y el manejo de ordenadores, han funcionado, cerrando en parte la brecha digital existente.

Este paper presenta los resultados de un proyecto de investigación participativo co-liderado por investigadores con discapacidad intelectual (5 mujeres y 3 hombres) en el que se exploró los efectos del covid-19 y del confinamiento en la vida de las personas con discapacidad intelectual. Este proyecto ha sido realizado en colaboración con una investigadora de doctorado de la Universidad de Lisboa en el marco de un proyecto europeo (Disability Advocacy Research in Europe).

Para ello, se llevó a cabo una metodología mixta vía remota y se utilizó una encuesta y grupos focales para explorar cómo habían vivido las personas con discapacidad intelectual el confinamiento, si tuvieron acceso a información en un formato accesible, cómo han gestionado las respuestas emocionales a los cambios y cómo se han adaptado a las restricciones en la vida cotidiana y en sus centros de referencia.

Identidades y Practicas Sociopolíticas Desde el Confinamiento Social, Narrativas Juveniles de Colombianos en España.

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Las identidades y practicas socioculturales y politicas de jóvenes migrantes son diversas y divergentes. Llegan y reconstruyen procesos de adscripción identitaria de acuerdo con el entorno conservando vinculaciones de acuerdo con su condicion juvenil, de genero, comunidad o etnia. Pero las identidades culturales, políticas, los vínculos de cohesión social que se reconstruyen, son producto de un proceso de construcción social demasiado hibrido y cambiante, es generado desde los contextos de origen por las condiciones sociopolíticas, por los sistemas culturales, pero tambien desde el entorno de llegada. Ahora basado en las condiciones recientes de confinamiento social, de limitacion del trabajo, de la movilidad, muchos de estos jóvenes viven condiciones precarias y que tendra que repensarse en el corto plazo. Los jovenes con adscripciones identitarias, vínculos de descendencia, originarios de territorios, comunidades y familias étnicas, afrodecendientes o en situacion de pobreza, en cuyo caso la condición afecta o incide de manera significativa y diferente en la dinámica de migración nacional y trasnacional, marcándose en las relaciones, discursos y prácticas que guarda con la sociedad de acogida, generan acciones políticas de organizacion y movilización interesante por advertir. Se presenta el avance de una investigacion doctoral que se pregunta y cuestiona la manera como se reconstruyen las identidades culturales, políticas y los vínculos de cohesión social de jóvenes colombianos inmigrantes en España, clasificados por sus condiciones como la clase social, la adscripción o descendencia étnica, racializadas, que por sus condiciones de encierro y limitacion por pandemia se vinculan a organizaciones, movimientos, acciones en el pais. Parte del uso de las narrativas comouna estrategia para recueperar desde los lenguajes, las expresiones y vivencias, la vida misma de los sujetos en una clave hermeneutica.

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El Covid-19 como Agente de la Metamorfosis del Mundo

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Ulrich Beck retoma la expresión de Herbert Marcuse para apuntar hacia un catastrofismo emancipador. Del mismo modo que el riesgo climático global es el preludio de nuevas normas, una nueva normalidad, el Covid-19 tiene consecuencias secundarias: provoca una conmoción antropológica, política y social. La metamorfosis del "mal" primario en "bien" secundario usa el Fausto maniqueísta. No vamos a la antigua normalidad sino una nueva. Richard Horton, director de The Lancet, plantea que no estamos ante una pandemia sino una sindemia. Recuerda el debate, hace un siglo, entre la "enfermedad por gérmenes" de Robert Koch frente y el "terreno biológico" de Claude Bernard -la medicina experimental y fisiología quedaron eclipsadas. En el siglo XXI nos enfrentamos a una pandemia intentando controlar el patógeno, las líneas de transmisión, etc., como se hacía con la peste medieval. La naturaleza sindemica, argumenta Richard Horton, exige una aproximación más matizada que la que guía la "ciencia" a los gobiernos. Por un lado, tenemos una desigualdad socioeconómica, esto es, una enfermedad no transmisible (ENT) que interactúa con el síndrome respiratorio agudo severo (SARS-CoV-2); por otro lado, se correlación entre el virus y el deterioro de los ecosistemas, desforestación, etc. Nos lleva a abordar el Covid-19, o desde pretexto son desde un contexto más amplio, esto es, tanto desde una crisis de civilización hasta cuestionar el paradigma epidemiológico centrado patógenos externos. La metamorfosis es un término adecuado, pues no es una revolución, ni reforma, ni algo ideológicamente orientado, es una catarsis social que derrumba los muros mentales.

La Brecha Digital Del Alumnado (y Sus Familias) y Del Profesorado en la Enseñanza Primaria en España. Impacto Del Cierre Escolar Para el Aprendizaje y la Igualdad de Oportunidades.

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Los centros educativos en España permanecieron cerrados de marzo a junio de 2020 por el coronavirus. La enseñanza telemática sustituyó a la presencial y la tenencia de ordenadores y el dominio de competencias digitales se hicieron imprescindibles en el proceso formativo en todos los niveles educativos, pero más en la enseñanza primaria donde aún no se han desarrollado plenamente las competencias digitales del alumnado. Esta comunicación estudia la brecha digital en la enseñanza primaria y muestra sus efectos negativos genéricos sobre el aprendizaje, más aún en el alumnado de familias con bajos niveles educativos, bajas rentas y en las formadas por un solo progenitor (madre, casi siempre), que escolarizan más a sus hijos-as en la enseñanza pública, agrandando la desigualdad de oportunidades educativas de los centros escolares abiertos.

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Tecnocuidados En Los Hogares. Cualificaciones, Estrategias y Desafíos Ante Los Requerimientos Tecnologícos en Contexto de Pandemia SARS-CoV-2

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En esta comunicación se analiza el papel de las tecnologías en el trabajo de cuidados desempeñado por las trabajadoras del Servicio de Ayuda a Domicilio (SAD) en el contexto de la pandemia ocasionada por el SARS-CoV-2. Se presentarán los primeros resultados de un proyecto de transferencia Sostenibilidad de la atención a las personas en situación de dependencia: experiencias y dilemas en el diseño de tecnocuidados (PT18-2624; PAIDI2020), sobre la percepción de las tecnologías, potencialidades, limitaciones y resistencias como herramientas profesionales para dicho colectivo. Mediante un abordaje cualitativo, se analizan tanto las cualificaciones requeridas, las que se activan al incorporar las tecnologías al trabajo cotidiano de las auxiliares, así como los desafíos que encuentran en el contexto de la pandemia, las estrategias que despliegan, sus adaptaciones y resistencias a los nuevos requerimientos.

Impacto Del Cierre de Escuelas Por el Covid-19 en el Derecho a la Educación

Luca Chao

A Coruña University, Spain

Como era de esperar, ni el sistema educativo español, ni el sistema educativo gallego en el que centramos nuestro estudio de caso, estaban suficientemente preparados para afrontar el reto que supuso y sigue suponiendo la pandemia provocada por el SARS- CoV-2 en la enseñanza. La suspensión de las aulas presenciales por más de tres meses, nos situó en cabeza de los países de la OCDE que más tiempo cerraron los centros de enseñanza. Esto hizo que docentes, equipos directivos, familias y alumnado se enfrentaran a un sistema educativo en línea claramente insuficiente.

El objetivo principal de este trabajo es analizar el impacto de la pandemia de la covid19 en el desempeño educativo.

En este sentido, las preguntas fundamentales que trato de responder son: ¿cómo impactó la covid19 en el desempeño educativo? ¿Cómo valoran los docentes este impacto? ¿Y el alumnado? ¿Estábamos preparados para una enseñanza de calidad a distancia?

Para tratar de responder estas cuestiones realizamos un estudio de caso en un centro educativo de secundaria de Santiago de Compostela combinando el uso de una encuesta con un trabajo cualitativo centrado en grupos de discusión.

Un estudio que esperamos sirva de análisis sobre el desempeño educativo del curso pasado y ayude a abrir necesarias reflexiones para el futuro

Edadismo Laboral Y De Género En Tiempos De Covid-19: Medidas Necesarias

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La edad en su dimensión social, como relación de poder y concepto construido social y culturalmente, actúa como una potente barrera de acceso al mercado laboral y es además un motivo de expulsión del mismo. Este criterio de discriminación afecta indistintamente a hombres y a mujeres; pero son ellas las que lo sufren en mayor medida. Las consecuencias sociales son muy graves: pobreza, precariedad laboral, economía sumergida y exclusión social.

Esta preocupante realidad se desprende tanto del análisis de los datos publicados por el Instituto Nacional de Estadística, los Servicios Públicos de Empleo y Servicios Sociales así como de las entrevistas realizadas a personas desempleadas de larga duración mayores de cincuenta años e informantes claves pertenecientes al ámbito de la intermediación laboral. No por predecibles los datos dejan de resultar alarmantes. Cada vez más personas desempleadas se encuentran en la díficil tesitura de ser consideradas demasiado jóvenes para jubilarse y demasiado mayores para trabajar. Esta situación se ha visto aún más agravada durante la pandemia del Covid-19.

Es necesario identificar los mecanismos de discriminación para poder combatirlos eficazmente. La presente investigación, se realiza bajo el paradigma feminista y desde una perspectiva interseccional; al analizar la importancia del edadismo y sexismo como discriminaciones laborales que intervienen significativamente en el desempleo de larga duración y que a su vez interactúan con otras variables discriminatorias como la etnia, el origen o la nacionalidad.

Palabras Clave: Edadismo, Mujeres, Desempleo, Interseccionalidad.

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RS03 | Current Sociologies of Architecture

'Failed Architecture'? Visions, Images and Social Realities of Large-Scale Housing Architecture

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Similar to a burning glass, architecture allows the study of logics, intentions and codings inscribed in the built environment as a structure in constant interplay with the social. As a materialized texture it may provide trajectories for understanding how practices and knowledge of different actors – institutions, inhabitants, technicians, etc. – are embedded in the built form. Our contribution first aims to reconstruct the initial visions and discourses on postwar industrialized large-scale architecture by drawing on research on Swiss system buildings of the 1950s – 1970s. It asks for architects' concepts on society and the role of technology expressed in specific design principles and ideas of living and dwelling materialized in built structures. We reflect on todays' socio-material realities on site through in-depth case studies of two housing estates in Italy (Lotto O, Naples)* and Switzerland (Tscharnergut, Bern)* from our ongoing research. In doing so, we direct attention to the physical conditions of the built environment and the wider urban context, formal policies and informal norms as well as the social practices of inhabiting, maintenance, community initiatives, exclusion and inclusion. These ethnographic insights reveal that ongoing stigmatization processes are powerful in both cases – also if the settings are very different – and that the residents' inside perspectives considerably vary from the clichéd outside image of the estates. This paper questions normative concepts such as 'failed architecture' to enhance our understanding of the complex interrelationships of the built environment and the social in large-scale housing architecture.

Behind the Closed Doors of Yugoslav Modernism: the Practice of Everyday Life and Social Reality of a Glazed Balcony

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This study (re)visits the actual (conduct) of life within what remains from the former Yugoslav modernist collective housing stock through self-developed mixed-method micro-level research approach of "Apartment Biographies" (Lakić, 2018), using architecture as an excuse and a tool, portraying the contemporary practice of the post-Yugoslav everyday life. The research, based on specific kinds of ethnographic encounters behind closed doors of domestic interiors, visits the lives of rebellious non-expert residents, who, relying on the help of their families and friends, contested original architectural design, modifying their apartments in a mostly illegal manner. Inspired by the "House-Biographies", which employs the smallest urban scale of all hence uses an individual apartment as "a starting point for higher-level thoughts and actions" (Althaus and Glaser, 2013), the study narrates the post-socialist transition-induced behavioral shift of the masses, ethics and new cultural values, through the eyes of privatised dwellings. Taking off from the phenomenon of illegally glazed balconies, the research collects different residing experiences and dwelling histories doing the storytelling through autobiographical narratives, drawings, photographs, discussing DIY-transformations of personal domestic space as both a visual hence physical alteration of the built environment, simultaneously contemplating them as a testimonial on how the transition is understood, experienced, interpreted and lived. Adding more of an understanding on the interrelation between architectural and social change in the particular geo-political context by observing the dynamic relationship between material and societal dimensions, the research blurs boundaries between disciplines, questions architectural promises and programs, authorship and architect-prescribed use of space, individual freedom, and citizenship, portraying a perplex love-affair of people and their homes.

Keywords:
Yugoslavia; architecture; housing; DIY; informality; ethnography.

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Flexibility as a Form of Work – Sociological Reflections on an Architectural Dream

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The architectural historian Adrian Forty explained mid-century modernists' interest in flexibility as a receptacle of hope, a way to combat determinism by introducing the possibility of change through users' active involvement in defining function. Flexibility continues to be repurposed, sustaining architectural dreams from permanent user-consumer adaptability to environmental drivers, defeating the common 'demolition and rebuild' approach.

In this paper we offer a way of thinking sociologically about architectural expressions of flexibility and flexible space by building on Merton's unintended consequences and applying it to two case studies in education settings. The first presents data from a 2-year ethnographic investigation in a northern English school to show how teachers struggled to make their so-named flexible learning spaces, genuinely flexible-in-use. The second case study draws on a longitudinal observation of continuous changes to a higher education building to accommodate different requirements throughout the academic year, highlighting usage conflicts.

We argue that flexibility, rather than a spatial attribute, is more usefully approached as an achievement and form of work requiring people to have and use resources (designed space, clearly, but also time and often additional materials), motivation and effort. This more situated account of flexibility now clarifies for whom flexibility is important and why, and thus points to the unintended consequences of design-for-flexibility. Reflecting on our findings, we close with observations on how an architectural sociology of this kind can provide deeper understandings of societal issues than each discipline alone.

Eat, Drink, Work, Dwell: Investigations in the Materiality of Social Practices

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Eating and food preparation are in the focus of the media and public discourse. In contrast, cooking at home in the everyday lives of urban dwellers in German metropolises became increasingly uncommon over the last decades, while the food-delivery industry has seen enormous growth. This paradox raises questions about the role of the kitchen in the domestic sphere and about dwelling practices in the urban context more generally. Eating and dwelling have often been subject to studies in social sciences. However, little is known about the role of material space (in the focus of architecture) inherent to social practices of eating, food preparation and dwelling, widely explored in cultural studies and sociology.

Hence, this contribution based on the author's dissertation thesis (2020) and further studies, seeks to bridge this gap, exploring phenomena of spatialization of everyday social practices. Using a practice theory perspective, it empirically explores private households in Germany and related places out of home (like office kitchenettes, gastronomic venues, rental kitchens or traffic junctions) The research object's complexity is met by a methodological approach combining interviews with analytical architectural drawings.

Phenomena of blurring boundaries between the private household and its urban context, inversions of Erving Goffman's (1959) backstage and frontstage on the one hand, and persistent adherence to existing physical-material structures, on the other hand, are being identified. Through the lens of Hartmut Rosa's theory of "social acceleration" (2005) the contribution expands the perspective from the spatialization of everyday practice to its underlying social determinants.

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Aesthetic Work in the Service of Capital – Promotional Online Staging of Investment-driven Housing Production in Vienna

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Relatively unaffected by the Corona pandemic, business in the real estate industry is flourishing and the financialization of housing continues to advance. This is despite the fact that investing in 'concrete gold' has negative effects on the community, making housing increasingly expensive, even unaffordable, for many people. If we want to understand why housing is increasingly becoming a global investment product, we must also look at the advertising infrastructures and image products that have been profoundly reshaped by new digital technologies. Two studies are presented that address the online staging of investment apartments for small private investors in Vienna. Using the example of websites (of investment-driven new construction projects as well as of spezialized brokers), on the one hand, it is shown how housing is discursively transformed into an investment product for private small investors. On the other hand, websites and their elaborate image products (such as renderings, image films, virtual tours etc.) are examined in terms of how they entangle users emotionally and temporally. It is argued that the 'invisible' digital mediating structures that have become so commonplace in everyday life also help shape housing markets and our consumer behaviour. Instead of seeing the impressively realistic images merely as representations, they are conceptualised as 'market devices'. As such, they serve not simply to better imagine something that has not yet been built, but to sell apartments more quickly, i.e. to accelerate the capital turnover. What a sociological analysis of today's real estate marketing practices has to offer: a 'counter-knowledge' to the essentialist and normative 'investment knowledge' that also raises the question of alternative, more sustainable investment practices.

Homes In Mardin: Women's Reproduction Of Daily Life In Pandemic Times

Zemzem Taşgüzen

Mardin Artuklu University, Turkey

"The home is not the one tame place in a world of adventure; it is the one wild place in a world of rules and set tasks." G. K. Chesterton.
Pandemic has transformed our daily lives and domestic practices and has redefined the gender roles within those practices drastically. While it remains uncertain how long it will last, how this transformation takes hold in different contexts and how permanent these will be remains as important questions. Taking the historical city of Mardin as the case, this study aims to understand how women experience the home during the pandemic times and discuss the ways in which they reproduce the daily life in different housing typologies. Along with its unique topography, coexistence of different ethnicities and religions in the region for centuries affected Mardin's urban development and social and spatial character. Today, Mardin has an urban landscape consisting of various housing typologies where traditional and modern ways of domesticity coexist: traditional stone house, country house, apartments and gated communities. In-depth interviews will be conducted with women living in these four housing typologies, coming from different marital and employment status to understand new practices and how they transform the home, and how old/routine domestic practices have transformed over time and through the pandemic. Everyday narratives of individuals will be discussed through Lefebvre's concepts of production, praxis and rhythm. In every city, the daily production of women has a vital place in the context of social production, and this study aims to offer an insight into how the pandemic has affected this, drawing parallels between subjective and local and universal conditions impacting them.

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The lived House and the dreamed House: Values, Spaces and Relationships

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Never as in the past months, because of the pandemic outbreak, the house has been experienced as a single space in which to carry out the most diverse activities.

The home has turned out to be a school space, a working space, and a space for leisure time. Today, scholars, administrators and architects are re-thinking houses functions, forms, and internal/external relations.

The paper presents the first preliminary results of a research project carried out in Italy, titled "The lived house and the dreamed house: values, spaces and relationships". The research project involves two parts: a qualitative one encompassing documentary analysis, ethnographic observation inside the houses and interviews with their inhabitants and a quantitative one carried out through an online questionnaire proposed to a large sample. So far, we have collected around 19,600 questionnaires and the ethnographic observation of around 400 houses.

Specifically, we have investigated the internal arrangement and use of the house; the need for outdoor spaces; the need for separate spaces to allow the privacy of each family member (vs open space); the need of new spaces, furniture, and technical installations allowing to combine home life, working life, school life, and entertainment; the change of house and/or preferred location; new relationships with the neighborhood and the city.

Make the Walls Speak, Architectural Drawing as an Ethnography Method

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Ethnographic methods inside the house have prooved effective in highlighting domestic dynamics and interactions, but studying the home itself and letting its walls speak, by mobilising the descriptive and subjective qualities of architectural drawing, could provide precious insight in exposing social practices in relation with the materiality of the private domestic space. Therefore, how does the architectural graphic language can enrich the methods of qualitative ethnography and analysis ? Could

the interpretative dimension of any drawing expression represent an asset to the scientific sociology research ?

The presentation will put forward a research production corpus based on two semi-directive interviews with family members at their respective houses. The representations and graphic analysis attempt to make the walls speak by adopting the usual metric referential along with innovative, perceptive referentials such as time, tension, mouvements, interactions. It will highlight and question the potential and pertinence of architectural drawing in exposing the invisible social practices at stake within those walls. This graphic and architectural method will also question the researcher's own subjectivity and gendered experience of domestic life as part of the scientific approach, thus resonating with the standpoint theory. This interdisciplinary innovative research method based on architectural drawing is all the more interesting when applied to the private domestic space as it aims to study interactions, social practices and inequalities made invisible by both the traditional scientific approaches and the material limits of the house.

Examining Architectural Change, identifying Social Change. Studying Architecture to Study Digitalisation.

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Positing that architecture is a vital part of society (Delitz, 2010, p. 317), sociologists have made many efforts to make architecture a central object of sociology. Applying discourse analysis (Grubbauer 2011), sociology of knowledge (Steets 2015), grounded theory (Glauser 2018), working with group discussions (Leuenberger 2018), ethnographic fieldwork (Neubert 2018) or photographs (Egger 2019), the diversity of studies shows that there is not 'the method', but a whole range of methods available to study architecture.

My paper makes the case for an analysis of architecture as a way to study social change. Drawing on my research on library architecture, I argue that it is neither necessary nor desirable to reduce sociological research on architecture to one particular methodology and method. Instead, the paper demonstrates how well established methods of qualitative research can be adapted and applied to study architecture. Combining discourse analysis, objective hermeneutics, as well as participant observations with grounded theory, the paper discusses methodological and methodical challenges in analysing architecture.

I conclude that the sociology of architecture – contrary to what is often suggested – does not need entirely new

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methods, but should direct its efforts towards adapting existing methods of qualitative social research. Related to this is a plea for a stronger integration between the sociology of space and the sociology of architecture that can benefit both disciplines. In this way, I contend, the sociology of architecture can perhaps succeed in emerging from the niche it still conjures up.

Praise for Everyday Life in Teaching Architecture

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The paper stems from some reflections on a 4-year cooperation between an architect interested in 'the art of inhabitation' and an expert of urban ethnography, in the context of a number of Design Studios at the Bachelor and Master Degree in Architecture at Politecnico di Milano. These courses are offered in English and attract students from all over the world.

Some starting points were: (a) finding ways to stimulate students to give value to direct observation of everyday life and spatial practices related to the places where they are called to make any kind of design intervention - this positioning was not obvious, as students in architecture are often asked to design in places where they have never been, or where just one field visit guided by the professors is a common practice; (b) considering the diverse biographies and backgrounds of the students as a strength, by giving value to different cultures (related both to daily lives and architectural skills developed in different countries), ways of living the space and seeing architecture.

The paper will be organized in two main sections: a theoretical part, where all the still few explored potentialities of developing an ethnographical design approach based on a specific spatial sensitivity (e.g. analysing the relations between people, spaces and their uses) will be unpacked; a part related to one of our teaching experiences, where students were asked to use ethnographical/biographical approaches to identify contemporary 'non-conventional' ways of living in very traditional dwellings, and consequently re-design some existing buildings and flats in Milan.

How can we Build a Bridge between Architecture and Sociology? Dialogy in design

Josep Muntañola, Magda Saura, Sara Morarinho, Nathan Martinez, Julia Beltran, Yuraima Martin

Polytechnic University of Catalonia, Spain;

The need for a bridge between architecture and sociology started long ago However, the bridge has been harder to build than was forecasted. The paper will implement new recent theoretical frameworks about it.These theoretical frameworks can be summarized as follows. Architects and designers need to forecast the fabrication and the use of their products .The way they prefigurate these products needs some kind of specific reflexive social interactive knowledge at the crossing point between science ,art and social cognition . In relation to it, the works by Mikhail Bakhtin, Bill Hillier,Rainer E Zimmermann,Paul Ricoeur,Richard Sennett, Karl Friston David Seamon,David Kirsh, Kevin Lynch,Jan Gehl and others, have been paving the way, but new strategic methodologies need to be developed .We will explain how these new interdisciplinary dialogical frameworks can be implemented in design education and in professional works. We will synthetize PhD studies that experiment with digital and artistic design tools, in order to uncover the knowledge used by designers in an implicit intuitive way, "before" and meanwhile the objects are designed. The process should be made explicit and reflexive "after" architecture is built and used. So the bridge we are looking for is a bridge between architecture and sociology, but also a bridge between the "before and after" of the creative power of the designer. Finally, a correlation between reality and virtual spatial simulations, either in art, science or politics.

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Between Stability and Flux: The Everyday Work with a Building under Heritage

Sabine Hansmann

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Based on a qualitative case study that focuses on the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts (1978) by Foster Associates, this presentation investigates the everyday life of the building in use with the help of actor-network-theory (ANT). The Sainsbury Centre is a museum and educational building that since 2012 has been listed as a heritage site.

While it is common to deal with the physical world and its temporal layers in a linear and abstract manner, ANT, a methodology rooted in science and technology studies, makes it possible to explore buildings from a complex experiential perspective. Here we can unravel the entanglements of humans and nonhumans and take both, actors being present and actors being absent, into account. Entering the world of the Sainsbury Centre and following the people who work with the building, it becomes apparent that a building is not a singular, static object, but a network of countless actors—each having their timings and spacings. By tracing the full complexity of the doing together of people and the material world we can follow the countless negotiations as much as the constant work that is necessary to maintain the stability of what is actually on the move. This presentation shows how ANT can provide a detailed and nuanced view on a building under preservation, which often is interpreted in terms of static solid artefact. Circumventing the traditional divide between material and immaterial heritage it thus offers a unique understanding of "doing heritage".

Towards A Theory Of Shelter

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From Lesbos to Lipa, horrifying stories about conditions in refugee camps and shelters reach us every day. They speak about a contradiction that is hard to grasp: Infrastructures of aid that are meant to protect people have an adversary effect and only add additional harm to what already are desperate and destitute circumstances. This contradiction has accompanied the provision of shelter ever since. Reports about bad conditions date back to medieval times and have led to reforms and improvements over time, but seemingly to limited effect. This contribution tries to shed light on the mechanisms that produce this contradiction. In a first step it elaborates on the shelter as an infrastructure, reflecting on variations in form and materiality. Secondly, and turning to the social life of these infrastructures, it portrays the shelter as an institution. Focusing on structures for persons who are either deprived of their home or who are seeking asylum, it will look at the rationality of provision, eligibility and access. Thirdly, it will discuss the impact of the infrastructure on those who (have to) use it to get by. Criticism of negative effects, referred to as "shelterization", has led to campaigns against shelter and concepts such as "housing first". From such critique, and as the demand for shelter has risen dramatically on a global scale, an urgent question is about alternative forms of institutionalization and design that can turn shelters into what they could be expected to do: sites of protection for the most vulnerable groups.

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Heritage of Humanity? On the Destruction of Architecture and the Production of Meaning

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It is in the event of destruction that the societal relevance of architecture becomes particularly palpable. We might even say that the meaning of architecture is collectively produced in the first place: in the moment of possible loss when people begin to realize how they feel attached to a particular building and when communities deliberate about whether and how to reconstruct that building. They envision their own future of how they want to be and live together with their fellow-beings.

Architecture itself, first results of my own research suggest, can be conceived of as a fellow-being. Drawing on a variety of heterogeneous examples such as the Notre-Dame de Paris fire of 2019 and a landmark decision of the International Criminal Court on the destruction of architectural heritage in Mali, the paper explores how societies negotiate about "their" architecture and thus constitute themselves as a collectivity.

Concern for architectural heritage on a global scale has gained momentum at a time when the world order, as we know it, has come under scrutiny. If historic buildings in the past, especially due to their monumentality, have been criticized for their being expressions of power and sovereignty, and related heritage politics for their colonial bias, today a novel sensitivity seems to arise towards societal vulnerability and the fragility of what culture and civilization and in particular the heritage of humanity could mean.

The Construction of City, or a Conversation Between Latour and Luhmann About Architecture.

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Although architecture has been experiencing a renaissance in scientific discourse since at least the 1970s, the problem of the duality of material and social worlds remains valid. The vast majority of publications on architecture continue to focus on analyzing the relationship between buildings and their aesthetics on the one hand, and society or culture on the other. Objects and their designs, architects and their work become understandable only when we place them in various types of frames – contexts, structures or conditions. All that remains is to uncover the invisible and explain what buildings mean and how they represent social processes. In my lecture I would like to propose a different optics. The starting point for my considerations will be an attempt to apply together the theory of Niklas Luhmann's social systems and the actor-network theory (ANT), which not only can provide a novel approach to the study of the built and social worlds, but also new narrative means to intertwine them. Following Luhmann, I treat architecture as an autopoietic system which, separating itself from the craft, science, art and technology, creates a separate system in which objects, knowledge and ideas are produced within the framework of intra-systemic processes, activities and acts of communication. The use of ANT allows, in turn, to extend Luhmann's concept to include the spatial aspect of the social and to appreciate the material world on the one hand – things, buildings, tools and technology, and non-human actors on the other – enterprises, law, trees, birds or biological processes.

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RS04 | Institutional Ethnography

Exploring Early Intervention And Integration As Categorization Work

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'Early intervention' and 'integration' are ideals that are held high in the Norwegian welfare state. In practical work, these ideals are translated into different models and social technologies to which street level bureaucrats, such as kindergarten teachers, are held accountable. In this article we explore the work of doing early intervention and integration in Norwegian kindergartens. Building on two institutional ethnographies we address how kindergarten teachers relate to models and social technology in their everyday work. While Nilsen's research focus on how children with some sort of deviance are sorted into manageable categories, Kimathi's research focus on how a specific category is invoked to attribute specific needs and abilities to people whom the category is assigned, thus rendering the categorized people 'manageable'. The work of 'doing' early intervention and 'doing' integration is, in other words, all about managing categories, whether making categories fitting for people or making people fitting the categories.

Grades Or Wellbeing? Translating Policy On Inclusive Education In Sweden

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The concept of inclusive education has increasingly become an important issue on a global level. Inclusive education is often taken to mean including all children in the regular education system and adapting teaching to accommodate to students' different needs. However, the concept is interpreted differently by various actors in various contexts. This means there is considerable variability in how inclusive education is practiced within different schools, and across countries. Thus, the policy on inclusive education is translated (Czarniawska & Joerges, 1996) differently by different educational actors. Adapting schools in order to become more inclusive can mean changing the educational practice. One way of changing such practice is through projects. The focus of this study is a project for inclusive education carried out at a secondary school in Sweden. In the study I examine the policy translation of inclusive education through the project format. Based on this I critically discuss the possibilities for schools in Sweden to be inclusive, in an educational system influenced by neoliberal steering policies as well as welfare state policies of equality and fairness.

Understanding Barriers In The ECEC Teacher-Immigrant Parent Partnerships

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A large body of research has explored social class variations in the cultural logics of child-rearing, and the relationship between parents and the school system. Previous research focuses primarily on different relationships between working-class and middle-class parents from the majority population and the school system, or between parents from different ethnic backgrounds. However, only a handful of studies have addressed the relationship between immigrant parents and Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) teachers, and the interrelationship between immigrant status and status specifically on teacher-parent collaboration. Reflecting on interviews with 11 Danish and 11 Norwegian ECEC teachers working in high minority areas in Copenhagen and Oslo, this paper investigates the relationship between ECEC-teachers and parents with low socioeconomic status and immigrant background. I use methodological tools from Institutional ethnography and the Bourdieu inspired conceptual framework of Lareau and Reay on parent-school relationship to investigating ECEC teachers' everyday work of preparing minority language children for school. I find that both Danish and Norwegian ECEC-teachers actively urge minority and or/migrant parents with low socioeconomic status to initiate "educational play" through "concerted cultivation" at home with their children, and thus adopt parenting styles usually associated with middle-class parenting, to promote "lingual readiness" prior to school transition. Thus, the idealization of "the standard Nordic middle-class parent" in ECEC creates friction in the relationship between ECEC teachers and immigrant parents.

Children's Everyday Practices of Shared Physical Custody in Italy: An Institutional Ethnography of the School System and the Neighborhood

Sarah Murru

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This paper presents new material about my current research project exploring the social organization of Italian children's experience of living in shared physical custody after parental separation – and from their own standpoint. This IE (part of the ERC Starting Grant project MobileKids: Children in Multi-Local, Post-Separation Families – supervision: Prof. Merla) was conducted over the past 4 years, and through two fieldworks in the Piedmont Region, (one year-long field work in 2018-2019 and a longitudinal follow-up in 2020), with 22 children (aged 10 to 16) and their families. Through the use of creative and participative methods, I consciously mapped children's work practices inside their everyday lives in-between two homes, as well as the coordination of this work with that of their parents and other actors.

My results discover that children's experience of shared physical custody is organized by two intersecting institutions: the School System, and the Italian urban planning of neighborhoods.

In particular, this is explained by the appropriation of the neighborhood as a "home" and, in this frame, of the appropriation of one of the parent's home (in majority the mother's) as, what I call, the "homework-home". Moreover, since the second follow-up fieldwork happened during the first Covid-19 Spring Lockdown, where schools were entirely closed, paradoxically, the organizing power of the institution of Italian School System was made even more visible through its absence: as children's experience of shared custody completely changed with the school out of the picture.

Doing Institutional Ethnography in International Contexts: Reflections on a Research Study in Four European Countries

Morena Tartari

University of Antwerp, Belgium

This paper is based on a two-year Institutional Ethnography (Smith, 1987, 1990, 2005, 2006) in four European countries: Belgium, Italy, Spain, and the UK. The STRESS-Mums research study (Tartari, 2019) concerns the legal transition from double to single parenting. Through in-depth interviews, the research investigates from the standpoint of lone mothers how legal institutions and professionals shape the mothers' phase of transition from double to single parenting. Then, through interviews to the double, the research involves legal professionals and gender activists and asks them for explaining how they read and interpret the legal texts translating them into a language that fits the needs of the mothers. This IE allows illustrating how texts' interpretations, translations, and discourses (Manicom and Campbell 1995) shape the everyday life of lone mothers during and after that legal transition.

Conducting an IE in different countries presents many challenges and opportunities to develop new reflections on how IE as a theory and as a method can be utilized in international comparative research studies focusing, at the same time, on the local and translocal dimensions. How to select countries, how to select, contact and interview participants, how to manage and consider the culture and language differences, how to interpret and compare mothers' experiences analyzing texts, processes, and discourses in different countries are some of the challenges that this paper discusses.

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Doing An Institutional Ethnography From The Standpoint Of Children.

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In the presentation I will unfold my experiences doing an Institutional Ethnography from the standpoint of children. Not many have done an institutional ethnography from the standpoint of children. Therefore, I will unfold some of the possibilities and difficulties working with the standpoint of children. In the presentation, I will draw on my ph.d.-thesis: 'Difficult transitions. An institutional ethnography about children's movement from kindergarten to school' (Saabye Christensen 2020) in which I have explored the everyday life of 20 children as they move from kindergarten to school. The thesis is based on an ethnographic fieldwork during 8 month using participatory observations and interviews. By taking the standpoint of children, I have gained knowledge about how children do the transition from kindergarten to school, what kind of strategies they use, what kind of things they value and care about, and what kind of institutional understandings and organizations they have to handle to be interpreted as appropriate children. But how to keep the institution in mind and how to grasp the ruling relations, when you as a researcher - to explore the children's doings and perspectives - are following the children's play and interactions on the playground, in the bushes and at the table in the back of the classroom? How to understand the translocal relations, when children mostly talk about friends and swings and how to make a reliable analysis from the standpoint of children in kindergarten and school, without at the same time representing the professionals here as 'thin figures' or as professionals, who do not understand children and their perspectives? These challenges - among others- will be discussed in the presentation.

Research on Family Practices Goes Materialist: the Contemporary Relevance of Dorothy Smith's Thought

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The perspective of family practices, as developed by Morgan, has been able to assemble tendencies in family studies that, in the UK and beyond, were distancing themselves from essentialist, positivist and categorizing approaches, and moving towards attention to relational connections, the actors' perspectives and the researcher's reflexivity. In this move, marxist perspectives were also put aside. Tendencies towards looking at sexuality in anti-essentialist and anti-individualist terms as a social practice have some resonance with this move, while preserving, as in Jackson's works, an anchor in historical materialism.

The paper analyses the relations of these tendencies with Dorothy Smith's thought, whose influence is in several cases outspokenly recognised, interrogating the heuristic possibilities that these relations open today, with a focus on the Italian context. It is intended as a contribution to building a meeting ground in the understanding of families and sexuality, between research inspired by practice approaches and the perspectives emerging in the last years from transfeminist and queer movements, that are rediscovering Italian and French materialist feminism to make sense of the increasing precarity of lives, and to outline transformative practices.

The paper argues for the specific relevance of Dorothy Smith's epistemology for research on family and sexual practices, in a context of strong political conflict revolving around the definition of family, its functions and its boundaries. Finally, the paper discusses the methodological implications of taking this direction, on the basis of an ongoing project on practices of support and care by middle-aged women living outside the couple.

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The Livelihoods of Postgrowth Workers

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It is argued that the current socio-ecological crisis is connected to the dominant paradigm of continuous economic growth. Many critical thinkers acknowledge a need for a transformation to postgrowth societies. However, the notion of work in postgrowth societies remains elusive. How do people in postgrowth society gain a living? Whose work is considered valuable in a world with socio-ecological crisis? This study explores activities related to gaining a livelihood when aiming for an ecologically and socially just world.

My ongoing ethnographic work in Finland confirms that there are many things to do in order to challenge contemporary relations and enable sustainability transformations locally, but there are less possibilities to sustain oneself when doing that. Thus, many end up dividing their time (1) among earning a living and (2) running or taking part in initiatives that they consider game-changing. While their projects may seem vital for reimagining ways of living in the ruins of capitalism, their existence may not be supported by the contemporary taken-for-granted institutions, such as human-nature relations or the understanding of work as a means for capital accumulation. As a result, their position seems precarious.

For this presentation I analyse recorded interviews with people (a) who run or take part in initiatives that aim at sustainability transformation but (b) whose livelihood (mostly) stems elsewhere. As one result of this analysis I present a constructed standpoint of "postgrowth workers", which I aim to develop further later on with the participants of my study.

Producing Job Centres: Institution From the Standpoint of the Unemployed

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Job Centres (JC) in Poland are state institutions which provide counselling and job training to the unemployed, while also adhering to disciplining practices towards claimants. In accordance with the dominant workfare approach, the unemployed should demonstrate their ability and readiness to work in order to remain registered and have access to health insurance offered by the JC. By doing so they also produce the institution from the bottom-up with their interactions with bureaucrats, the practices of form-filling, signature-putting and workshop-attending.

In the paper I will analyse JC from the standpoint of the unemployed. I am interested in people's experience of job centres: how ruling relations and the macro level of state become present in their lives through their interaction with local JC? How various documents and JC procedures structure and condition their everyday life? In engaging the unemployed in various activities, JC confirm its raison d'être. Therefore, what are the practices in which the unemployed actively produce the institution with their actions?

The paper will be based on the analysis of app. 45 in-depth interviews with unemployed persons in four locations in Poland, as well as observations in JC and auxiliary material, such as interviews with JC personnel, legal acts and other documents. The research is funded by National Science Centre, Poland, grant no: 2016/23/B/HS5/00889 and 2018/31/N/HS6/01964.

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Spain's First Independent Feminist Union - Charismatic Rule among Migrant Houseworkers and Caregivers

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My Ph.D. research is based on working with and for unionized houseworkers and caregivers in Sindihogar, Barcelona. Members of the union - the Sindis - are women of diverse origins and ages. Most of them live from domestic and care work, while others depend on a range of activities. The union´s lines of work join under housework and care-giving as overarching systems of oppression for women. Sindihogar is a community of diverse women who are not all like-minded. Sindis have fought military regimes, confronted the Sharia, have been prominent members of the Trotskyist movement in South America, and walked across deserts. Their experiences have reached a point where mutual support among women is welcome and necessary as most still struggle to regularize their stay as migrants.

By adopting an activist role within Sindihogar, my fieldwork has been strongly grounded in the multiple ways the institution articulates external effects on their quotidian existence. Through IE I explore the union's transition from a charismatic grassroots community to a bureaucratized institution. As COVID-19 served as a growth catalyst, the need for being capable of meeting the union member's needs kept rising. Yet, Sindihogar continued its efforts to function without charging membership fees. The socio-economic model the union has been building in its 10 years of existence relies on a circular and feminist economy, now submerged by the sanitary crisis. Consequently, power relations with the State and its majority unions are also transforming. In fact, Sindihogar´s changing identity relies mainly on their independence and novelty as an exclusively female labor union in Spain.

Managing Partial Flexibility; An Exploration Of Employment Specialists' Work Narratives In labour Market Inclusion Services.

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Key words: Work-knowledge, flexibility, discourse

This paper explores employment specialists' work knowledge and how this intersects with flexibility as institutional discourse in labour market services. Basing on team observations and individual in-depth-interviews with employment specialists implementing a back to work programme for long-term unemployed in southern Norway, I explore understandings of role flexibility as it is implicated in the institution of labour market inclusion that organises the work of employment specialists. From the standpoint of employment specialists, I explore their various work tasks, and how these are enacted in daily work routines. Consequently, I problematise flexibility as an internalised institutional discourse which, when confronted by the actual daily work of employment specialists, raises a problematic that confronts employment specialist's work as it embeds, masters, and organises the actualities of employment specialists' lives. Indeed, flexibility expectations often need to be coordinated with demands of strict documentation regimes, curtailing the much-touted room for manoeuvre that employment specialists need to connect long-term unemployed to lasting employment relations. I therefore question established understanding of the employment specialist role that subsumes their experiential knowledge, articulating it into the politics of welfare and the way results-based systems work in practice. From the preliminary findings, I raise an argument about how welfare institutions, while trying to create the 'perfect' bureau-entrepreneur, may place potential agents of transformation in unresolvable dilemmas that have implications for frontline work.

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Negotiating Academic Audit Processes: An Institutional Ethnography of UK Universities

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This paper explores how to analyse texts and discourses using Institutional Ethnography (IE), based on a five year study into UK university audit processes. I focus on how academics negotiate audit processes in UK universities, specifically how they read, write, and speak about three key regulatory texts: the National Student Survey, Economic and Social Research Council funding applications, and the Research Excellence Framework. I explore these through a three-part IE text analysis approach which sits on a spectrum of closeness to the text(s) under analysis: (i) text - close analysis of one text or a small array of texts; (ii) process – mapping across a textually-mediated process; and, (iii) discourse – identifying a textually-mediated discourse. Additionally, I make three analytic points about how texts organise: the importance of reader interpretation (researchers and users of texts); the strategic multi-layered translation work done by readers to fit into institutions and anticipate readerships; and, the importance of non-readers who can make mythologised understandings of texts material through writing future texts.

Manufacturing Difference: Double Standard in Swiss Institutional Responses to Intimate Partner Violence

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Through an ethnographic exploration of three public institutions, a women's shelter, a public hospital and a police emergency unit in French-speaking Switzerland, which support victims of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), this paper investigates how racialization of sexism have entered institutional interpretative repertoires of the studied institutions, resulting in identifying, naming and addressing IPV differently in relation to Swiss citizens and migrants. Field observations and uncountable informal interviews, supported by 56 expert interviews with agents from these institutions, were conducted over 18 months from 2014 to 2016.

A close study of public action against intimate partner violence shows, first, that the general framing of such violence, when it comes to Swiss/European cases, is gender-blind, revealing a politics of silence surrounding unequal gender power relations in the intimate sphere. Intimate partner violence is alternatively framed psychologically, and individually as isolated instances of deviant behaviour caused by alcohol, drug consumption, or psychological problems. Second, however, when the targets of intimate partner violence include migrants from the Global South, the incidents are associated with a racialized conception of culture in which unequal gender relations disadvantage women and trivialize male control and abuse. This double standard through a visibilization of gendered power relations in specific cases, and their occultation in others, leads to perceptions of ethnic and racialized differences that are subsequently equated with moral differences between 'them' and the 'civilized us'. Last, the practices of institutions are critically examined to document some of the concrete consequences of these manufactured differences in recognition and naming.

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Impact Of Institutional Culture On The Experience Of Students With Disabilities In Nigeria: An Institutional Ethnography

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Nigeria is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (UNCRPD) in 2007 and its Optional Protocol in 2010. In 2009, the National Assembly passed the Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Bill and was signed into law in January 2019 after several civil calls for the ratification. Beyond the decade of negligence that the Bill has faced, inaccessibility and unattainability of higher education by students with disabilities (SWDs) remain the same. This study, therefore, seeks to explicate the impacts of ruling relations of institutional culture in mediating the experience of students with disabilities in attaining higher education in Nigeria. Within a neoliberal context of the global knowledge economy, it takes a decolonial approach to unravel how the intersectionality of disability is being exacerbated by the equity discourse in the postcolonial higher education system in Nigeria. An institutional ethnographic case study would be employed as a method of inquiry to engage students with disabilities, disability unit (DU) staff, and academics of a Nigerian university by employing data gathering methods like observation, document analysis, and in-depth interview. In this study, the principal goal is to uncover how the work involved in the inclusion and participation of SWDs in Nigerian HE is being coordinated via texts and discourses. This study aims to provide a knowledge base in which policymakers and practitioners could draw effective and inclusive intervention to advance the country's phase of educational development and inclusion and participation of people with disabilities.

What's So Feminist About Institutional Ethnography? Re-centring the 'feminist' in feminist IE

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In October 2020, I co-organised a postgraduate workshop on Institutional Ethnography (IE). Participants came from a diverse range of disciplinary backgrounds and were investigating a broad array of social problems. The disciplinary diversity reflects the broad appeal of IE, where IE is used primarily as a methodological frame.

Yet IE originates from the fundamentally feminist ideas of Dorothy Smith, who developed the approach not only as a methodology, but as part of her wider theorisations of gendered power, the coordination of everyday life and an ontology of the social (Smith, 1987, 2005). The popularity of IE as primarily a methodological approach is now ripe for interrogation, in terms of its relation to its feminist origins and the centrality of power within IE analyses. In this paper, I show how in recent years there has been an attempt by some IE researchers to re-centre the 'feminist' within IE. I consider the circulation of IE among disparate disciplines and the subsequent epistemological effects of this circulation, before turning to more recent attempts to underscore the 'feminist' within feminist IE. I situate my discussion within the context of feminist scholars of epistemology who interrogate 'citation patterns, discursive framings and some of their textual, theoretical and political effects' (Hemmings, 2005, p. 115).

I draw on my own IE of local English politics, along with other examples from a burgeoning new generation of feminist IE scholars in Europe. I consider this work of re-centring of the 'feminist' in IE in terms of wider scholarly debates about what it means to have dominant stories that academics tell about the 'progression' of feminist ideas through the academy (Hemmings, 2005; Pereira, 2012, 2017).

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RS05 | Maritime Sociology

Chinese View of Ocean: A Historical Analysis

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This study aims to explain the historical change of Chinese view of ocean. Before the mid-19th century, ocean of the world (Tianxia, 天下) in association with Sinocentrism had been a key notion to Chinese. Ocean(海洋, inner sea plus outer sea) as an extension of sea in Chinese terminology was wider and much outer than sea(海), and constituted a core part of Tianxia. This premodern period of ocean was relatively free and exploratory. In fact China was once a very powerful ocean country, However, together with the consolidation of Confucianism as governing ideology, ocean during Ming and Qing dynasty became a forbidden area by the ban(海禁) policy as well as military defense system(海防). China as a closed and self-fulfilling county was unable to recognize the power of ocean indispensable to successful modernization. After the humiliating defeat of Opium War in 1840's China had been aware of the importance of ocean such as territorial sea(領海), sovereignty, and maritime disputes. Thus ocean has become a space of the state, not of Tianxia as China lost its pride of Sinocentrism. Very interestingly, the recent rise of China as a great ocean state(海洋屈起) manifested clearly in its global project of Ocean Silk Road in One Belt One Road (一帶一路) reminds that China tries to recover the glorious vision of ocean of Tianxia. Remember China was the core builder of both overland and ocean silk roads. Shall we have globally an ocean community or a Sinocentric hierarchy?

Farming rice at the margins in West Africa

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The production of West African rice requires specialised techniques that transform the inland side of mangroves into agricultural fields. Dykes prevent seawater flooding into the cultivated land during high tides while drainage ditches, culverts, and swing check valves allow for rainwater management.

In southern Guinea-Bissau, limitations put on forest land access in the context of nature conservation, cane rat damage to upland rice, and the economic instability of cash-crops have all contributed to a return to farming by the sea. However, increasingly unpredictable rainfall and salinization risks – consequences of global warming – have necessitated stronger dykes and more efficient drainage. These structures depend on expert knowledge and are labour intensive, challenging the social and agrarian arrangements required for the reproduction of mangrove rice farming.

This long-term ethnographic study in Tombali region identifies small villages where mangrove rice production decreased or ended during the independence war (1963-1974) and where efforts for mangrove rice rehabilitation began in 2010s. This rehabilitation is strengthening the circulation of knowledge, technology and capital, revitalising social bonds between villages and reinforcing mangrove rice networks while cutting across rice centres and rice peripheries. Within this matrix of people, crops and climate, the sea appears as a multidimensional actor that fertilises the mangroves with essential nutrients for rice growing and provides means of transportation for rice experts to move between rice producing villages while, at the same time, it is central actor in climate injustice, as the "stronger sea," as the farmers say, poses a threat to coastal livelihoods.

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Implementing SDG 14: Why Is It Such A Difficult Problem?

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The ocean provides humanity with food, fresh water, oxygen and raw materials and regulates climate, emission absorption and shoreline protection. It supports hundreds of millions of jobs through the extraction of living and non-living resources, serves as a transport medium and supplies us with energy. However, the ongoing human activities (emissions, pollutions and overuse of resources) have changed the biophysical properties of the ocean and reduced its ability to support essential ecosystem services. A global unsustainable way of life and economy has decreased ocean health with consequences that now already affect the well-being of many people.

To counteract these and other negative developments worldwide in 2015 the international community adopted the Agenda 2030 with its 17 UN Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs), of which SDG 14 "Below Water" is dedicated to the protection of the ocean. Although it was agreed to achieve the targets in a relatively short period of time by 2020, it remains vague how this is to be done in concrete terms, given the great challenge that the implementation involves a profound transformation of the existing economic, political and social structures in the world.

On the basis of selected examples – marine protected areas (MPAs) as instruments of marine conservation, the globalisation of seafood markets and the development of maritime ecotourism – the paper discusses main difficulties of implementing SDG 14 that are closely linked to other SDGs. Finally, an outlook is given on how these problems could be addressed.

Maritime Co-Management Board for Public Awareness and Effective Territorial Preservation

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The Maritime Co-Management Board of the Baix Empordà Coast (TCMLBE) is an ambitious pilot project created in 2017 to solve problems of coexistence of the diverse stakeholders and the sustainable exploitation of resources through a bottom-up process in the Costa Brava centre (NE Spain), protected by the Natura 2000 enforcement. The TCMLBE is a permanent space for participation to discuss and specify proposals for the planning and management, with the aim to reconcile the uses and socio-economic activities that take place in this area, including the conservation and improvement of its natural, cultural and landscape heritage.

On this board, decision-making is always done by the cooperation and consensus of its participants, which are aggregate in four main sectors: public administration, scientific community, civil society entities, and blue economy and activities at sea, with more than 80 entities. Each sector establishes an annual action plan to be developed based on an agreed and prioritized work strategy among all members.

The scientific sector every year defines a series of actions aimed to improve the species and ecosystems knowledge and promote the balance between the conservation and functionality of natural ecosystems, and its uses and resources exploitation. Priority is given to zoning activities, quantifying pressures, identifying conflicts between uses and activities, and the impacts they generate on marine ecosystems. To develop them, it relies on the co-creation of knowledge and environmental awareness. Beyond mere citizen participation, the help and knowledge of all the agents involved is demanded to build citizen science, and to promote the involvement and awareness of the participants.

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Building Resilience: Antecedents of Perceived Social Support Among Crew Members on International Commercial Vessels

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Previous studies suggest that social support from fellow crew members on board can play an important role in mitigating fatigue and mental health problems. In this way, it may be a key resource of resilience when crews are faced with challenging situations such as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Although the importance of social support is well-known, the factors that allow crews to build and maintain social support are not equally well understood. Combining insights from qualitative studies on crew members' informal interactions on board and from research on social support in other contexts, we develop and test hypotheses comparing the effects of three types of antecedents: homophily (here: crew composition with regard to national diversity); opportunities to develop informal relations over time (here: organizational level and ship-level turnover); and the current situation on board (here: workload and joint leisure activities). Hypotheses are tested using data from an online survey among seafarers on international commercial vessels, collected in summer 2020. Initial findings suggest that opportunities to develop informal relations over time, as well as the opportunity to engage in joint leisure activities during the current tour have a significant positive association with perceived social support. By contrast, there was only limited support for a homophily-based mechanism. We conclude by discussing practical implications of our findings.

Gender Dynamics at the Mediterranean Sea – The (Re-)Production of Gender Orders during Refugee Smuggling and Sea Rescue

Matthias Schneider

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In recent years heated debates erupted in the European Union around the smuggling and sea rescue of refugees in the Mediterranean Sea. While debates centered around border security, safe entry routes and the dangerous of crossing, not much attention was focused on how the organization of smuggling, the experiences of refugees and the processes of sea rescue are deeply entrenched in gender orders. With the help of biographical interviews with Eritrean refugees conducted between 2017 and 2020 in Germany will be shown, how gender plays a decisive role to understand dynamics in the Mediterranean Sea. Especially along the life history of one refugeed man, John, will be exemplified how the perception of women as vulnerable and men as strong guides the loading of the refugee vessels. Thereby will also be revealed, how the social relations below deck for men can be structured by a hierarchy of dominance and the use of physical violence. Furthermore, will be shown, how the sea rescue in part counteracts such a hierarchy, but at the same time establish new divisions along the lines of gender, mobility, and age. With the results a first step will be taken for a more comprehensive understanding of how gender orders effect the processes and lives of people on the sea.

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Maritime Identity and Memory of the Place

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Abstract The presentation aims to determine the specificity of maritime culture on the example of the port city of Szczecin, by presenting its monuments and site-specific actions in public spaces, here described as anti-monuments as main manifestations of this culture. We presents only a narrow selection here and concentrated on those objects and actions that are a significant part of the city's social memory connected with the sea, those that emphasize its maritime identity, and those that can be considered a material symbol of commemorating the past.
The analyzed works referred to different categories of seafarers, including sailors, fishermen, port workers, shipbuilders, and dockers. They commemorate important events, people, places and are important for the micro-community. The share a strong sense of local uniqueness and strong connection with the city, its history, and identity. If moved to another place they would lose their original meaning. When analyzed from up-close they seem to be one of the most important artefacts in the maritime cultural landscape of the city, shaping the identity and memory of the place.

Seafarers' Perception of Time

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Labour millieu and life styles of seafarers are exceptional. They live in different time shift than people working in land. In the vessel they spend both their time of work and time of rest (sleep, entertainment and other non-professional activities). Social space at sea is special as thare are no or very few women on board. This made us put forward a hypothesis that seafarers may perceive time differently to office workers employed in land. We discuss the organization of labour time, as well as the phenomenon of time as a subject of interest in different disciplines. Finally we present the research project and its results. The research project comprised qualitative interviews and survey by questionnaire of time metaphor (KMC by Malgorzata Sobol-Kwapinska). This tool explores e.g. scales called friendly and hostile time, quick flow of time and the value of a moment, temporal chaos and temporal emptiness).

`Boats Don´t Fish, People Do` – A Sociological Contribution Towards A Holistic Fisheries Bycatch Management

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Bycatch of seabirds and marine mammals in gillnet fisheries is a major hazard for conservation globally. Measures on bycatch mitigation in fisheries management mostly base on technological and ecological findings and they generally assume fishers as a homogenous group that is supposed to apply new technology or act according to the latest ecological insights. There is often a lack of knowledge about the heterogeneity of fishers´ actions and drivers and the organisational structures they navigate in, despite its importance for effective fisheries management. For the specific case of the German gillnet fleet in the Baltic Sea a qualitative social-science research approach was chosen to generate an ontological understanding of fishers social practises that can inform management. With a praxeological view and in applying the concept of agency, three types of fishers´ actions are distinguished: projective (future-oriented), evaluative (present-oriented) and iterational (past-oriented). Fishers´ attitude towards incidental bycatch differed between viewing bycatch as a normal part of the daily routine (`normalizing` - relating to seabirds) or as a disturbing event (`non-normalizing` - relating to marine mammals). These findings are discussed in the context of an expert workshop that was conducted to identify possible management measures for mitigation. It is concluded that considering fishers´ agency and different discourses on bycatch may be an important contribution to design effective management instruments to mitigate bycatch of seabirds and marine mammals in gillnet fisheries.

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'Paprykarz' as Non-Human Agent. Fish Food and Translations of Local Maritime Culture.

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At the centre of our research is the 'Paprykarz' (fish and rice sandwich pate), local fish food which is an example of the relations and networks in a field of maritime culture. These relations address both the question of the social memory of national fishing industry and a regional identity. The theoretical framework of our research is inspired by Bruno Latour's Actor-Network theory, referring to Callon's (1984) classic work on scallops, and the work of food anthropologists using the ANT perspective (Hegnes 2007, Abbots 2017).

'Paprykarz' is associated with Szczecin, recognised nationally, embedded in pop culture, a brand referring to the region's fish menu. It exceeds the boundaries of localness, although it has the adjective 'szczeciński' in its name. Sold throughout Poland, the product carries images of the city's maritime character and the heritage of Polish fisheries. 'Paprykarz' was an export hit in the 1980s, and its international references are important for our analysis: the recipe was transferred from one of the African countries (known as 'chop-chop') and ingredients from different world regions were used in production.

In our presentation we show how a popular food product concentrates the leading themes of maritime sociology, and how this pate becomes a metonymy for the complexity of meanings associated with the sea. In the 'Paprykarz' tin we discover set of the translations between actors, including nostalgia for the 'glory days' of the port city and the deep-sea fishing industry. We argue that it is not just a fish food product or cultural artefact, but that it is itself an actor-network around which nets of embodied action and communication in different spheres are activated.

Artisanal Fishermen Within MPAs: Guardians Of Biodiversity Or Guardian Of Sea Borders? (San Andrés, Colombia)

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Key words: artisanal fishermen; MPA; maritime border dispute; maritime sociology

The ocean is frequently described as the "last frontier" of our planet. It is subject to both logics of "commoning" and "ocean grabbing" (Le Meur et al, 2018). This paper will employ maritime sociology to examine how, in the small Caribbean island of San Andrés, artisanal fishermen are propelled to the forefront of this conflict. This Colombian island, surrounded by a large-scale marine protected area (the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve), is at the center of a maritime border dispute between Nicaragua and Colombia, since the Decision of the International Court of Justice of 2012.

This communication will thus examine the positioning of artisanal fishermen of San Andrés island as new "guardians of the sea", by crossing several scales of analysis. This analysis is built on six months of ethnographic inquiry in fishing cooperatives of San Andres in 2018.

The communication will first consider how, within the context of competing access to sea resources, some fishermen within the MPA build a role of "sea guardian" as symbolic forms of localized appropriation of fishing territories. It then points out the contradictory dimension of the fishermen's role of "sea guardians" at regional and sub-regional scales. In a context of regional border dispute and competitive access to oil exploration between Nicaragua and Colombia, the role assigned to fishermen by national institutions is one of guardians of national maritime borders rather than guardians of the biodiversity, making the Biosphere Reserve fulfill above all a geopolitical function.

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Associationism and struggle of the fisherwomen of Oaxaca, Mexico: "Mujeres Pecadoras del Manglar"

Nuria Jiménez García

-, Mexico

This presentation is based on my postdoctoral research (2018-20) that was carried out at the Rural Development Postgraduate Program of the Autonomous Metropolitan University, Xochimilco Unit, Mexico City.
I analyse the strategies carried out by fisherwomen,from the "Mujeres pescadoras del Manglar" cooperative in their struggle to conceptualizethe importance of their work in fishing activities, and in the rescue and care of the coastal lagoon ecosystem where they live and upon which their subsistence and that of their families depend. I aim to identify the difficulties, barriers and various forms of violence (family, community and institutional) that these women have suffered when transgressing a space and a productive activity traditionally/predominantly monopolized by men, Next, describe and reflect on the experience of these women and their families in a more generalised context of invisibility, discrimination and inequality towards women who participate and dedicate themselves to fishing or related activities. I am also interested in making visible and clarifying whether, from the transgression of traditional spaces, there is an improvement in the conditions of family life and a greater participation in community decision-making and in the political sphere. Finally, I explore the consequences that participation in the fisherwomen collective has had on womwn's daily lives and wellbeing, and if this has been a tool of personal empowerment for them and of the legal acceptability of their fishing activity.

Forced Labour in the International Merchant Marine Sector in the 21st Century: Forms, Estimates, Comparison with Forced Labour on Land

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The paper discusses the forms of forced labour in the international merchant marine in the 21st century, estimating the numbers and nationalities of the seafarers subjected to these forms of coercion. The distinctive features of seafaring are contrary to the characteristics of the largest part of forced labour on land: in fact, maritime labour is strategic, productive, highly regulated by States and International Organizations, has very high capital intensity, high salaries and a skilled and internationalised workforce - so much so that ILO has never mentioned seafarers in its estimates on forced labour and until now only one monograph, published in 2007 by the author of this paper, discusses the matter systematically and draws up estimates. This paper updates and specifies the estimates presented in 2007. Among other sources, the author analyses the annual reports (from 1932 to 2019) of ILO's Committee of Experts on Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), which monitors the compliance of signatory States' shipping laws with ILO's Conventions on forced labour. Since the ILO has never even considered the cases reported by CEACR in its estimates of forced labour, the paper, which recommends that the methods developed for monitoring work at sea be made more general and applied to work on land, advances criticisms and revisions of the estimates of forced labour in the world produced by ILO. The concluding part of the paper focuses on an analysis of changes in disciplinary and coercive labour regulations in the maritime sector during the period from 1990 to 2015, which find their place in a more than 50-year long process of modifications in the apparatus (re)producing forced labour in the maritime sector.

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South African Shipping And Seafarers From 1970: Implications For Economic And Industrial Sociology

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This paper argues that one way to reinvigorate industrial and economic sociology is for it to consider the maritime social world not as a peripheral area of interest but one that can enhance the sub-discipline of industrial sociology and sociology in general. I argue that the case of seafaring labour markets in the merchant marine is one such case. The reconfiguration of the global labour market from seafarers from the 1970s remains the largest labour market restructuring event since the industrial revolution. Yet it is largely invisible as an empirical and theoretical case in sociology. Through an empirical case of the South African merchant marine since 1970, I show that this restructuring allows us to theorize in new ways, the agency of labour, the agency of nation states, the trajectories of globalization, the intersection of technology and capitalism, and the ways in which nationality, ethnicity and 'race' intersect to shape labour markets. This allows us to make comparisons with other middle income countries globally as well as countries in Europe to see which trajectories are similar and different, and make conjectures as to why this may be.

The Contribution of the Blue Economy to Social Cohesion and Sustainable Development in Greece. The Case of Greek Island Regions.

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Greece is a state with inseparable ties with the sea. According to the Blue Economy Report (European Commission, 2020), the Blue Economy contributes 14.2% of all national jobs, the highest share in the EU and in terms of GVA, Greece ranks fourth with the Blue Economy contributing 5.2%. For the last ten years, Greece has been facing the consequences of an unprecedented economic crisis. The situation worsened with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic which negatively affected the blue activities. This study is based on the following assumption: Greece is called upon to adopt a new productive and development model that will contribute to both the strengthening of social cohesion and achievement of sustainable development after the end of the health crisis, and the question arises whether the Blue Economy is capable of playing this role. The aim of the study is to capture the development inequalities and the contribution of the Blue Economy to the sustainable development of the Greek island regions through the Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) approach. In addition, the degree of acceptance of blue activities by local communities is examined through conducting quantitative research on the attitudes and perceptions of stakeholders concerning which established and emerging blue sectors can create the conditions for the strengthening of social cohesion, the recovery of the Greek economy and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

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RS06 | Politics of Engagement

Battle Between Interventions and Markets. Worths Behind the Finnish Housing Policy Practices.

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Finnish society has faced a notable number changes during the recent decades: Socioeconomic differences have turned into the new growth and Finland has joined into international migration. Both these phenomena have had an effect on Finnish cities as the spatial segregation has deepened during the last decades. Finnish cities have implemented interventions to tackle such development since the post-war decades as part of the Nordic Welfare State ethos. Nevertheless, these interventions have faced a number of critique during last years when the public discussion has claimed a shift towards more market-oriented housing policies. This moment can be seen as a watershed of Finnish housing policies. Housing has served as one of the key elements of Finnish Welfare State policies, but only under favourable conditions. In my article I explore how the experts working with the housing issues in the biggest cities of Finland see this development and its effect to their work. In my analysis that is based on the expert interviews and which draws on the sociology of engagement by Boltanski and Thévenot, I observe how the housing experts see the recent development and the challenges the societal changes may cause. Focal question are, what kind of development they are willing to tackle and how the chosen courses of action in housing policies are justified. Analysis open up chances to discuss on the future of the Welfare State and connection between values and concrete practices.

Planning For a Job: The Trying Experience of Unemployment During the Covid-19 Crisis in Denmark

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The Covid-19 crisis has resulted in elevated unemployment rates. In a Danish context unemployed people have been governed through activation policies for decades, however, during corona these were temporarily suspended. What happens when part of the system is put on hold? How is the unemployment experience changed? Do unemployed people engage more with family or friends? Explore alternative lifestyles? Based on in-depth interviews with 25 unemployed people, we apply the theoretical framework of regimes of engagement developed by Laurent Thévenot as we explore how unemployed people engage in various regimes while being unemployed during the corona crisis. In doing so, we carve out a tension between the plan of the system and a plan of the unemployed person. Unsurprisingly, we conclude that the system almost exclusively relies on the regime of the plan based on activation policies. The unemployed people similarly primarily invest in the plan, however, also in the regime of familiarity as well as the explorative regime. Engaging in the familiarity and explorative regime is not necessarily detached from the plan, as engagement in other regimes is sometimes used instrumentally for optimizing human capital. The corona crisis has offered a new opportunity for unemployed to 'open their eyes' - both in relation to critically reflect on the system and activation policies as well as their own situation with implications for how we understand the link between politics and psychology.

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Young People's Activism – Themes, Motivations and Structures of Youth Civic and Political Participation in the UK

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How and why do young people organise themselves to strive for political or social change? This project is investigating which issues young people in the UK are caused to become politically active for, with focus on the impact of self-perception of agency for participating in activism. Activism is conceptualised using Pickard's concept of 'Do-It-Ourselves' politics (DIO politics). This approach to specifically young people's political participation picks up on recent young adulthood literature and emphasises agency as being central to participatory behaviour.

The theoretical assumption is that partaking in activism is an individualised choice. Such individual choice is hypothesised to be impacted by the perception of agency, i.e. to whom an individual attributes responsibility to act. While classic research on the perception of efficacy, is also recognised, this research looks specifically at the perception of personal agency and collective agency. Corresponding to the individual and collective dimensions of DIO politics and taking up the importance of agency as part of becoming a young adult, these are explored as decisive factors for not simply engaging cognitively with 'the political' but for taking the extra step, and thus effort, to become politically active.

Data collection includes an online survey with a sample of people aged 16-34, with residence in the UK, and subsequent focus group discussions with young activists. While the survey's findings examine if, and if so, what the effect the perception of agency has on the likelihood of participating in political activism, the group discussions enable a deepened qualitative perspective into youth activism. The results contribute to research on social-psychological factors for participation and activism and indicate potential connections to already researched predictors and influential factors.

Politicizing environmental emergency: The Fridays for Future movement in Russia

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The crises of the environment are at the heart of material, social, and cultural concerns everywhere. People justify, protest, reason and negotiate. They post pictures on the social media, they rally, write petitions, and demonstrate. They also worry, morn, panic, and rage about the catastrophes in their local environments and on the global scale. These actions and affects are fuel for politics, and they portray many different ways people engage in situations of conflict around the environmental crisis. Politicizing environmental emergency is an especially tricky issue in Russia where activists present environmental crisis as a political problem (e.g., systemic and caused by people's actions, requiring collective action to solve) but at the same time try to avoid its "politicization" in order not to be associated with risky "political protests" against Putin's regime. Using the Russian branch of the "Fridays for Future movement" as a case, I show how Russian environmental activists navigate between different meanings of the "political" in their collective actions. Although the presentation is focused on Russia, comparative data from the FFF in Finland is used in order to demonstrate how the political climate and national activist political cultures influence the ways activists politicize the environment.

Overlapping Aversion: Grievances In The Narratives of Grassroots Twitter Activists Within the Populist Right in the US and Sweden

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The question of what drives people to support and contribute to the discourses of the populist right continues to generate debate among scholars. In this paper, we consider how common explanations help interpret life history interviews with online activists. Previous research suggests, e.g., that people who engage in these discourses share a sense of injustice inflicted on the white working class, that they are primarily motivated by a perceived need to defend white supremacy, or that they wish to punish increasingly detached political elites. Our sample of interviewees consists of central grassroots twitter activists that helped spread messages from the Donald Trump campaign in the 2020 US election as well as from the right-wing populist Sweden Democrats. We find that each of the dominant interpretations provide partial ad-hoc explanations. We also identify additional explanations that are similarly of limited scope. Right-wing populist discourse, we argue, builds not on one particular grievance but, on the contrary, on an "overlapping aversion" that is conveniently porous and open to a multitude of specific motivations. Activists' motivations range from white supremacy to a sense of defending a particular way of life and feelings of non-recognition. We discuss how these different kinds of grievances are connected and translated into a broader narrative of resentment.

Selfies as Engagements – Conceptualizing the Selfie-practices of Marginalized Youth

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This paper suggests an approach to conceptualizing selfies as societal action. As selfies – self-images shared on social media platforms – have become ubiquitous, their significance for societal participation has also become apparent (Tiidenberg 2018; Kuntsman 2017). Prior research has recognized their societal meaning when the self-image is coupled with a written political message (Ferreday 2017), or when they represent marginalized positions and bodies (Asenbaum 2019; Nikunen 2019). However, the majority of selfies are often overlooked as meaningless (Abidin 2016), and hence disregarded from analysis of societal action.
This paper aims to broaden our understanding of selfies as societal action by conceptualizing selfies as engagements (Thévenot 2007). By analysing ethnographic data on the selfie practices of marginalized youth in Finland, the paper shows different ways in which selfies can hold societal meaning for their takers. The threefold scheme of engagements allows us to perceive of selfies as actions, and as different ways of creating the common world and of positioning oneself in it (Thévenot 2015).
The paper shows how selfies in the regime of familiar engagements are vehicles to share emotions and create a sense of commonness. In engagement in a plan, selfies are tools of self-development to monitors one's "progress" in life, often with the use of image pairs. In the regime of public action, selfies serve as political arguments in debates on recognition and representation. This threefold scheme, the paper argues, can prove useful when analyzing the societal meaning of selfies also beyond the context of marginalized youth.

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Acting Underneath Conventions – Extensions To Familiar Engagements In The World Of Assisted Reproductive Technology

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In the context of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART), the conduct and interaction between beneficiaries and professionals are intermediated by different devices to support the coordination of the action having the therapeutic 'efficacy' as the main normative reference. However, in the context of these acting logics based on devices predominantly from the 'industrial' world, extensions to other cognitive and evaluative formats of smaller scope are likely to be integrated into actors' discourses and acting logics. Namely, the engagement dynamics of professionals – especially doctors and embryologists – can also extend to other evaluative formats beyond conventional grammars that serve to support the coordination of action in different situations in the clinical context. This is the case of the relationship with the beneficiaries, displaying plural compositions between different engagement formats, but also in their relationship with the different objects in their environment that support their scientific and technical decisions (as is the case of 'standards' for the evaluation of embryo's potential for transfer or to support decisions about clinical cases to be accepted or not for new treatment cycles), exhibiting evaluative frameworks that are also anchored in dynamics of familiarization with the surrounding environment. That is the case of judgments where criteria such as 'hospitality' and 'solicitude' can also arise.

Through empirical data collected from a currently ongoing research project, involving interviews with both professionals and beneficiaries from the ART sector, the aim is to analyse some of the tensions, dilemmas and compositions between different 'regimes of engagement' and 'grammars of commonality' that are likely to take place in different situations concerning the relationship with the governing conventions in the clinical space.

Digital Good: A Descriptive And Normative Application Of The Orders Of Worth Framework To The "Googlization of Health"

Tamar Sharon[1], Andrew Hofman[1], Marjolein Lanzing[2], Lotje Siffels[1], Marthe Stevens[1]

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The digitalization of health and medicine has engendered a proliferation of new collaborations between public health institutions and data corporations, such as Google, Apple, Microsoft and Amazon. Drawing on Boltanski and Thévenot's framework of orders of worth, the Digital Good project explores how this "Googlization of health" is justified in line with a plurality of common goods – thereby problematizing the critical framing of the Googlization of health as an instance of (solely) market transgressions by tech giants into the sphere of health and medicine. Further, drawing on Michael Walzer's theory of justice, the project seeks to identify what risks are involved in this phenomenon, both in terms of reshaping the sector of health and medicine (inter¬-sectorial risks), and in terms of an accumulation of political power by Big Tech through society (cross-sectorial risks). The project thus also engages with the affordances and challenges of shifting from 'descriptive' to 'normative' registers vis-à-vis the orders of worth framework. In this presentation, we discuss findings from the first two years of the project, pertaining to different Cases studies within the Googlization of health. These include: 1) the Personalized Parkinson's Project, a collaboration between Verily and a Dutch university medical center; 2) the Apple/Google API that was developed for digital contact tracing apps at the start of the Covid-19 pandemic; and 3) collaborations between Apple and university medical centers using the Apple ResearchKit software in the United States.

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Playing with the Social Contract: Exploring Ideology and Political Socialization on Government Simulation Videogames

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More than 20 years since the emergence of game studies, videogames have become a central sociological issue, partly due to its believed capacity to shape our beliefs about the world that surrounds us. In particular, the subgenre of government simulators, in which the players embody a state and manages different types of political communities, has received academic attention, usually through critical content analysis of popular franchises like Civilization or Tropico.

Each government simulator presents a singular view about how a political community should organize, and what objectives to pursue. Depending on its openness to players agency, it also gives them the opportunity to take part in this debate. Hence, government simulators are both agents of political socialization and citizenship schools, defined by rules, agency, and representations. I believe many fundamental debates about our societies are being discussed thought these games, urging for a better understanding of their ideological content and the political imagination possibilities they offer.

For that, I have selected more than 50 government simulators released between 1990 and 2020, attending to the criteria of popularity, release data and innovative mechanics. I perform a content analysis with a mixed quantitative-qualitative methodology, including both 24 operationalized variables and open commentaries, focusing on aspects related to the political organization of the community (for example the presence of democratic institutions) and the objectives set by the game. The evolution of the games through time or the impact of the setting (sci fi, fantasy, realistic…) on its ideological configuration are also explored.

Making Claims for Belonging Through Arts and Culture

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Recent years have seen a rise in artistic and cultural initiatives that aim to foster intercultural dialogue in ethnically diversifying societies and help migrants publicly articulate their claims for belonging. In many such initiatives, arts and culture have been turned into tools that are used to communicate specific social and political messages. The prevalent model of minorities' claim-making in democratic societies—the minority advocacy—has been traditionally based on argumentation that takes place in the language of human rights and requires detachment from personal concerns. On the other hand, the novel art- and culture-based forms of claim-making are also welcoming to other forms of communication that do not require argumentative format and are open to the expression of migrants' personal interests or familiarity. My contribution aims to fill the gap in the knowledge of the models of migrants' claim-making, which, together with their social and political implications, still remain largely unexplored. Based on ethnographic research of civically-engaged cultural festivals concerned with the issue of ethnic diversity in Central Europe, I identify three grammars of claim-making that are commonly used to communicate migrants' belonging through artistic and cultural initiatives. Drawing on the theoretical perspective of the French pragmatic sociology—and particularly the concept the grammar of commonality in the plural—I will also discuss political implications of each of the grammars. The results of my research will have an impact on the understanding of the role of arts and culture in fostering more inclusive urban environments.

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Commonality Through Plural Attachments to Common Places : the Case of the Yellow Vests

Karine Clément

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We will use the case of the Yellow vests in France to study the problematic communalization of familiar or close engagement with the world, which is a format weakly prepared for communalization. Theoretically we will build on Laurent Thévenot's exploration of close politics, while relying on our empirical materials (ethnographic observation on three roundabouts in Lorraine) from the yellow vests movement in France which is a good example of a movement rooted in familiar and close environments.

We argue that the yellow vests show a path through which close and personal attachments to some common places can build a common which goes beyond individual intimate relation to the world and maintains the possibility of differences and disagreement. This study will focus on the yellow vest as a familiar object which has been emotionally invested by people on the street and become a sign, a symbol, and part of the body (the personal body and the people's body). If we have time, we can also study the roundabout which is an occupied and plurally inhabited familiar place to whom usually nobody is attached.

We will show, however, that the building of commonality through close attachments meet obstacles: the use of common places as cliche, the instrumentalization of common places by demagogical leaders and the disavowal of commonality through familiar attachments by critics speaking from the standpoints of the liberal grammar (or the grammar of individual interests) or the grammar of public justification which deny to close attachments any political meaning.

How Should We Talk About This? Metadiscursive Ideals In A French Populist Municipality

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Recent scholarship in critical discourse analysis has been underscoring a rise in "covert" forms of racism. In a similar way, actors on the ground also mobilise their critical capacities to evaluate fellow townspeople's utterances. Building on pragmatic sociology and figurational theory, this paper follows both ordinary actors and professionals of public speech in their metadiscursive analyses and, more specifically, their formulation of metadiscursive ideologies. Data were collected over 9 months of fieldwork in Béziers, an impoverished town in southern France whose local administration is supported by the extreme-right populist party Rassemblement National. Here, ordinary actors regularly evaluated critically each other's speech practices. This happened most notably when issues of cultural and/or religious differences were on the table. Tensions cristallised around two main poles: those arguing that "we should be able to talk freely about problems" and those considering that "we should put limits on expression." Through an analysis of specific local-scale controversies, the paper explores how ordinary actors questioned current discursive norms (sometimes for opposing reasons) and collectively negotiated how to foster a "better" discursive environment. Only seemingly trivial, these everyday assessments constituted important forms of engagement in communal life that led to concrete choices – especially for professionals such as journalists, political representatives and teachers. Ultimately, the paper shows how ideals are not illusions, but social products – each social group producing (and acting on) a distinct ideal version of what future society as a whole should look like.

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New Social Pragmatism

Veikko Eranti, Eeva Luhtakallio

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In this paper, we take steps toward a new understanding/interpretation of pragmatist sociology we tentatively call new social pragmatism. Our approach is built on two elements. The first element is what is often called new French pragmatism based on the works of Luc Boltanski and especially Laurent Thévenot, providing an understanding of conflict, critique, and the cultural repertoires of valuation used in conflict situations, and, furthermore, an account of the different "grammars" humans deploy in order to build common ground in situationally appropriate ways. The second element is built on American cultural sociological tradition, emerging from interactionist roots to Swidler and to Eliasoph and Lichterman, and providing a definition of culture embedded in action. We argue that used together, these traditions provide a grounding for a research programme that is nuanced, reflexive of the role of situations and culture, but robust in ways that purely contextual programmes can never be – a new social pragmatism.

Commonality as Self-evidence: the Effect of Major Events on Argumentation in Online Petitions

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The question of commonality arises for every social actor seeking public's support for advancing a cause. A major vehicle for building commonality is the operation of rise in generality, when a particular issue is shown to be related to the common good. This idea is central for the Boltanski and Thévenot (1991) theory of justification, in which they describe the reference to the shared logics of morality and common good as a pathway for rising in generality. Recent research suggests that commonality building could be done without mobilizing these "orders of worth", but trough claiming a legitimacy of one's individual interests (Eranti 2018) or by referring to a shared "common-place" experience (Ylä-Anttila 2017).

In a search for yet another registers of commonality building, this research joins William Sewell's (1996) perspective on events as cultural transformations, and scrutinizes how events affect an important element of political culture - the discursive practices of commonality building. Examining a large-scale dataset of petitions from change.org platform, I show that large-scale events,

creating a presumption of common ground between a large enough community, enable a new way for discursively constructing commonality – through reasoning with an assumption that the importance of some issue or cause is self-evident.

The Sociology of Engagement and the Relational Turn

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A result of conversations in and around the Politics of Engagement sessions at the ESA 2019 conference in Manchester, this paper is an attempt to provide a general introduction to the sociology of regimes of engagements for an English-language audience unfamiliar with this approach by placing it in the context of the relational turn.

Parallel and in some ways anticipating the emergence of relational sociology in North America, the social sciences in France have seen their own relational turn over the last few decades. The resulting theoretical innovations have only had a very selective impact on English-language theorizing. In this article we seek to close this gap by discussing, from a relational perspective, Laurent Thévenot's sociology of engagements. We contend in this article that Laurent Thévenot's engagement sociology can contribute in an original way to enriching the debate on some of the contentious issues that are currently discussed in relational sociology, particularly the role of the material environment and non-human actants in explaining social action; a relational understanding of power; oppression and exploitation in an increasingly interdependent world; and the need for a public sociology that would equally take into account the interpretive, critical, and reconstructive dimensions of the sociological endeavor.

An added advantage of the sociology of regimes of engagement is that it integrates theoretical traditions often excluded from relational sociology by pointing out their affinity with specific regimes of engagement that can be observed empirically, such as the rational-choice approach which can be shown to correspond to a strategic-individual regime of planned action. It also takes the logic of relationalism further by extending the notion of coordination to the personal level without psychologizing.

Values and Political Attitudes of Local Refugee Aid

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This paper examines the question which values, and political attitudes are negotiated and im-plemented in the civic engagement for refugees during the so-called refugee crisis in Germany.

The research is based on three elements. First, local refugee aid is considered as a strategic field of action and the refugee crisis is seen as an exogenous shock that brought the field into turmoil. Second, special attention is paid to civil engagement in its plurality, relationality, and historicity. Third, the specificity of the local level will be addressed.

The results base on ethnographical field work in two German cities for five years since 2016. The data includes observation protocols, qualitative interviews, and internal and external doc-uments regarding the observed organizations. This material got analyzed according to the con-structivist grounded theory methodology (Charmaz). The study shows a politicization of the field with different intentions and orientations. While in the beginning most of the tasks of basic care were still uncontroversial and much could be achieved locally by using pragmatism, this path became increasingly difficult. Other fields influenced the local field and national developments arrived on the ground. As the tasks be-came more complex and the integration of the refugees increased, the common ground of wanting to help and the values associated with it needed to be defined.

With my results I focus on the basic and long-term developments of the field of engagement and how different influences affect attitudes of local engagement.

New Communities Made of New People. The Integration Process in Lower Silesia in 1960s and Today

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The process of building commonality may take several or even several dozen years. The creation of new local communities was a significant social and political challenge after the Second World War in the pre-war German areas that became part of Poland due to border changes. A few years after 1945, immigrants belonging to various cultural groups settled cities, towns, and villages of this part of the country. In Lower Silesia, they were former inhabitants of today's central Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Russia, Romania, Bosnia, France, Greece, etc. Many of them were displaced people and almost all identified strongly with their places of origin. They differed in many ways and tended to stay in their groups, but at the same time – by acting together – they gradually began to identify with new places of life. The paper presents the perception of this process in Lower Silesia by its participants in two moments: in the 1950s/1960s (based on autobiographical narratives) and today (based on in-depth interviews). First, it will explain how a sense of belonging to new places and people was created in everyday situations. Second, the paper will show the importance of past regional and ethnic identities during the integration process and today.

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The Worth Of Solidarity. An Application Of the Sociology Of Conventions To Refugee Social Work Organizations.

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The increased refugee migration since 2014 demanded the worth (grandeur) of solidarity. In Germany, the integration of refugees is a matter for several types of organizations – governmental organizations (GO, offices for migration and integration), social welfare organizations (SWOs) and Organizations of Civic Society (CSO). By defining organizations primarily by decision-making (Luhmann 2000), we can ask how these different organizations, based on multiple modes of valuation, make decisions under a social demand for solidarity. In analyzing the organizations their compromises between regimes of engagement (Thévenot 2007) and orders of worth (Boltanski and Thévenot 1991) are shown.

Following convention-theory-driven research on organization (Knoll 2015, 2019; Eymard-Duvernay 2011) and hospitality (Felder et al. 2020) we will discuss the case of SWOs as organizational type in the field of social work with refugees. GOs are clear compromises between the civic world and the industrial world. CSOs transform from a compromise of the regime of familiar engagement (Thévenot 2007) and domestic world to project-oriented Cité (Boltanski and Chiapello 2005). SWOs are a much more complex case.

SWOs have based their humane mission on their ideological origins and serve the common good by representing the interests of the excluded. The critical reality test of SWOs is to mobilize power as a 'governance reserve fund of social change', i.e. to generate services precisely in such constellations in which state and market fail (Merchel 2011; Zimmer 1999). Consequently, it seems promising to examine whether SWOs are complex compromises or a world of their own, of 'organized solidarity'.

Imagining Nature(s) in Pandemic Times: How Scandinavians Deploy Visual Frames of 'Climate' and 'Covid-19' on Instagram

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Images and visual representations are widely seen as integral to contemporary forms of everyday and affective public engagement, as mediated by image-sharing social media platforms such as Instagram. In this paper, we analyze large-scale image datasets from Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish Instagram publics during the 2020 coronavirus pandemic, focusing on how collective visual frames link up to meaning-making practices (i.e., hashtags) related to the global risks of climate change and covid-19, respectively. The pandemic, we argue, represents a situation of inter-risk framing contests, in which actors vie for public attention to competing and overlapping global risks (Beck), including via acts of visual framing and keying (Goffman) on Instagram. In methodological terms, we combine computational techniques –i.e., supervised machine learning in the shape of convolutional neural networks – with qualitative coding to understand aggregate patterns of visual framing across the two risk domains (climate, covid-19) in the three cultural-political Instagram settings (Denmark, Norway, Sweden). In particular, we attend to patterns of meaning-making around 'nature(s)', a visual theme that emerges strongly across risk domains and national settings, yet with significant variations and comparative differences, as expressed in different landscape styles (rural, urban) as well as human-, plant-, and animal-oriented visual registers. Qualitative follow-up coding, we show, allows for finer-grained interpretations of visual patterns of public engagement, relative to a purely computational approach. Analytically, we end by suggesting linkages between our Goffman-inspired frame analysis and the notion of familiar engagement found in French pragmatic sociology – as one way of interpreting contemporary everyday visual politics.

New Forms Of Valuing Spiritual Engagement With Environment In India?

Audrey Richard-Ferroudji

Independent sociologist, France

There is an increasing call for the spiritual dimension to be included in environmental policies. This contribution analyzes 3 settings that proposed original assemblages and valuing of spirituality in India: the valedictory session of the Delhi Sustainable Developments Submit (DSDS) in 2015 which brought together religious leaders, the Pondicherry water festival in 2016 and the "water ceremony" organized for the Auroville's fiftieth anniversary in 2018. The analyses has an autoethnographical dimension while the author was participant and one of the organizers of the water festival. These celebrations were opened to plurality while leading to a dilution of the differences with the ambiguous definition of the world as "one family"/"Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" in Sanskrit. The expression that was used in these 3 meetings is also promoted by Hindu nationalists to build communality. Following a pragmatic stance, the communication will rely on Laurent Thévenot's sociology of engagement to question inclusion of spiritual attachments with the environment and how it contributes to changes in environmental policies. How commonality is built while claiming to "live in harmony" with the environment ? Finally, we will question the relevance of distinguishing a spiritual engagement with the environment or resonance (Centemeri and Renou, 2014) and its extensions.

Understanding Visual Political Engagements Online and Offline. Practices of Visual Participation in Extinction Rebellion: A Look at Finland and Germany

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The worldwide mobilisation of the environmental movement has been hard to miss. One example of this includes Extinction Rebellion (XR), an environmental movement established in the UK in 2018, and nowadays active in 45 countries. XR offers a topical and versatile example of doing visual politics due to their action's strong visual impact and performative element. This mobilisation is closely linked to social media channels, which, in turn, make increasing use of visual practices. Because the public sphere of today's youth is increasingly dominated by visual content, it becomes vital to investigate how it shapes political action and imaginaries of the youth. This presentation introduces my ongoing doctoral research, which takes the idea of connection between the online and offline spheres of public action and the increasing significance of the visual content in the lives of young people as a starting point to study visual participation among XR in a comparative research setting in Finland and Germany.

What are the practices of visual participation unfolding in between online and offline spheres? The research is based on the pragmatist idea of looking at what political actors actually do when they engage in political action. I approach the practices of visual participation with the notion of engagement (Thévenot 2007) and the idea of cultural toolkits (Swidler 1986). However, grasping the action and habits that form political engagement through visual dimensions of the toolkits is still uncharted. To understand visual engagements online and offline, the research makes use of ethnographic research methods, most importantly snap-along ethnography and interviews.

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Visual Modes Of Engagement? The Role of Images In Motivating And Sustaining Climate Activism

Carla Malafaia

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Climate crisis is a defining topic for the younger generations which, born and raised in a warming world, strive to influence how climate futures will play out. 'Climate emergency', 2019's word of the year for Oxford Dictionaries, now shapes public debates. Activists worldwide play a major role in this process, not only through actions and words, but also through images. Theoretically inspired by pragmatic sociology and empirically grounded on an ethnography with school strikers and civil disobedient groups in Portugal, this presentation addresses the role of visual imagery in motivating and sustaining engagement. Emotion-eliciting images were identified by the young participants as triggers for their activism, and this emotional dimension now guides their practices of producing and using images. The use of images as modes of raising emotions while striving for the common good has actually led to considering the role of emotions in practices of justification (Silber, 2011): (civic) anger towards political leaders, (ecological) grief regarding the destruction of nature, and (domestic) fear of not securing a livable legacy to younger relatives seem to host discursive formations related to regimes of public justification (Bolstanki & Thévenot, 1991). Additionally, everyday situations of coordination with other (institutionalized) groups lead to 'visual compromises' in which civic worth (climate-justice arguments) is articulated with the worth of expertise to contest a system driven by market-worth. Lastly, the private (inward collective) circulation of images portraying moments of 'doing things together' emerges as a mode of engagement in familiarity, instrumental in preventing withdrawal and sustaining engagement.

Mechanisms To Turn Social Infrastructure Into Empowerment Spaces

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The common ground of contemporary society has been affected by the rise of individualism and the precariousness of the labour market and, more recently, the coronavirus pandemic has increased citizens' isolation. Social infrastructures at the neighbourhood level have the potential to become significant places for the creation of mutual understandings and for building commonalities (Klinenberg, 2016). Moreover, social infrastructures can also promote the creation of bridging social capital (Putnam, 2000) and civic capacity (Shin, 1999) to respond to collective challenges in the neighbourhood. However, this potential of social infrastructure to promote social cohesion is not a given since the present power relations in society are simply reproduced in such community centres, unless mechanisms to counteract it are enhanced (Deleixhe, 2018). Processes for raising awareness of social inequalities and strategies to empower vulnerable collectives are needed, otherwise citizens' capacities to participate will be influenced by the intersectionality of gender, racial and class discrimination. Through the mainly qualitative analysis of 50 civically managed centres in the city of Barcelona (1.636.762 inhabitants), which are centres managed directly by neighbours with economic and legal support from the city council, this paper contributes to the discussion of which mechanisms are needed to turn social infrastructure into spaces of civic capacity building. The results show that some of the influential factors include strategies to adapt opportunities of participation to the availability and skills of different citizens, the openness of participative bodies and horizontal organization.

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RS07 | Precariousness in a Post-Covid-19 World: Labour, Daily Life and Subjectivities

Between Invisibility and Over-Visibility: Exploring Sex Workers' Vulnerabilities in the Context of Covid-19 Pandemic

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Our paper explores how the emergence of the COVID-19 and state responses to the pandemic impacted lived realities and everyday practices of sex workers in Poland. Different governance interventions, including the 'anti-crisis shield', were undertaken to tackle and counter both immediate and anticipated consequences of the outbreak for the labour market(s), general population, and individuals and groups adversely affected by the epidemic. The eligibility to acquire help provided by the state institutions and the capacity to access it were, however, unevenly distributed: it was based on one's employment and citizenship status, positionality in relation to policies, and crime control measures. Due to repressive sex work policy framework, which criminalises sex work labour relations and workplaces and does not grant sex workers recognition as workers, sex workers have been invisibilised in policy responses: they were not entitled to help, or were subjected to punitive rather than humanitarian and rescue interventions. In result, the COVID-19 crisis itself and crisis-related governance strategies (re)produced the increased vulnerability and precarity of sex worker community in Poland. As sex work researchers, sex workers and members of a sex workers' rights collective, Sex Work Polska, we have been directly involved in providing emergency and community-led support to sex workers in Poland. Drawing on the collaborative autoethnography method, our presentation we show how COVID-19 pandemic exposed the pre-existing vulnerabilities of sex workers, their invisibility as a community in crisis, and their over-visibility as subjects of punitive measures. In the Manuscript, we also discuss how the COVID-19 crisis evoked solidarity, the conditionality of institutionalised support and our resistance to it.

Digital Labour Platforms: Mechanisms of Neoliberal Governmentality? the Case of Household Service Workers in Turkey

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Recent studies on digital labour platforms are mostly focusing on the neoliberal elements within platforms or working conditions of workers within platform economy or the regulation debate surrounding platforms. Governmentality perspective is important in the study of platforms to understand what changes platforms bring around work in the era of informatization. Also, studies are mostly undertaken in developed economies especially when they focus on physical labour. With platform work is growing around the world, there is apparent need for the study of labour platforms in developing economies and on less known local platforms where the number of workers engaged in platforms can be very high. The research is focusing on the case of Armut platform in Turkey from the point of view of neoliberal governmentality.

The purpose of the research is to explore the effects of recently emerged digital labour platforms on workers' experience and meaning attributed to work, as well as on the mechanisms of managerial control of employers. What are the effects of digital labour platforms in promoting entrepreneurial outlook attached to labour? Do the technologies deployed in platform economy change the nature of control exerted by the management on the workers? Are these platforms constitute a new phase in the prevalence of entrepreneurial culture and managerial control? How did COVID-19 affected workers' experience of work through platforms?

The research is based on a qualitative study of service workers case in Turkey, through in-depth interviews undertaken with platform workers of Armut, the largest household service work platform in Turkey, specialized in services delivered at the service requester's residence.

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Women's Everyday Experiences in Modernised China-One Country, Multiple Stories

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This paper investigates the recalibration of the economic reform and the gendered welfare system in contemporary China, under the interaction between modernisation processes and transforming Confucianism. There are dual national security systems and unbalanced social and economic development across rural and urban China, which brings the different gendered impact of the economic reform on women's lived experiences and the daily practices of gender justice. By drawing on 40 semi-structured interviews of women with children, this paper explores the tension, opportunities, and contradiction that challenge and support women's real-life experiences and the practices of gender justice.

This paper develops a holistic 'human dignity' framework focusing on the challenges and opportunities of the fulfillment in women's autonomy and mutuality at home, workplace, and in a wider social context. This research found that intergenerational co-residence and family relations become more pragmatic based on the needs of physical childcare and financial support, rather than merely focusing on the hierarchical and patriarchal family relations and expectation. Under Communist governance, the Chinese welfare system with selective coverage of national security insurance, also continuously produces the divide of labour market in the public and private sectors, which generated a more complex and unequal practice in driving gender equality not only between men and women but also between women and women in different sector and industries. These findings portray the variations of the experiences of gender justice across space and time and highlight the disjuncture between transitional gender policy paradigms and everyday practices in contemporary China.

Experiences of Tattooing from the Perspective of Tattoo Artists in Croatia: Gender-Based Differences

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Tattooing has a long and rich history as one of the oldest ways of body art. Therefore it can be viewed as an occupation and art. The aim of this research was to find out more about experiences of tattoo artists in Croatia at work and how they use personal social and cultural capital in their career development. For the purposes of the research, semi-structured interviews were conducted with eight female and seven male tattoo artists. Due to the common characteristics (precarious work-life balance, working on projects etc.) tattooing has been compared with creative industries. Theoretical background also consisted of social and cultural capital (represented by leading theorists like Mark Granovetter, Robert D. Putnam, Pierre Bourdieu) and current researches in the same field. Qualitative analysis yielded few topics, where gender-based differences were found. Both male and female tattoo artists claim they are burned out but satisfied with their life and work overall. The experience of tattoo artists shows the importance of strong ties in the form of support from family, partners and friends. That was especially the case with female tattoo artists, who entered tattoo industry through their partners and who felt safer when they have male colleagues by their side. Analysing cultural capital, differences were mostly found in way how they refer to tattooing as an art. This research revealed gender inequalities that were seen as discrimination against female tattoo artists from clients and tattooed women because of large, visible - "unfeminine" tattoos.

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"Analyzing the COVID-19 Effects on Local Labor Markets: Precarity Trends for NEETs Across the Mediterranean European Economic Area"

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The COVID-19 pandemic, the health emergency and the subsequent economic crisis have strongly affected socio-economic life across the globe. However, these effects have been socially stratified and geographically differentiated. Some sectors, such as hospitality and tourism, have been hit much worse than have others, leading to significant economic disruption for those places with high concentrations of workers employed in such sectors. Likewise, those regions and countries that were most affected by the 2008 global economic crisis and that were still recovering when the pandemic broke have tended to experience worse economic outcomes.

The paper in hand assesses the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic upon youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEETs) across the Mediterranean European Economic Area regions. Young people are most likely to be subject to escalating precariousness and flexibility at work, whilst facing difficulties in obtaining or sustaining employment, thus increasing youth unemployment, vulnerability and marginalization. The paper contributes to the socio-economic academic and policy discourse in two distinct ways focusing on a sector of the labor force (NEETs) being at particular risk of further insecurity in post-COVID. It analyzes the interrelationship between contemporary flexibilization/precarization and NEETs, critically discussing the effectiveness of mainstream policies and their true impact upon youth unemployment. It also uses figures from the 'COVID-19_Regional_Labour' dashboard, funded by the YOUTHShare project, and scrutinizes recent figures of NEETs rates, against the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, shedding light the effects of lockdown restrictions on labor markets and examining the level of NEETs precarity in post-COVID.

Keywords: labor precarity, labor flexibilization, NEETs, COVID-19, Cultural political economy

Youth Labour Landcapes in Turkey: Precarity and Precariousness in Uncertain Times

Hilal Kara

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Situating itself within the context of the COVID-19 outbreak that crystallizes the blurring separation between productive and reproductive spaces, this paper explores how young people navigate uncertainty in the face of the shifting the meaning of work and education, increasing precarity and the rise of mental health issues associated with the loss of safety nets and the prolonged exposure to social and physical isolation. Drawing on 62 in-depth interviews with urban young people that was conducted during the pandemic (May-December 2020), I seek to understand the strategies young people are engaging as they respond to the emerging spaces of waithood, which is a period characterized by labour market precarity, as well as more generalized forms of vulnerability, disenfranchisement, or precariousness. In the Turkish context, young people have long been exposed to the spaces of waithood where the state's patriarchal and authoritarian governing technologies attributed to gender regimes are being made and legitimized, and there is no economic security enabling them mobility and start-up an independent life. The pandemic-mandated lockdowns pushed young people to more prolonged exposure to the spaces of waithood. Young people, however, transform the spaces of waithood into the sites of social and spatial (im)mobility, through which they navigate the systemic exclusions as their strategies and attributions to work falsifies what conventional temporal and spatial boundaries of work and non-work are and reshapes the boundaries that defined young people's duties, responsibilities and relationships with home, family, and the state.

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(Post-)pandemic Crisis and the Normalisation of Precarity

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The unfolding post-pandemic crisis is already leaving mark on labour markets and work and employment relations, and amplifies the levels of socio-economic insecurity experienced by economically active part of population worldwide. Adopting the thesis that COVID-19 outbreak and its aftermath are accelerators of social, economic and technological trends that originated prior to the pandemics rather than factors opening new paths of, supposedly radical, social change, we aim to focus on anticipated consequences of post-pandemic crises on precarity. The paper is intended to serve as a bridge between the recently completed PREWORK project – on young precarious workers in Poland and Germany - and newly started COV-WORK project. The later focuses on extent the socio-economic crisis has been reflected in changes in work organisation, collective labour relations and discourse about work as well as the socio-economic consciousness of working Poles and their individual and collective life strategies. We assume the social consequences of the post-pandemic crisis will further contribute to precarization of work. Simultaneously, workers' life strategies are most likely to exhibit significant resilience to the crisis due to continuous relevance of various biographical and social resources (e.g. social networks, cultural capital, earlier experiences of coping with crises). In the paper, we will try to develop some initial hypotheses about the conditions in which the 'normalisation' of precarity can be questioned following the (post)pandemic crisis based on the results of biographical research carried out in the PREWORK project and preliminary observations from pilot interviews in the COV-WORK project.

Lived Experiences of Covid-19 Crisis: The meaning making of a pandemic.

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This article utilises relevant sociological literature on the concept of crisis, in order to provide a description, understanding, and explanation of the ways meaning making is ascribed to covid-19, through lived experiences of the pandemic, during the April 2020 lockdowns. The underlying purpose would be to reveal how lived experiences may determine the meaning making of covid-19. For this endeavour to be accomplished, 46 in-depth interviews have been conducted with Greek participants residing in 14 different countries. Participants' lived experiences of covid-19 have been analysed within two different and rather opposing frameworks of crisis: 1) negative and fearful and 2) positive and optimistic. This article concludes by proposing that lived experiences of covid-19 are shaped through collective meaning making of fear and unsettlement as well as hope and adaptation. The determinant factor that may explain why different people experience covid-19 in such district manners may be that of reflexivity as allowing and enabling the emergence of resilience and adaptation as coping strategies during such challenging and adverse circumstances.

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The Construction of Network Social Capital in the Local Employment Services in a Context of Employment Scarcity

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The worldwide emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic has only worsened the risk of employment exclusion that young people suffered as a result of the Great Recession. In this context, the measures aimed at generating social capital that are developed or could be developed within the framework of active labour market policies take great relevance. It should be remembered that the use of personal networks, also known as network social capital, are the main means of job searching and finding for young people; and that in times of job scarcity this use increases even more. However, young people with precarious labour market trajectories mainly use bonding-type contacts, obtained in close spheres, which contribute little to job finding in contexts of high unemployment. This communication studies, using a qualitative approach, the degree and way in which the different measures that are part of the active employment policies developed at the local level in Catalonia may contribute to developing bridging and linking contacts, which are much more effective for the job search of young people. The results obtained in the research show that the indicated policies generate, indeed, useful social capital for labour market insertion. This generation of social capital occurs, firstly, through the creation of contacts as an indirect outcome of training actions and work placements, and secondly, through informal mentoring developed by the workers of local employment services. This finding suggests that deliberate and comprehensive social capital building actions could be even more profitable for the group of young people studied.

Labor Market and Social Protection: Representations and Expectations of Vulnerable Workers in Portugal

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Which conceptions, expectations and perspectives can socially vulnerable workers express when they reflect on social protection system and labor market? From a series of 53 in-depth interviews, we will try to identify how precarious workers realize these systems in the Portuguese contemporary context, accented by the cumulative effects of two critical moments: the 2008 financial crisis and, recently, the Great Confinement resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Under the ART63 research project, funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (PTDC/DIR-OUT/32096/2017), the empirical material analysed is composed by first-person narratives provided by individuals who have held positions in different fields of activity, as in cleaning and food services, construction, contact centers and digital platforms. The meanings that these workers attribute to the labour market and Social Security will also be discussed, their expectations of being entitled to a reform and their evaluation regarding services and public support of which they have already been beneficiaries. In this sense, this proposal focuses on social protection and labor market social meanings between workers, subjected to different work regimes, in which distinct forms of precarity and relations with social security mechanisms are verified. The results revealed that these workers design the future as an increasingly uncertain and vulnerable horizon, expressing beliefs that possible solutions are of State responsibility, often understood as an institution opposed to the market.

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Thinking about the Management of the Covid-19 Pandemic with Castel: The Welfare State or the Social State?

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The Covid-19 pandemic, which showed its effect on a global scale, reminded all countries with experience immense anguish that the "social state" performs a vital function. One of the "social security techniques" applied to reduce the spread of the epidemic in working life was "short-time working allowance". In addition, the efforts were put into effect to prevent employees from dismissing for whatever reason in many countries. However, the concept of "welfare state", which is often used instead of the social state during the pandemic process- essentially different from the "social state" as sociologist Robert Castel once stated; "The welfare state which was the enemy of state intervention, was a religious metaphor that suggests that the state would act like a kind of father Christmas who would distribute benefits to all". The global pandemic came about in a milieu where the "mass unemployment" and "precariousness" of the working conditions have been continuing particularly in European countries since the mid-1970s. Problematizing the concept of social state under Covid-19 conditions; In the precarious and vulnerable times when the working did not provide almost everyone the opportunity to have "decent" living conditions, it may offer everyone an occasion to rethink the aim of the social state and reconsider a more universal model such as the "unconditional basic income" that benefits whether they work or not.

Key words: Covid-19 Pandemic, The Social State, Precariousness, Mass Unemployment, Robert Castel, Unconditional Basic Income.

Human Giving In A Crisis

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COVID-19 entered the UK at a historical moment defined by a decade of radical economic and political austerity measures that have shrunk the welfare and social states as well as our health system. This has meant that the pandemic, with its attendant creation and intensification of psychological, social and physical vulnerabilities, has exacerbated social inequalities and related precariousness in everyday lives. The UK also has one of the highest total death rates from COVID in the world. Human giving or generosity is a potential response to crisis situations where people as individuals or collectively (including by way of the state), give to others any number of things including money, aid, time, attention or consolation. The significant giving of others has become widely apparent in recent times whether the extraordinary contributions and sacrifices of National Health Service (NHS) staff and other key workers, NHS voluntary responders, and Mutual Aid Organisations and multiple acts of individual giving. As sociologists, we see generosity as a socio-relational practice of giving, occurring between people, within systems of social and economic resources. This paper will explore human giving during the pandemic using in-depth interview data collected in early 2021 with participants with professional and/or personal interests in this topic. The paper will discuss experiences of giving and receiving, intersections with concepts such as care, empathy and kindness, as well as the potential role of giving in a post COVID (crisis) society.

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"I Could Almost Just Disappear, And Would Anyone Really Notice?" Precariousness And Precarity When Living With A Life-Limiting Or Life-Threatening Condition During The Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic In The UK

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Living with a life-limiting or life-threatening condition (LLTC) is a precarious embodied state. Not only do individuals need to constantly adjust to the challenges of living with complex, often progressive, chronic illness but they also contend with a lack of diagnostic certainty. Living with a prognosis of comparatively premature death is a constant existential and material threat to human existence, highlighting what Butler (2004) describes as the 'corporeal vulnerability' of (all) human life: a fundamental form of precariousness.

As disability scholars have previously highlighted (for example, Knight, 2014), precariousness is not equally distributed; the coronavirus pandemic is deadly, but not uniformly so (Abrams and Abbott, 2020). In the UK people with 'pre-existing' or 'underlying health conditions' have been casually and repeatedly referred to as those most at risk of dying from COVID-19 in attempts to reassure the wider population that they are unlikely to die. This othering has served to render the precarity of those with living with LLTCs simultaneously visible and invisible.

This paper draws on an inclusive qualitative research study based on in-depth interviews with 26 young adults (aged 18-40) with LLTCs living in the UK. Using a constructivist grounded theory approach, we explore the experiences of 'shielding' and 'lockdown' during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. In particular we examine the context of participants' embodied precariousness and precarity in relation to the rationing of limited healthcare resources, an increased reliance on private domestic care and intensified social isolation finally reflecting on their imagined post-COVID future.

Resources and Status Inconsistency. Class Differences in the Effect of Perceived Job Insecurity on Health.

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This study investigates occupational class differences in the effect of perceived job insecurity on health. While there is burgeoning research on the general negative health effect of job insecurity, studies on a class-based heterogeneity show mixed results and go back many years. Ongoing discussions about the fear of downward mobility of the middle classes re-raise the question in which occupational classes job insecurity might cause higher stress and thus stronger negative health effects. This research project employs the Erikson-Goldthorpe-Portocarero (EGP) class scheme addressing the following research questions: Are there occupational class differences in the effect of perceived job insecurity on health? Can class differences be explained by class-varying sets of material resources and employability? I apply linear fixed effect regressions based on the German Panel Study Labour Market and Social Security (PASS). Results show strong negative effects of perceived job insecurity on two health outcomes, general subjective health and numbers of visits at the doctor, only for routine non-manual workers. These effects are significantly stronger than the effects for skilled and unskilled workers. The class differences cannot be explained by different sets of material resources and employability. Job insecurity and unemployment might more often hit lower social classes, yet the negative health shock of perceived job insecurity is strongest for the middle classes. The results support the idea that job insecurity evokes a fear of social downward mobility among the middle classes.

1402

The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Precarious Workers' Health and Wellbeing: the Case of Catalonia within the International 'Precarious Work Research' Project

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The COVID-19 pandemic is having striking socioeconomic consequences, particularly among workers in flexible, non-standard, and unprotected forms of employment. In this study, we aim to analyze how the pandemic affected the employment situation and its impact on the well-being and health status of non-standard workers in Catalonia, according to the level of precarity in their employment conditions. We hypothesize that workers in precarious employment will be exposed to serious stressors and dramatic life changes that may lead to a rise in diseases of despair.

The study is part of the 'Precarious Work Research' international comparative mixed-methods research. In Catalonia, in a first phase, an online survey was conducted to a sample of 1,174 non-standard employees aged 25-55. In a second phase, we selected a sub-sample of participants based on their level of precarity, gender, and age (n=40) to conduct semi-structured interviews.

Preliminary survey results show that almost half of the respondents had seen their monthly income reduced, compared to before the COVID-19 outbreak; one third reported issues of depression and/or anxiety; and more than 70% of those exposed to crowds or infected people in their workplaces identified deficiencies in the protective measures provided to them. The qualitative data are expected to delve into how and why precarious employment sets a condition of vulnerability to the contingencies derived from the COVID-19 health, social, and economic crises, leading to issues of physical and mental ill-health.

We expect that the results of this study will contribute to raising awareness about the necessary political interventions to increase precarious workers' protection.

The Vulnerability Of The Care Workers Of The Older People Residences in Castilla-La Mancha: Revealing The Hidden Part Of The Iceberg In Thimes of Pandemic

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The severe health crisis we have experienced in Spain since March 2020 has placed older people residences or nursing homes as one of the most vulnerable sectors. During the confinement of the first wave of Covid, the neglect of care in this professional sector (Moré, 2021) in regions such as Madrid or Castilla-la-Mancha, showed us an unworthy reality in a democratic society. To date we accumulate in our country, Spain, more than 31,800 persons died with COVID-19 or compatible symptoms in residential centers. In Castilla La Mancha the figures total 3,209 deaths in Residences, 57.3% of the total deaths since the first wave.

The Public Network of Senior Residences of Castilla-La Mancha is composed of 11,445 places of which 4,736 are located in their own residences, 4,528 places in concerted external private residences and 2,181 places more in residences agreed with private non-profit entities or with local corporations. Only 20% of these places belong to Public Regional Ownership Centers, the rest is in the hands of the concerted external management.

The pandemic has highlighted the situation of job precariousness carried out by external workers of older people in residences. The well-known feminization of the sector, the implications of a false professionalization of workers through public programs such as ACREDITA (recruitment of young people without social health experience), as well as the conditions of intense precariousness and physical and mental overload that workers suffer in the current situation (intensification of work, absence of security protocols, volatile contracts, work shifts, etc.) are some of the most relevant aspects of the research results that we deal of in this presentation.

1403

Examining the Relationship between Precarity, Migration and Transnational Family Life: The Case of Mexican Women in Seasonal Agriculture in Canada

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This focused critical ethnography examines the impacts of participation in a low-wage international labour migration (ILM) program for five Mexican families, with a focus on the impacts of precarity on their relationships. The sample includes women working in seasonal agriculture and an average of five of their non-migrating kin (n=29). The study took place in Canada and Mexico using a combination of four methods: participant observation, a visual elicitation strategy, semi-structured interviews, and a socio-demographic questionnaire.

A multidimensional approach to precarity revealed how study participants' family relationships were impacted by employment, living, migration, and social conditions. There were six structural constraints identified as particularly affecting family relationships: Limited decision-making power and uncertainty over contract length and dates; Wage insecurity; Lack of control over employer, geographical location, and type of job; Long, strenuous workdays; Travel restrictions to workers and relatives; and Family separation.

The study showed that the ILM program's conditions of precarity influenced family relationships, not only for workers but for non-migrating extended family members. It illustrated how the impact that conditions of precarity have extend beyond the workers' rights and health, to those related to the social domain of families, friendships, and intimate and affective relationships. Conditions in this program can be interpreted as having a precarisation effect on family relationships.

These results suggest that workers and their families would benefit from being able to exercise their agency and manage the terms of participation in this program to better fit their changing needs over the years and to organize care accordingly.

'How Can I plan My Future?': Self-employed Job Insecurity In The Post-Covid-19 Era

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The aim of this paper is to investigate, through a qualitative study, the impact of the Covid-19 health, social and economic crisis on a group of self-employed workers, focusing on their job insecurity, family planning and daily life organization.

Self-employed workers are formally free from any relationship of subordination, but are made subordinate through the condition of precariousness and existential risk and, according to the data of the Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istat), represented the workforce most affected by the socio-economic consequences of the current pandemic. Indeed, their household budgets has recorded, between April and May 2020 , a decrease in incomes of approximately 79%, against the average of 50.8% for the rest of the workforce.

By analyzing twenty-five in depth web-based interviews of self-employed workers who exercise their professional activities mainly in the metropolitan city of Milan, and by using narrative methods to produce a comprehensive case study material, this paper investigates to what extend the pandemic has worsened the participants' condition of precariousness. Precariousness should be intended here as not limited to the work realm, but also as a broader existential experience which overflows in the life spheres other than work.

Preliminary results suggest that the high uncertainty and instability caused by the pandemic together with the poor (if not non-existent) social protection ascribed in their specific employment conditions, are strictly connected to the interviewees difficulty to plan for their future. This difficulty reflects directly on family planning and, for those who already have children, on the possibility of achieving a good work-life balance.

1404

Recognition and Precarious Working and Living Condition Before and During the COVID-Pandemic

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Precarity and precarious work are widely debated concepts, though a lack of clarity remains about its definition, dimensions and application. Recognition appears to be an illuminating concept for a deeper understanding of work and employment in times of precarity and its further effects on gendered inequalities, but has yet to be considered. In our presentation we present a multifaceted understanding of precarity and it's gendered dimension for empirical research. Hence, precarity of life arrangement is introduced as a heuristic, though it is developed further on the grounds of theories of recognition (Honneth and Butler). To demonstrate the concept`s potential, we present empirical cases of individuals and couples in precarious working and living conditions in Germany. The empirical foundation is provided by narrative individual and couple interviews with 24 precarious workers which we have evaluated in a case-reconstructive manner, based on the hermeneutic sociology of knowledge. Income and employment are important dimensions within the concept but are embedded in gendered life arrangement and hence intertwined with rights, love, participation, care, health and housing. The enlarged perspective stresses not only how precarity cumulates in gendered unequal life arrangement, but also gives insights into how precarity is mitigated and strengthened within the reciprocal relations of life dimensions and due to recognition (deficits). This allows to understand the gendered contexts, relations and interconnections of different precarity dimensions. Our research heuristics can therefore also inspire further research that is focused on the multidimensionality and complexity of insecure living conditions. Transferring our results to the present, we argue that gendered inequalities that were already known before the COVID-pandemic are currently intensifying and new ones are emerging.

Different Systems, But Similar Forms Of Organising. Emerging Freelancer Cooperatives in Europe

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In the current debate, self-employed workers are associated with different forms of employment, ranging from independent entrepreneurship to precarious work. In the European context, this heterogeneity can also be observed in labour law systems. In some countries, such as the Netherlands and some CEE countries, the boundaries between self-employed and small entrepreneurs are blurred, whereas other countries, such as Italy, have long had hybrid statuses of self-employment, which have exposed workers to greater risks of vulnerability. This heterogeneity also affects industrial relations systems and forms of collective representation. Indeed, in a number of European countries, alongside the traditional collective actors, i.e. trade unions and employer organizations, new associations have emerged, with the aim to represent the 'new' solo self-employed workers.

This paper aims to provide an in-depth analysis of how solo self-employed workers are able to develop new forms of collective representation across different national contexts, in a historical era marked by the Covid-19 health emergency. Using the most different system design, we compared two associations based in the Netherlands and in Italy, two countries where self-employment is differently regulated by national labour laws and welfare systems. In both cases, the associations studied – Werkvereniging and ACTA – do not belong to either trade unions or employer organizations. In 2018-2019, through a twelve-month cross-national ethnography, our research explored their forms and strategies of collective representation. Therefore, this paper provides comparative evidence of how similar forms of representation can be developed, despite the different institutional contexts.

1405

From Bad to Worse: Knowledge-Worker Precarity in Times of Covid-19 Pandemic

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Recent decades have witnessed a profound transformation of the institutional setting that sustains and reproduces the capitalist mode of production characterized (among others) by flexibilization of labour markets and changing employment standards. A phenomenon once confined to low- and mid-skilled work, the non-standard employment (NSE) sphere rapidly expanded to devour the high-skilled workers previously considered immune to insecurity. Accordingly, the (so-called) knowledge-workers (KW) in flexible arrangements in online labour markets (OLM) burgeoned in number across the globe. While initially legitimized with a narrative of an entrepreneurial and self-managerial individual fulfilling her need for flexibility and autonomy, NSE is increasingly identified with precarity, insecurity and in-work poverty for both low- and high-skilled workforce suffering invariably from a vacuum of institutional protection. It is in this void of protection and state of vulnerability, the KWs of the OLM encountered the disruptive impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

As part of a larger research project, this study aims to identify the impact of the Covid-19 crisis on KWs in precarious arrangements in the context of the late-developing Turkish economy. Combining market-level, interview and participant-observation data, our preliminary findings suggest that the Covid-19 pandemic further deepened the precarity experience of these individuals, who, on the one hand, are precluded from mitigatory actions of the government, and on the other, are encountering increasing competition in the OLM where a surge of supply is experienced despite decreasing demand.

Precarious Work and Intermittent Life Trajectories in a Platform Economy

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This communication aims to present the results of an ongoing investigation under the EmployALL Project, funded by the Foundation for Science and Technology (PTDC/SOC-SOC/30543/2017). Industry 4.0 has brought dramatic changes into the labor market, regarding new precarious, intermittent, and informal work, dictated by the algorithm. Digital platforms enabled work to be done remotely, without any space and time constraints. Tourism and the service sector not only brought new professions, new labour characters, but also created new urban scenarios with precarious labor forms. Airbnb, couriers, Uber and Tuk Tuk drivers, are the 21st century professions which employ the majority of workers who once integrated the precarious reserve army, increased by the Troika crisis. Nevertheless, not having fully recovered from it, Portuguese workers face a new pandemic COVID-19 crisis, which has brought new forms of exploitation, vulnerability, and social exclusion. This can lead to intermittent, precarious, and unstable labour trajectories within the labour market, resulting from the frequent lockdowns which endanger not only companies, but also workers, who are faced with massive dismissals and layoff situations. Between 2019 and 2020, fifty-three in-depth interviews were conducted with several workers, aged between 24 and 66 years old, comprising the regions of Coimbra, Lisbon, and neighbouring areas, to carry out a qualitative analysis regarding their life and professional paths. In some cases, follow up methodology was also applied. These were reports of workers obtained in the first person, reflecting logics of struggle and survival, translated into regimes of pluriactivity, but also unprotected, informal and illegal work.

Keywords: Vulnerabilities, Digital Labor, COVID-19, Precarity, Life trajectories.

1406

The Intersectional Precarity Of Gig Workers. The Case Of Food Couriers

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In less than a decade, the global emergence of online food delivery services such as Deliveroo, Uber Eats or Gloovo has highlighted the tremendous power of the increasingly prevalent gig economy to reshape the nature of work under platform and surveillance capitalism (Srnicek 2016; Zuboff 2019). In their quest to hoard venture capital, innovate and disrupt markets, these companies and others in the gig ecosystem have, at the same time, further entrenched the insecurity and precarity amongst an already vulnerable and pauperised workforce. Such food delivery start-ups enrol an increasingly diverse and precarious population as self-employed contractors to whom they grant little social protection. For food couriers, an often precarious entitlement to the road space, which makes them constantly vulnerable to bodily harm, is compounded by a broader ontological precarity. Their insecurity at work results from being engaged in an unregulated gig economy where job and income instability are amplified by issues of gender, race and capabilities, which further add to their precarious livelihoods. In this presentation, we draw on case studies from the UK, Spain and South America to account for how this amplified precarity is, on the one hand, enabled by the political landscape of neoliberalism of the last three decades, while at the same time contested through various strategies of individual and collective resistance.

Precarious Employment, Precarious Life? A Qualitative Study Exploring the Perspective of Temporary Agency Workers and Their Households.

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This study explores the broader impact of precarious employment on the life course, family and social life of households. A multi-actor perspective is adopted, considering the perspectives of different household members. For this aim, in-depth (household) interviews are used among temporary agency workers in Belgium. The results reveal that precarious employment influences the life course and family and social life in three ways: (1) by hindering or facilitating life course events and transitions of household members, (2) by influencing the daily life and planning in the household, and (3) by influencing the mood of household members. To conclude, the consequences of precarious employment reach further than the work environment; they impact the life course, and social and family life of workers. Moreover, precarious employment does not only influence the workers themselves, but also their household members, which is often forgotten in studies. Therefore, policy makers should consider the far-reaching consequences of precarious employment when developing (flexible) labour market policies.

1407

RS08 | Researching Social Futures

Sustainability In Times Of Uncertainty: Future Engagement In Practices Of Food Entrepreneurship

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The global food system contributes about a third of global greenhouse gas emissions (Poore and Nemecek 2018), which necessitates a transition towards a more sustainable system. The recent covid-19 outbreak interferes with this. On the one hand, uncertainty can obstruct the transition towards more sustainability in the food sector when delaying new investments and inhibiting growth of promising sustainable initiatives. On the other hand, it might lead to new opportunities for entrepreneurship, which is associated with exploiting ambiguities that are associated with uncertainty (Dimov 2018; Gross and Geiger 2017) and sustainability (Johannisson 2018). Furthermore, after disruptions entrepreneurship can incite a process of recovery and transformation. However, this depends on how the adversity is construed, and what responses are enacted as a response to this (Powell and Baker 2014; Korber and McNaughton 2018; Sonnino and Griggs-Trevarthen 2013). In other words, the engagement with the uncertain future plays a large role in how entrepreneurship in and after a crisis situation develops. In this paper we explore in what ways future engagement shapes practices of sustainable food entrepreneurship in the context of the covid-19 crisis and the uncertainties it causes. We conducted a quantitative survey (n=30), and qualitative in depth interviews (n=10) with practitioners of sustainable food entrepreneurship in the Dutch province of Flevoland in respectively the first and second lock down. Flevoland has a history of both entrepreneurship and agricultural production (van der Gaast et al. 2020). The findings show that future engagement shapes practices in two ways. First, it shapes how practices are de- and re-routinized in the break with everyday routines. Second, it shapes the 'new normal' and the normative dimension of sustainable food systems.

Governing Algorithmic Futures: Social Research Methods For Algorithm Audit

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The expanding use of algorithms in society has called for the emergence of 'critical algorithm studies' (Seaver, 2013; Gillispie, 2014) across several fields, Critical algorithm studies pay particular attention to the social and political consequences of algorithms on the future of society, such as how the algorithmic circulation of contents affects cultural consumption (Beer, 2013), how the massive use of algorithms has effects in markets and finance (Mackenzie, 2019), or how automated decision systems centred on algorithms may reinforce inequalities and embed cultural biases (Noble, 2018; Espeland & Yung, 2019; Aragona, 2020).

As reported by the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology of the European Parliament in 2019 (STOA, 2019), there is growing concern that unless appropriate governance frameworks are put in place, the opacity of algorithmic systems could lead to situations where individuals are negatively impacted because 'the computer says NO'.

As sociologists we therefore ask for more transparent algorithmic systems because they are becoming so central to our lives and economies. We want imagine in 10/20 years a future where algorithms are receiving a colour according to their level of fairness, similar to how it happens on the new nutritional labels for food. To achieve this, the very first step is to gather and disseminate much evidence about algorithms and their functioning.

The presentation will give some examples of how through social research methods is possible to gain knowledge about algorithms and promote transparency and accountability of automated system. The objective of the presentation is to raise awareness about algorithmic governance and to address the future of data intensive societies through the reconstruction of the actual practices of algorithmic governance.

1408

Marriage and Cohabitation under Uncertainty: The Role of Narratives of the Future during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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This paper addresses the impact of COVID-19-induced uncertainty on union formation practices in Italy. Prior research generally supports the view that poor economic prospects for men and women are associated with a delay in marriage in favour of cohabitation. In light of this empirical evidence, one might hypothesise that the uncertainty induced by the COVID-19 pandemic would be negatively associated with marriage and positively associated with cohabitation decisions. In testing empirically this hypothesis, we acknowledge that decisions made in uncertain conditions rely on personal narratives of the future, that is socially-constructed contingent plans for achieving a personal imaginary. The data come from an on-line survey experiment carried out during the final week of lockdown in Italy in spring 2020. We presented the respondents with a mock news bulletin – based on the work of a task force made up of leading coronavirus experts – concerning the expected end of the pandemic emergency in Italy. Our findings suggest that narratives of the future have a causal effect on marriage intentions: expectations of a long wait before the return to pre-pandemic conditions negatively influence marriage intentions, especially among less-educated women. On the other hand, cohabitation seems more compatible with the uncertainties of today's world, a result consistent with the Pattern of Disadvantage perspective. The present study gives a prominent role to the future in family formation practices, net of more 'traditional' factors that have been considered in the literature.

Personas, Practices and Energy-sufficiency Futures: Conceptual and Methodological Deliberations

Marlyne Sahakian, Orlane Moynat

University of Geneva, Switzerland

This contribution will expose the conceptual and methodological work undertaken for an ongoing project on co-designing 'energy sufficiency' futures, leading to participatory workshops scheduled for 2022 where citizens will engage with personas from the future in order to navigate tradeoffs related to sustainability and wellbeing in the year 2050. The idea that citizens can be engaged in prospective processes is not a new one, towards better situating the future in everyday lives, in order to make decisions today that are future oriented (Berger 1957). While a bourgeoning literature exists on persona development, our approach is to engage with social practices in developing personas that are embedded in socio-material arrangements of the future. We relate these personas to 'energy sufficiency' scenarios and related pathways, which are often difficult for citizens to interpret in relation to their everyday lives and that do not account for human wellbeing. We see several challenges with this approach: how to situate energy use in everyday practices of the future, currently lacking in most national energy scenarios (Dahlgren, Strengers, Pink et al. 2020); how to make future practices tangible and relatable through personas (Vallet et al 2020); how to account for the positioning of future-oriented agency (Welch et al 2020), where tradeoffs might exist between environmental sustainability and human flourishing, and between collective action and more individualized lifestyles; and how to present futures that are neither utopic nor dystopic, and that invite participants to 'stay with the trouble' and challenge dominant understandings of society-nature interactions (Haraway 2016).

1409

Can We Imagine A Post-Growth Future?

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Degrowth and post-growth theories have been gaining popularity in academia and are becoming more concrete in their suggestions (Parrique, 2019; Jackson, 2009). The topic of well-being and "Good life" is also explored by a growing number of researchers and sometimes linked with a post-growth perspective (Rosa & Henning, 2017; Muraca, 2012) or with sustainable consumption (Syse & Mueller, 2015). Nevertheless, the link with the imagination of the future at an individual and collective level is not often addressed directly in these different theoretical inputs.

My contribution to this conference will try to address this topic. I will draw on the qualitative data of my previous research on sustainable lifestyle transition (Stroude, 2019 ; book under press) and my current research focusing on sustainable practices and the experience of resonance (Rosa, 2016). I will in a first part present the methodological development of my research : starting with a standard semi-directed interviews and ethnography research design in which social futures imagination was not planned as a topic but appeared in the data, to a specific research methodology using journaling (Kenten, 2010) and visualisation exercises inspired by research on design (Burnett & Evans, 2016) addressing imagination of the future as an important topic. In a second part, I will present the first results of this current research, focusing on the imaginaries of the future that arise from my fieldwork data and in what extend they can be related to the theories on post-growth and the Good Life.

Engagement of Sociology with Imaginaries of Technological Change – The Case of Automation

Lilla Vicsek

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There are pressures on sociologists to say something about how technologies are going to affect societies. The contribution addresses two strategies that sociologists can take when faced with these demands, and argues for their usefulness, by taking the debate on automation and future of work as a case example. Firstly, a strategy of analyzing the role of projections in the present is suggested building on sociology of technological expectations (STE). It is shown how assumptions in the ideal typical circulating visions in the future of work debate make certain conversations possible, while hindering others. It is argued that these projections are technologically deterministic, give agency to technology and the future. By focusing on the issue of how automation impacts the future of work, prominent circulating visions leave other questions in the background, such as problems with current social and business arrangements in the development of artificial intelligence, and how society and technology co-shape each other, more importantly how technology may be shaped to achieve certain social goals, or even what would be desirable social goals with respect to AI. As a second strategy that sociologists can adopt, integrating sociological approaches together with foresight methods is discussed. Looking at perspectives that are currently left out of the dominant rhetoric in the future of work debate can provide useful insight, and scenario building and backcasting can help in devising these alternative futures. Results of combining STE with these methods, raise important issues and can enhance both techniques as well as sociological and interdisciplinary thinking which can subsequently lead to better practical uses in policy development. The research was funded by the NRDI Office in Hungary.

1410

Visions And Imaginaries In Sustainability Transitions And Niches: Methods, Concepts And Examples

Jaco Quist

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Visions and imaginaries and expectations are important concepts in sustainability transitions and emerging niches evolving around sustainable innovations and sustainable (consumption) practices formation. It is not only important to work on opening up visioning methods so that alternative and marginal perspectives can be articulated and enrich more dominant visions and imaginaries, but also to evaluate vision development and visioning processes and how inclusive these have been. In addition, visions and imaginaries are in need of conceptualization enabling comparative analysis of their role and how these are interpreted and used by actors. This allows to study visions and imaginaries after visioning processes have been completed, in long-term transition processes and how these are generated and evolve in emerging niches.

To address the points above, this paper will do three things. First, it will provide an overview of visioning methods applied in action research by the author, providing a critical discussion how these methods can be applied so that marginal and alternative can be better included, for instance from a de-growth or sufficiency perspective. Second, it will use concepts and frameworks on visions and imaginaries from the STS literature, including Leitbilder, actor worlds, socio-technical imaginaries and promises and expectations to generate a framework to evaluate roles and effects of visions in (1) vision development processes and how these evolve, (2) emerging niches surrounding sustainable innovations and alternative sustainable practices, and (3) long-term transitions. This will be illustrated with examples from renewable energy and circular economy.

Un-cancelling the Future at Walking Pace: Utopian Transformation of Public Services Explored Through Walking Interviews

Martin John Greenwood

University of Manchester, United Kingdom

In this paper I highlight the implicit, yet under-emphasised place public services occupy in the notion that a postcapitalist future has become difficult to imagine. The UK's slow cancellation of the public future of its public services, can be viewed as the ongoing subtraction from the routine experience of millions of people, of non-market/consumer-oriented values operating with social power and implicit hegemonic blessing. These values – such as the idea of collective contribution to a 'public good' - have increasingly come to be encountered only ever in a context of significant duress. This, I argue, could contribute significantly to the unimaginability of a postcapitalist future: values associated with making such a future come into being seem, when they are routinely encountered, to be facing evident doom. I suggest this likely diminishes social capacity to muster the organised collective effort necessary to meet the challenge of justly navigating the Capitalocene. Given this, I argue that there's value in examining whether these institutions could yet contribute to a restored faith in socialised improvement of society and in exploring what changes they might need to undergo in order for this to occur. To investigate these ideas empirically, I've employed a utopian-ethnographic approach - including walking interviews with participants, who are encouraged to think expansively about ways in which their communities might be positively transformed and potential roles transformed public services might play in such change. I'll conclude by setting out some initial findings from these interviews, and offering some reflections on this utopian-ethnographic method.

1411

Shaping the Future – Utopian Imaginations Empowering Agency in Contemporary Land Conflicts in Argentina

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In order to analyse what empowers social actors to build alternative futures, this contribution links prefiguration, or realising change, with utopianism – the hopes and desires related to a fairer, freer, and more sustainably balanced world. My approach in researching this intersection is the analysis of how prefigurative practices translate utopian imaginations into action and transformative change. An in-depth case study of the 'Indigenous Women's Movement for Buen Vivir' in Argentina will reveal how these actors' shape alternatives, while taking into account how everyday life influences their approaches to the future. Empirical data collected in 2019 shows that the actors critique the present day as a crises-ridden dystopian age. In turn, they aim to make the future possible by (re)constructing a reciprocity with nature as well as one between humans and other-than-human beings, in short, Buen Vivir. To unravel how prefigurative practices translate utopian imaginations into action and transformative change, I focus on how Buen Vivir is experienced in the movement. The related ancestral practices are reconstructed in the present, 'so that there is a future', reflecting a cyclical temporality that inspires the processual, non-linear view of social change that accompanies the women's agency in contemporary land conflicts. Thus, the linking of prefiguration with utopianism helps us in grasping the role of imagination, hopes, and visions for future transformations in the process of building alternatives.

Practicing Fair Futures: Social, Material and Affective Dimensions of Urban Food Sharing Futures

Louise Michelle Fitzgerald, Anna R. Davies

SHARECITY, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

In the face of growing environmental and social justice challenges in relation to unsustainable food systems there is increasing attention to, and need for, fair futuring; that is a considered process for thinking about, and planning for, the future in an inclusive manner. However, there are concerns that dominant approaches to futuring risk compounding existing social and environmental injustices given their basis in "smart" techno-growth optimism or narrow conceptions of green growth that are predominantly designed in isolation from city inhabitants' needs and experiences. Practice theory offers insights to the material, ontological and social relations arising if such futures are enacted upon, marginalising other ways of knowing and being within future cities. Reacting to these concerns, and to explore what widening the scope of voices in futuring reveals, this paper outlines the development of urban food future scenarios designed explicitly to respond to the experiences of grassroots urban food sharing activities. Here food sharing includes collaborative acts around growing, cooking, eating and redistributing surplus food and related materials as an example of pre-figurative politics and already existing practices of alternative futures. Drawing on empirical research conducted with 56 food sharing initiatives across eight cities, a novel process was developed to create and visualise three different scenarios for urban food futures and explore their reception amongst different stakeholder groups. The process sought to: 1. Elevate the marginalised perspectives of food sharing initiatives in practices of futuring; and 2. Explore how the visualisation of these future scenarios affected different audiences with respect to realising more just and sustainable futures.

1412

Using Utopian Methods to Think Critically About Intergenerational Futures

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Future time is meaningful to us because our identities are in part shaped by a forward-oriented perspective of what we want to do in our lives, what we look forward to, what we fear and what we expect to happen. However, there are differences and inequalities in the socially-constructed relationships between different social groups and the future, with some groups being included in, or excluded from, narratives of the future. This has been highlighted during the Covid-19 pandemic, which has amplified views that the future 'does not matter as much to older people as it does to younger people'. In this paper we present initial findings from a series of intergenerational reading groups that were designed to reimagine a future in which everyone's lives and futures are valued, regardless of age. Participants used fictional narratives in novels of different genres to reflect on what social conditions, relationships and policies might be required to realise a future in which intergenerational solidarity could flourish. Drawing on Levitas' concept of 'utopia as method' (Levitas 2013) we consider the ability of fiction to not only critique current hegemonic, exclusionary narratives of time and age, but to unlock emancipatory narratives of the future and future societies.

Exploring Youth Futurity Through Visual Narratives

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Today, the development of future-orientated research does not merely mark the opening of a new field of inquiry but rather goes along with the need to redefine both sociological theory (Mische, 2009) and methodology (Coleman and Tutton, 2017). What kind of methodologies can provide the means for social scientists to address interrogations concerning futurity? This question is crucial when "youth futures" are analyzed as today more than ever they at the same time loaded with societal expectations of success and framed by affective atmospheres of fear and anxiety. In view of this, the need is to reflect on multiple modes of projectivity, both representational and non-representational.

In this presentation, we reflect on 40 interviews conducted with mobile young people aged 25-34 for the

'Mapping youth futures' project to specifically discuss the use of images (photos, paintings, portraits, and self-portraits) selected by the participants to elicit narratives. We aim to understand how these images act as an imaginative device facilitating 'future-telling', allowing the emergence of multiple dimensions of futurity.

Young People, Pandemic And Emotions In Sicily

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The Covid19 pandemic has meant very rapid and intense changes in social interaction with political, economic and cultural impacts that we still need to reflect on. This proposal contains the first results of an investigation into the emotional situation of young people in Sicily during the confinement caused by the pandemic. The main objective is to preliminary map the emotions experienced by young people in Sicily during the confinement. The pandemic has thrown the world into uncertainty, this has particularly impacted young people as it has blocked their natural predisposition to the future. The Sicilian context emphasized some of the characteristics of the youth condition in Italy, such as the difficulty in finding a job, the impossibility of acquiring autonomy from one's own family and planning a stable biographical trajectory. We therefore understand the importance of analyzing what impact the pandemic may have had on young people and what their responses to the pandemic are. The first preliminary investigations show a series of strategies implemented by young people to overcome the crisis, in line with some sociological studies that show how young people react creatively and strategically to the uncertainty that characterizes the present and the future. We therefore propose to report in this intervention the results of the interviews conducted in April 2020 and some previews of a second round of interviews that will take place in February 2021. To achieve this objective, the following strategy is followed: a) the social situation in Sicily is contextualized, b) a look at the sociology of bodies/emotions is outlined, c) some partial results obtained are presented and d) some preliminary conclusions are drawn.

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The Technologies of the Self to Address the Future

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This contribute is an attempt to show how the technologies of the self (Foucault 1984; 1988; 2012) constitute a powerful conceptual tool useful to address the future as analytical object.
To this aim, first we move the Foucault's latest reflections into the field of futures studies that we approach from a critical point of view (Inayatullah 2002; 2013). In particular, we grasp the prospective and preparatory exercise, in which the technologies actually consist, in the tension between spaces of experience and horizons of expectation. Between a present past of events that merge and re-emerge in the prefiguration of "what is not yet" and a presentified future which is part of the now that steers us (Jedlowski 2017). Second, we put the technologies into practice by empirically testing them. In particular, we pursue a methodological strategy where, by means of the qualitative interview, which combines the biographical (Bertaux 2016) and post-structural approach, we solicits a narrative where the memory retrieves itself and show itself in the "effort to constitute a kind of operational scheme for the future" (Foucault 2014, p. 246). So, by showing the heuristic prolificacy of the Foucauldian categories, we:
1) Identify the technologies to which young people resort in order to both construct and transform themselves in view of the future and how they take shape;
2) Understand the mechanisms through which the technologies can finally become a sort of tool for emancipation. That means, in what terms do practices perform an auto-poietic, and of ethical self-governing function.

Young People And Representations Of The Future In The Aftermath Of L'Aquila Earthquake (Italy, 2009).

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Traditional forms of mid-to-long term life planning are becoming increasingly obsolete due to the incumbent climate of uncertainty and the acceleration of social rhythms. In the specific case of young people's orientations towards the future, there is a tendency to rely on forms of biographical construction that take the present as the privileged temporal reference. In fact, rather than renouncing the project tout court, young people tend to adopt new strategies of relating to the future centered on the short term. The risk of the shortening of time horizons appears particularly high in contexts afflicted by disasters. In fact, in such situations, it is not only the dimension of the future, but also that of the present, that gets thrown into crisis.
The paper is based on a qualitative study carried out between 2016 and 2017 with young people who experienced the destructive earthquake in the Italian city of L'Aquila, in 2009. The contribution aims to shed light on the ways their relationship with the future has been redefined, starting from the methods adopted to cope with the discontinuities in daily life generated by the earthquake (both at a personal and socio-relational level). Devoting attention to gender differences, the study highlights the emergence of specific strategies for facing the uncertainty of the future. Participation in civic and political activities oriented towards community re-building, for example, appear to be of crucial importance in positively redefining the relationship with both the present and the future.

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Sustainability In Times Of Uncertainty: Future Engagement In Practices Of Food Entrepreneurship

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The global food system contributes about a third of global greenhouse gas emissions (Poore and Nemecek 2018), which necessitates a transition towards a more sustainable system. The recent covid-19 outbreak interferes with this. On the one hand, uncertainty can obstruct the transition towards more sustainability in the food sector when delaying new investments and inhibiting growth of promising sustainable initiatives. On the other hand, it might lead to new opportunities for entrepreneurship, which is associated with exploiting ambiguities that are associated with uncertainty (Dimov 2018; Gross and Geiger 2017) and sustainability (Johannisson 2018). Furthermore, after disruptions entrepreneurship can incite a process of recovery and transformation. However, this depends on how the adversity is construed, and what responses are enacted as a response to this (Powell and Baker 2014; Korber and McNaughton 2018; Sonnino and Griggs-Trevarthen 2013). In other words, the engagement with the uncertain future plays a large role in how entrepreneurship in and after a crisis situation develops. In this paper we explore in what ways future engagement shapes practices of sustainable food entrepreneurship in the context of the covid-19 crisis and the uncertainties it causes. We conducted a quantitative survey (n=30), and qualitative in depth interviews (n=10) with practitioners of sustainable food entrepreneurship in the Dutch province of Flevoland in respectively the first and second lock down. Flevoland has a history of both entrepreneurship and agricultural production (van der Gaast et al. 2020). The findings show that future engagement shapes practices in two ways. First, it shapes how practices are de- and re-routinized in the break with everyday routines. Second, it shapes the 'new normal' and the normative dimension of sustainable food systems.

Sustainably Part of Society - The Question about the Future Professionals

Susanna Marja Ågren

Tampere University, Finland

Bronwyn Elisabeth Wood (2017) has noteworthy argued that young people's transitions (e.g. to adulthood or to working life) should be examined in relation to their sense of belonging and to societal change. The current situation with the Covid-19 pandemic has made evident the need for critical discussion about young people's actual possibilities to find their place in society and to feel themselves as meaningful parts of it. The findings of the ALL-YOUTH research project (www.allyouthstn.fi) indicate that young people perceive paid work as an important guarantee for opportunities for independence and societal belonging. At the same time, many scholars have noted that the working life insecurities tend to accumulate especially to young people. This presentation concentrates on two questions: 1) how vocational education students see their possibilities for societal belonging after graduation and 2) how vocational education graduates position themselves in relation to labour market and to society in general. I examine these questions empirically by using data from group interviews among vocational students, and from individual interviews with vocational education graduates. The presentation analyses the meanings of labour market involvement for these young people as an enabler of their societal participation and belonging. Thus, and following Ian Gough's (2017) argumentation, this presentation argues that to guarantee sustainable belonging and wellbeing for young people we must discuss critically both society's possibilities and responsibilities to maintain a system that guarantees such sense of meaningfulness.

Futures Images for Constructing Sustainable Cruise Ships

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The presentation discusses future-focused human agency for collaborative sustainability enhancement in a cruise shipbuilding network. The analytical term 'futures images' refers to alternative future states based on current knowledge, understandings, perceptions, beliefs and values. The study aims to describe a variety of futures images and to analyse social construction of the images. The study focuses on one shipyard and its supplier network. The shipyard manufactures cruise ships, which are complex and tailored products, requiring intensive physical work and a wide range of cutting-edge technological machines.The results are based on a business- academia joint project where sustainability enhancement and transparency of actions were the main objectives. The primary research data were collected through interviews (40) and workshops (2).

The four resulting futures images were 1) 'Money rules'; 2) 'The most sustainable cruise ships in the world'; 3) 'Employees as the key' and 4) 'The customer is always right'. The methodological findings on social construction of the futures images supported relational approach fruitfulness in exploring collaborative informal foresight actions. The workshop method proved to be a valid communicative setting for data gathering on social construction of futures images.

The study contributes to analytical means to examine futures images constructed in collective, dialogic setting and elaborated through interaction and talk with others. An analytical frame used in the study captured dimensions of the collaborative talk and interaction in construction of futures images. Further research on practical perspective to inter-organisational foresight will benefit from exploring how actors produce futures insights.

Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainable Development

Tania Sen

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Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) has been defined as "a cumulative body of knowledge, belief, and practice, evolving by adaptive processes and handed down through generations through traditional songs, stories, and beliefs…it is concerned with the relationship of living beings (including human) with their traditional groups and with their environment" (Ferkes, 1993). These are indigenous knowledge systems which pre-modern or tribal communities used to sustain both themselves as well as their natural habitat. Such knowledge is helpful when it comes to the conservation of the ecology and is of immense importance in the face of present environmental threats that we face today.

However, modernisation and entry of the "scientific" knowledge system have pushed back TEK and brought it to the edge of extinction. How can communities maintain their indigenous habitat amidst competition for 'development'? Can we think of ways to progress without causing the loss of indigenous knowledge and cultures?

Questioning the future of culture and society, this paper is trying to understand the environmental changes that the Apatani tribe of India underwent due to modernisation and the entry of modern western education. The paper also looks into the politics of knowledge formation and is largely based on ethnographic data collected over nine months undertaken for my doctorate degree. The indigenous knowledge systems are crucial in the present context of climate change and stakeholders are to realise the useful bank of ideas and methods that they offer, which can help in the sustainability of the entire world ecosystem.

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Non-teleological futures

Clare Margaret Holdsworth

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The covid-19 pandemic has radically altered future orientations. The pandemic does not make the future more uncertain as some commentators might suggest, but it has altered how we plan future goals and a normalisation that plans are always subject to change. Living through a pandemic modifies the synthesis of past, present and future. In this paper I consider how we can use these experiences to rethink a non-teleological orientation to the future. Non-teleology is rooted in the pragmatic philosophy of writers such as John Dewey to emphasise the importance of intention over the teleological realisation of goals. Drawing on Kantian

deontological ethics, a non-teleological approach priorities agency over final outcomes; it is what we do rather than what we accomplish that matters. In this paper I develop a conceptualisation of non-teleological futures using analysis of 'planner' videos. These are Youtube videos in which planner enthusiasts describe how they use their planners to organise everyday life and move towards future ambition. My analysis considers how planners differentiate between intentions and goals and what this infers for a non-teleological orientation to the future.

Agency in the Future-Related Discourse of Business Schools

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All social organisations have implicitly or explicitly stated reasons about why they exist and why do they operate in a certain manner. Finding the 'right' reasons and publicly stating them can be understood as the process of claiming organisational legitimacy. As for higher education institutions, it can be said that the reasons of their existence are no longer beyond doubt. This legitimacy crisis particularly affects business schools since they are often invoked as the very actors who train students for effectively participating and maintaining managerial capitalism. These raise the question of responsibility in relation to post-crisis business education.

In line with this, we analysed how business schools refer to the expression 'future' in their external communications. We claim that through utilising future in their organisational discourse, they seek legitimation for their existence and operation. Consequently, a key part of our analysis is examining what frames of action do the investigated business schools use in their discourses. That is, we investigate questions such as how these organisations create agency, how they construct personal, organisational, and social responsibility towards the future, and how they understand their role in shaping or adapting to a perceived future.

We examined business schools' external online communication based on the top 100 universities from the THE World University Ranking 2019 Business and Economics list. To capture the diverse agency patterns in the future-related communication of business schools we identified 6 frames in the corpus: preparing, shaping, adjusting, exploring, personal future, (social) responsibility. The composition and distribution of these frames outline patterns in the construction of future-related legitimacy claims.

Where Has The Future Gone? From Eschatology To Presentism – What Next?

Jiri Subrt

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Consciousness of the future is not something common to all people in the same way. The perspective of historical sociology shows that the dimension of the future had to be discovered during the development of human knowledge, and that it has gradually changed over the centuries since. In Europe, medieval eschatological ideas were replaced by philosophies of history and theories of progress; the idea of history with a closed end (a historic finale) was later replaced by history with an open end. While historicism, which dominated in the late 19th century, created considerable expectations in relation to modernization, at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries faith in a better future is gradually disappearing. The idea of progress is reduced to science, technology, and medicine, but even this has been weakened by the COVID-19 pandemic. From the perspectives outlined above, it is desirable to make the future the subject of empirical sociological research. The fundamental question should be what seriousness and importance is ascribed to the future by the people of today. There follow from this a number of related research questions, such as: a) to what extent is the connection between the past, present and future perceived and reflected? b) with what breadth, depth and specificity can people - both laymen and professionals - create ideas about the future? c) with what symbolical universe are these ideas connected (religion, ideology, philosophy, science, art)? d) to what extent are these ideas oriented individually, microsocially or, conversely, macrosocially, or globally?

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The Multitemporality of Future

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The research is the first step of a path that will take a broader and more complete form within the 2017 PRIN (Project of Relevant National Interest) entitled "Mapping of the future of young people: forms of anticipation and youth agency". Its purpose is to identify the new figures of the future that marks the life horizon of the new generations. Taking up the challenge of Carabelli & Lyon (2016) and Andersen, Ravn & Thomson (2020) we have identified the emerging futures by monitoring their evolutions and their flight lines. Based on 20 interviews with young people involved in the construction of start-ups geographically located in Southern Italy, we have detected a temporal dislocation of the future consisting of at least three different dimensions: the past of the future, the present of the future, the future of the future. In particular,

1) The past of the future represents the roots, its anchor point, and answers the question: where does the future originate from?

2) The present of the future represents action, the point of contact, and answers the question: what is the future in the present time?

3) The future of the future represents the imagination and answers the question: what transformative force does the imaginary future bring?

The plurality and complexity of the visions expressed and the forms assumed by the future are proposed for the methodological discussion with particular reference to a sort of 'light ontology' of the idea of subject (Rebughini 2018).

Eventfulness and Reflexivity – Conceptual Thoughts for a Sociological Macro-Phenomenology

Manuel Schulz

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In order to develop an adequate theoretical approach to analyze the contemporary collective time-apperception, this presentation aims to refine the New Phenomenology towards a macro-level perspective. Accordingly, I will start from the observation that societies, due to the recent crisis of COVID, have been involuntarily exposed to a repressed form of vulnerability, namely the idiosyncrasy of temporality. The suddenness of the pandemic revealed the eventfulness of temporality as something which is hardly controllable and thus fundamentally offended the self-conception of modern society.

While societies in 2020 initially were overwhelmed by the sudden occurrence of the virus, the process of balancing and reflecting the measures which had been taken in the heat of affectedness set in subsequently. It is precisely this time-theoretical tension between the involuntary eventfulness and the reflexive arrangement of what is happening that could be itemized with the neo-phenomenological differentiation of modal-time and positional-time. As bodily existing entities, the latter approach argues, we are exposed to the eventfulness of modal-time. However, the particularity of human beings is that we are able to (partially) emancipate ourselves from this eventful sphere. By means of reflexivity we can arrange the occurring on a positional scale of temporal relations (earlier than, simultaneous with and later than) which leads to the dimension of future-related planning and acting. Thus, human beings are able to (re)construct futurities and act reasonably instead of being victims of completely uncontrollable circumstances.

As the recent crisis revealed, this time-theoretical perspective seems to be fruitfully transferable to the macro-level in order to refine the analytical tools for investigating current social realities in the light of insecure and at least partially uncontrollable futurities.

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Proof Of Life. Towards An Enactive Model Of Discernment And Understanding Of Existential Threats.

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University of Torino, Italy

The attention catalyzed by the current pandemic makes it easier to remove the veil from existential risk and the need for conscious adaptation, beyond sustainability goals. The social sciences are still too affected by the pressure to return to normality, due to a prevalence of biomedical and economic reductionist views of the situation.

Life Politics define clearly the landscape, but the attention to pandemic work is still too small and marginal. Re-addressing the understanding of the situation to it, including not only the experience of citizens' daily life but also of scientific work, we can enable our knowledge to be more effective in reshaping the provisioning system and its protection policies. The anticipatory mode must be substantiated by a wise attention to the present.

The enactive approach can be of help to articulate a transdisciplinary toolkit, beyond the mainstream sociological knowledge, in order to be able to deal with the existential threat posed by other future emergencies too.

Human Agency Theories could be revised under a contemplative perspective in favour of a set of methodological tools enabling to overcome determinism such as distinction between individuals and context/structure or micro-macro perspectives still dominant in our discipline.

I will finally make a reference to an ongoing case study on adaptation of a biomedical technology for handling reagents for SARS CoV-2.

"Normality Under Uncertainty. Praxeological Approach in Research on the (Re)production of a 'Normal' Everyday Life in the City."

Marta Smagacz-Poziemska

Jagiellonian University, Poland

I just want things to be back to normal again" – these are the words spoken by individuals at the end of 2020. What is this future normality? What will it be for the people in the cities, who likely will end up tired and sore – socially, psychologically, economically - from pandemic experience? What is their imaginary normal future and how is it being done in practice? To what extend will normality be a correction of the pre-pandemic practices of work, parental involvement, leisure, consumption, and mobility, shaped by our previous routines? Or, alternatively, to what extend will normality mean a turn of urban everyday life? What possible trajectories of the future urban communities - diversified in terms of class, ethnicity, gender, and age – will be set through evolving practices? What are the likely consequences of everyday "doings and sayings" for individuals and communities, for the local development and environment?

In my presentation I am going to present the results of my exploratory project I am carrying out [spring 2021] in two urban neighbourhoods. Using the tools of the praxeological approach (Schatzki 2002) I am exploring the 'normalisation" of everyday life of urban communities and transformative nature of urban social practices in an environment of uncertainty.

Speculative Societies – Towards A Praxeology Of Speculation

Manuel Reinhard

Helmut Schmidt University Hamburg, Germany

Western societies at the beginning of the 21st century are speculative societies. What remains after two decades full of various crises has destroyed faith in the last remaining political eschatology of occidental societies, in the idea of progress, are societies in search of their lost future, of their lost orientation in time. Against this backdrop, the notion of speculation becomes increasingly important for contemporary social philosophical, social theoretical, and sociological research.

This paper is, consequently, a sociological sketch. What follows are a series of theoretical and methodological thoughts about the history and prospects of speculative research in the field of Social Theory and Sociology. The

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main purposes of this paper, therefore, are 1.) philosophical section: to present a conceptual analysis of the concept of speculation oriented towards the challenge of coping with present day societies, their new dynamism, and their various efforts to construct new futures, 2.) social theoretical section: to give an overview of future-oriented research in the field of contemporary Social Theory and Sociology, and finally, 3.) sociological section: to outline – based on the analysis of the concept of speculation and its relation to the current state of future-oriented research – the research agenda „Praxeology of Speculation". The paper emanates from an extensive discourse analysis of philosophical, social theoretical, and sociological texts that builds the first part of the author's postdoc project on predicitive governance.

Sociology cannot change the passage of time, but it can – with recourse to the concept of speculation, as this paper suggests – give its time a language that makes it possible to hint at the "specularization" of social worlds at the beginning of the 21st century.

Democratizing the Future:
From Theory to Practice
Roberto Paura1, Vincenza Pellegrino2, Rocco Scolozzi3, Alberto Robiati4

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The future is not an "empty space" and can be "colonized". There is an increasing need to democratize futures. The "future images" of individuals as well as of communities or organizations condition and inspire today's actions, but also values, expectations and even perceptions of the present. This issue is the subject of a variety of studies in different disciplines and from different perspectives, from cognitive science, social psychology, political science to futures studies. This latter field explore how the definition and use of futures condition the present and, in a "feedback forward", the very development of possible futures. In anticipatory systems one distinguishes between "feedback" and "feedforward". The activation of a proactive attitude in/with citizenship is essential to keep open the futures and possibilities of the public good. It is a matter of democratizing the futures and not only the present society.

The purpose of this session is to present a series of practical experiences carried out in the last two years in Italy by several organizations and research institutions on futures studies with the aim of increasing the engagement of citizenship addressed to democratization of the future. These experiences concern the Future Labs carried out at the University of Parma with disadvantaged

groups (unemployed, prisoners, etc..), the Future-Labs in the Classrooms carried out by the University of Trento with school students, the applications of the Three Horizons method by ForwardTO with the citizenship of several municipalities in Piedmont, the Erasmus+ project TAKE PART coordinated by the Italian Institute for the Future with young Italians and Albanians on the future of participatory democracy.

Creating The Same Old Futures: Conflicting Subjects In Eco-Political Documentaries
Mareike Zobel

University of Cambridge, UK

Since Al Gore's success with An Inconvenient Truth in 2006, eco-political documentary films have become influential voices in discourses on climate futures, environmental action and sustainable lifestyles. With global environmental movements and digital streaming services on the rise, 'eco-docs' have established themselves as popular how-to guides for becoming 'fit for the future' on a personal level. Feature films as production sites of discursive knowledge are only just starting to gain sociological attention. Yet to understand the social dynamics by which futures are imagined and created, we must recognise how popular media discursively devise possible and desirable futures. For while explicitly calling for fundamental change, most eco-documentaries in fact promote a self-understanding and positioning of (human) subjects that rather reinforces present-day orders of knowledge and power. A reconstructive sociology of knowledge analysis, based on a data corpus of 20 feature-length documentaries (2006-present), traces how many of them portray the path to alternative futures as the processes of subjectivation of the films' protagonists. The subject figure of the 'informed self' serves as an example for how they advertise technologies of personal development and self-affirmation, neglecting the social conditions and epistemological premises on which futures are made. This paper suggests that by postulating enhanced versions of present-day, neoliberal subjects as pioneering the future, documentaries undermine their interpellative potential to spark radical change. It asks how the genre could use its affective and aesthetic possibilities to design alternative futures, addresses the role of subject templates for social futures, and invites a discussion on the broader dilemma of creating futures from present-day orders of knowledge.

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Looking for Futures Between Individual Attitudes and Collective Actions

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The increasing fast pace of change in social and ecological environments and systems brings to the fore the notion of uncertainty and the role it plays in the perception of the future and in the projections toward the future. This paper focuses on the answers to uncertainty provided by individual leanings and behaviours as well as by contemporary approaches in social planning. The aim is to highlight some similarities that may suggest further work on theory and research.

On the individual level it seems that uncertainty is addressed though adopting an attitude towards the future based on the awareness that life choices have a degree of temporariness. This tendency is based on the pragmatic inclination to situate life choices within the here and now where projections are realistically delimited to short term future.

The horizon of individual choice has been very often interpreted as a sign of a latent precarity, linked to new generations when compared to times the norm was the stability and certainty of life trajectories.

However, from a different perspective such transformation has fostered the emerging of attitudes that decisively show a positive implication in terms of agency and resilience, e.g., the ability to adapt one own's biography to the (uncertain) situations, the acceptance of changes as opportunities, the open-mindedness towards diversity.

Similarly, these attitudes are found in the debate on social planning, e.g., the transition from rational-linear approaches to emerging and participative approaches. This paper will explore this transition using Italian cases of social innovations.

What Makes Social Futures Robust? Towards a Processual View of How Social Actors Jointly 'Organize Uncertainty'

Timo Walter

Université de Lausanne, Switzerland

How do social actors create joint grounds for 'acting in an uncertain world'. Sociology has commonly approached this as a problem of overcoming the (fundamental) openness of the future. In this logic, the reflexivity of the future is backstopped, and uncertainty overcome, by rendering the future 'legible' or 'calculable', in order to allow "social actors to create and maintain stable social worlds" (Fligstein 1997, 398) allowing them to align their individual conduct to these jointly « imagined futures » (Beckert).

At the same time, this line of argument provides little analytic leverage for understanding the conditions under which such joint(ly imagined) futures remain performatively stable and can be effectively enacted – while at other times, they turn « counterperformative » and break down, often quite suddenly. Indeed, the idea of anchoring social action in joint meanings or projects of the future is based on an inherently semanticist conception of meaning and social action, making it difficult to discuss how these meanings are processualy coping with changes in their environment or 'target domain'.

To begin addressing this problem, I take the processual conception of rational conduct proposed by pragmatic sociology (Beckert, Stark) as a starting point. I then draw on insights from ethnomethodology, cognitive science, semiotics and linguistics to begin developing an analytic framework that allows for understanding how semantic certainty (intensional coherence of joint meaning-worlds) is interdependent with the 'syntactic' coherence of joint social practices through which these meanings relate to the world. I suggest to conceive of the robustness of futures in terms of whether they allow or reflexive re-organization of their socio-technical syntax in response to the emergence of semantic anomalies, or not.

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RS09 | "Second-Generation" Youth: Acts and Lived Experiences of Citizenship

Between Dreams and Memories: Understanding of Homeland Across Generations

Gül Ince Beqo

University of Bari, Italy

Unlike the other western European countries where immigration from Turkey was induced through bilateral agreements from the 1960s onwards, Italy mainly welcomed asylum applications only towards the end of the 1980s. Consequently, while descendants of immigrants form a large diaspora especially in Germany, the first generation of Turkish and Kurdish immigrants is still middle aged, and their children are relatively young in Italy. This research examines, through an ethnographic case study, how these young people conceptualize their "homeland" and sense of belonging to parental home country in comparison to their parents' experience.

The participants of this research grew up in families where the main desire was not to stay in Italy but to arrive in Germany. The second generations also want to build their life in Germany but unlike their parents, they consider Germany not as another gurbet* experience that would permit accumulating enough money for a glorious return to the country of origin, rather a functional homeland: A place one feels at home in the heart of Europe to which to refer and within which to plan weddings, a professional future, or an active involvement in economic and political life, without renouncing either belonging to parental home country thanks to diasporas firmly rooted or to continue to live in Europe.

*Gurbet means to be far away from homeland and is closely linked to the experience of guest workers in Germany.

The Tunisian Second-generation In Italy: A Case Of Transnational Lived Citizenship?

Andrea Calabretta

Università degli Studi di Padova, Italy

Over recent years, the merging of the lived citizenship approach (Kallio, Wood, & Häkli, 2020) with the transnational perspective has permitted to shed light upon the spatiality of everyday citizenship practices (Martin & Paasi, 2016), helping to overcome the methodological nationalism (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003) in citizenship's studies.

Starting from this potentiality, the contribution applies the transnational lived citizenship framework (Kallio & Mitchell, 2016) to the case of the Tunisian second-generation in Italy, aiming at delving into the interplay between transnational ways of belonging (Levitt & Glick Schiller, 2004) and citizenship's practices. The Tunisian community is an interesting field of study due to the growth of a significant second-generation and due to the 2011 revolution, which reshaped the civic and political bond between the community and Tunisia (Hagi, 2015).

The study answers to the following questions: (how) do the transnational attachments translate into citizenship practices within the second-generation? What are the sites (Staeheli, 2010) of lived citizenship for young Tunisians in Italy? What are the practices through which citizenship is lived?

The study draws on 12 in-depths interviews with Tunisian second-generation members (20-30) living in the area of Modena (Northern Italy). The interviews have been collected in the autumn of 2020 and thematically analyzed with the support of Atlas.ti.

The study offers fresh insights on how the transnational attachments shape the geographies and the contents of second-generation's practices of citizenship, ranging from dissenting forms (Maira, 2004) to real acts of citizenship (Isin, 2008). Moreover, the transnational lived citizenship framework proves its validity also for addressing the question of the transnational engagement within the second-generation.

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(Post-)Migrant Youth Organizations And Their (Under)Representation In Youth Policy

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Second-generation youth - very often born and raised in Germany - are politically engaged, not only by expressing their political ideas in rather volatile and spontaneous mobilizations. They also organize themselves in associations and found and even lead their own migrant youth organizations in order to influence politics like other civil society organizations. However, migrant youth organizations or migrant youth self-organizations (MJSOs) are little researched - often their existence is not even known, let alone their political influence, or if visible, it is often under the heading of preventing radicalization of migrant youth. This paper discusses the political participation and (under)representation of migrant youth organizations in the field of youth policy. To this end, we examine the network structures of migrant youth organizations in the context of the so-called youth rings at federal, state and city level. Youth rings are one of the biggest associations and youth representation in politics of youth in Germany (Peucker et. al. 2019). With the help of network analysis, we show patterns of exclusion and inclusion. While hardly any direct membership relationships are found between MJSOs and the youth rings, we see connections between MJSOs as well as some crucial brokers that can bridge structural gaps and disadvantages in terms of cooperation partners and resource distribution. In summary, migrant youth are still underrepresented (for various reasons), but we also see a new dynamic in the form of emerging post-migrant organizations and youth networks with strong claims of belonging.

Claiming Rights. The Mobilization of Youth of Migrant Descent over Access to Citizenship Rights in Italy

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The political activism of youth of migrant descent in Italy has been so far almost absent from most socio-political accounts, and rarely analysed from a social movement perspective. To that end, this article investigates the political activism of the so-called "new Italians", youth of second and third generation mobilizing over access to citizenship rights in Italy. Specifically, it analyses the political campaign they conducted in 2017 to reform the Italian citizenship law, which does not acknowledge their full membership into the state. Whereas previous attempts to amend the law had been conducted mostly by political parties in alliance with trade unions, in 2017 it was the youth umbrella organization "Italians without citizenship" that lead the coalition advocating for the reform, gathering together several individuals and associations of youth of migrant descent all over Italy. Throughout the grassroots campaign, the "new Italians" expressed their political agency, so far neglected.By means of participant observation and in-depth interviews with representatives of the main groups involved in the campaign, this article focuses on the mobilizing and discursive strategies that youth of migrant descent employed to bring support to their cause. The study shows that the "new Italians" claimed recognition and inclusion into the nation by relying on the idiom of legal rights and by using a language that rested upon the notion of deservingness and exceptionality. It reveals also that, by means of the campaign, the youth constituted themselves as political actors. They performed acts of citizenship through which they enacted their right to citizenship even in absence of formal legal recognition.

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5 Ws+H: A Two-step Methodological Framework to Analyze Second-Generation Migrant Protests

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The paper aims at exploring innovative methodological paths that can be used in social movement research, borrowing techniques from other practices that aim at describing events and behaviour, such as journalism.

The processes and narratives of social movements need to be carefully outlined through a two-step procedure that takes into account both the event process and the narratives of participants. The following tried-and-tested framework supports a solid analysis of the collective events and could be the proper solution to obtain a complete description, along with personal narrations and interpretations, of the whole event process.

The 5Ws+H (who, what, where, when, why + how) strategy seems to be useful to achieve the above goal, as this paper aims at demonstrating. In particular, applying this formula in the content analysis of second-generation migrant protests online (websites and forums) and through street mobilizations, such as the #italianisenzacittadinanza movement, helps to give a broad outline of the actions of the associations/movements of second-generation migrants in Italy and the reasons for their protests; it also aims at understanding their real social status in society and the sources of their choices of mobilization as social movement. The framework can be also used as a layout to employ in qualitative interview settings with movement activists in order to obtain further information about their personal experiences of "active citizenship from below", and their influences on social policies.

By implementing this two-step approach and following triangulation, therefore mixing data and results coming from the two-step analysis, we aim to offer a potentially complete overview of the acts and personal experiences of young second-generation migrants involved in the protests against the Italian citizenship law.

Second-Generation Perceptions of Integration Through the Lens of Positioning Theory and an Ethnic Boundary Making Approach.

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Turks came to Germany as gastarbeiter in the early 1960s. With a population of around three million and being a well-studied group, what more can be learnt about integration from the Turkish case across the generations? Using a family case study and applying positioning theory as an analytical lens combined with an ethnic boundary making approach (Wimmer, 2013); how has integration been perceived across the generations? The multi-level nature of positioning theory effectively links the complex levels of macro, meso and micro that shape integration experiences. Findings reveal second generation distancing, in this case, from others of a Turkish migration background. Storylines are dominated by attempts to disentangle self from Turkish politics; formation of an 'Other' in an 'Other' as well as 'reactive secularism', or 'reactive de-ethnicity' through dissociation; unacknowledged and even denied marginalisation and individual boundary crossing strategies.

Positioning theory has been used in a wide range of contexts from conflict resolution (Moghaddam, Harré and Lee, 2008) to examining identity and self-other relations (Andreouli, 2010). However, it has not been applied to better understand the concept of integration through lived experiences of the second generation. The multi-level nature of positioning theory effectively links the complex levels of analysis to reveal 'de-ethnicity' and ethnic dissociation for some as a means of expressing second generation lived experiences of integration.

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Inclusive Settings and School Culture for Children of Immigrants: Multicultural Childcare and Education in Japan

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This study aims to describe inclusive settings and school culture for children of immigrants through ethnographic research at a daycare center, which has historically been a base of a social movement for multicultural coexistence in Japan. At daycare and education sites, the cultural differences of children of immigrants tend to be highlighted as deviation and consequently exclude them from the majority. However, the result indicates that the environment of the subject center which offers a child-centered curriculum and multi-aged activities were set up to free individuals from collective action and norms and let people recognize the cultural differences of the minority children equal with the other majority. This environment facilitated the immigrant children to gain a holistic understanding and support from teachers. Besides, it enabled the teachers to identify their potential needs by carefully considering their socio-cultural backgrounds. The main contribution of this study is that it provided insights to promote practices of multicultural childcare and education in the context of Japan.

Belonging Through Performances of Whiteness?: The Case of the Second-Generation Immigrants from Turkey in France

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In France, race is officially invisible within the Republican discourse of 'liberté, égalité, fraternité', and everyone can become French as long as they adhere to the civic values of the French nation (Escafré-Dublet 2019). Whiteness, however, is still the default (Ndiaye 2008), and immigrants are acknowledged as temporary residents but not as potential members of the nation-state (Beaman 2019). How do the second-generation immigrants who are citizens of France manifest their feelings of belonging through acts of citizenship? This paper aims to analyse feelings of belonging amongst second-generation immigrants in France through the concept of whiteness by taking the second-generation immigrants from Turkey as its case study. Drawing on ethnographic data (in-depth interviews and participant observation) and on document research (the official diaspora policies of Justice and Development Party, AKP), this paper distinguishes two different layers of whiteness experienced and performed by the second-generation immigrants from Turkey: a) their everyday experiences of whiteness in their interactions with local whites (external whiteness), and b) (re-)construction of whiteness through everyday interactions within themselves (Turks vis-à-vis Kurds, Turks vis-à-vis Alewis, Kurds vis-à-vis Alewis) (internal whiteness). Through these two different processes of whiteness, this paper illustrates that a) these two processes are not mutually exclusive, and b) the dynamics of internal whiteness cannot be processed without taking into consideration the historical Republican and the current AKP discourse within Turkey. Thus, this paper contributes to the discussion on belonging and whiteness by focusing on both immigrants vs. whites and immigrants vs. immigrants axis.

Claiming Danishness – arguing for hybridity. The contested citizenship of second generation Minority Danes.

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Studies of second generation minority Danish children suggest that they tend to regard the Danish identity as a nominal identity, that they are excluded from due to their parents' ethnic and religious background. Yet, in my fieldwork and interviews with second generation young adults, most of the participants describe that growing up they had come to identify as Danish in a substantial way. To them being Danish refers to everyday experiences of affinity, belonging and sharing "Danish" ways and values, which they combine with their "Turkishness", "Moroccanness" or "Muslimness". This points to shifts in experiences of and understandings of citizenship through adolescence and young adulthood, which should be explored further. The young adults themselves explain these shifts with defining experiences of otherness when visiting their parents' country of origin as well as an increasing realization that they have been 'shaped' by Danish society through their upbringing and schooling. Yet, they also express that their Danish identity is precarious and continuously fought for and defended, as it is often met by ridicule and strong held ideas about Danish nationality contingent on kin, whiteness and Christianity by both minority and majority Danes.

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To help articulate and theorize this insistence on a hybrid form of Danishness, I will argue for a revitalization of the often discarded concept of hybridity. Not a 'happy hybridity' (Lo 2000) of multicultural bliss, but hybridity as a complicated entanglement that characterizes all identities and, following Ien Ang, in this case involves a disarticulation of exclusionary conceptions of Danishness, as essentially "white" and "Christian" and insinuate "the "other" (…) into the very fabric of the dominant" (2003:150).

Everyday Citizenship Among Italian Children of Immigrants: Internalizing Exclusion, Responding to Stigmatization

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The present paper investigates how an ethnic and racialized understanding of citizenship shapes the everyday experience of citizenship of youths with a migratory background in Italy. On the basis of a qualitative study - 50 in-depth interviews and observation conducted with second-generation youths aged 18-34 in Milan and Turin, between 2018 and 2020 - the paper sheds light on the ways the narratives surrounding the identity of the Italian society affects these youths' sense of belonging and participation in society. A great deal feels compelled to show "gratefulness" to the country where they have grown up, "understanding" natives who hold prejudices regarding foreigners. By justifying natives' distrust towards them, these youths appear to somehow accept that the "burden of proof" to demonstrate their Italiannes lies on their shoulders. While it is easier to prove such Italianness for those whose phenotype is similar to that of the Italian mainstream, such mimetic strategy ends up internalizing the very exclusionary rhetoric that targets these youths. However, many of them may also adopt coping strategies and manage margins of manoeuvre to counter negative perceptions: some can "play" with labels and ascribed identities through micro-level everyday enactments of citizenship; others, especially those involved in associations, show forms of resistance to adaptation and advance novel (intersectional) claims. While this everyday tactical agency illuminates the existence of spaces of negotiations where these youths can claim "to belong", it also demonstrates that traditional identities can still be problematized only to a very limited extent in the Italian context.

Italian citizens, South Tyrolean identity, translocal connections? Second Generation Youth and the complexities of becoming and being citizens in South Tyrol, Northern Italy

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This paper explores citizenship beyond its formal legal status, presenting it as contextual to a place's local culture and history, and an individual's lived experience (Isin & Nielsen 2008; Jašina-Schäfer & Cheskin 2020; Kallio et al. 2020). It investigates everyday negotiations of citizenship by second generation youth in South Tyrol, Italy. By exploring alternative meanings and practices of citizenship within a single local context at the margins of a state, by a group often considered to be at the margins of a society, the paper moves toward an understanding of citizenship that is 'historically grounded and geographically responsive' (Isin 2008). Since South Tyrol became part of Italy in 1920 – and its inhabitants Italian citizens – categories of citizenship and identity have been politically charged. For many South Tyroleans, Italian citizenship is a mere legal formality without a connected sense of national identity. Calls for dual Italian-Austrian citizenship are periodically voiced. People with migrant background also experience this particular local context, which shapes the meaning of citizenship and belonging in this autonomous province. Drawing on 23 semi-structured interviews with young people aged 16-30 whose parents arrived from various non-EU countries, this paper explores how they experience the complex and complicated local discourses surrounding Italian citizenship and South Tyrolean identity, while simultaneously negotiating the complicated path toward the acquisition of Italian citizenship. How do they contribute to local discourses and practices on citizenship? By answering these questions, the paper explores the complex negotiations that go into these young people's attempts to find their place as a minority within a minority, and as Italian citizens within the Italian state.

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RS10 | Sociology of Celebration

A Lisbon street party: Cultural heritage in practice

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This presentation focuses on the role of celebratory social occasions (Goffman, 1983) in shaping subjectivities, identities, and relationalities. The central argument is that festive events are key settings that might contribute to producing ties and memories that enhance a sense of belonging to particular social contexts.

Based on long-term fieldwork conducted in the Portuguese capital of Lisbon, we sought to grasp the meanings of the experiences lived by different participants in a local community party. The interest of this cyclical celebration lies in the fact that it is interrelated with a specific music circle in a certain way. More precisely, that of the Fado, a musical genre linked to Lisbon for around the last two centuries, which has been much publicised after its consecration as World Intangible Heritage by UNESCO in 2011. Bearing this in mind, we intend to explore how such events provide occasions for local residents, musicians, and other guests to meet up, jointly appreciate or perform music that they value, and engage beginners in musical pathways. In this way, the present proposal stresses the living aspects of cultural heritage.

New rituals out of an old one: The Slava among Serbian immigrants in Sweden

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Slava or Krsna slava is the Serbian Orthodox celebration of a family's patron saint on a given day of the year. During the decades of Socialist Yugoslavia (1943–1992), it was confined to the private sphere only. Since the 1960s, there is a sizeable group of Yugoslav or Serbian immigrants in Sweden, and the Serbian Orthodox Church in Sweden claims 40,000 members. The article is based on eleven semi-structured interviews with immigrants who have started celebrating the Slava in Sweden. We identified four frames of interpretation used in order to provide the ritual with meaning: Orthodoxy, family, ethnicity, and the local community. A closer discussion of three cases illustrates different ways of finding a balance between Slava's possible meanings. The ways of celebrating display individual variation and the varying influence of the culture and values of the host society.

Ceremonies of Vaccination: An Exemplary Life History of a Roma Probationer in the Frame of Health & Social Mobility Study

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Romanian National Probation Directorate

It is a fact, reintegration rituals are less visible than punishment rituals when we talk about prison. But, what happens in the case of community measures and sanctions, in the case of probation? The probation system in Romania is a 20-year institution in which 600 probation counselors work annually with 90,000 probationers, using support and control-oriented means. In the current context, marked by fears and uncertainties, remote surveillance is more widely used by the institution of probation, but we can probably also talk about more fluid ceremonies of reintegration. IL, a young Roma, was placed on probation for several months in 2018. Then, in response to one of the obligations under the non-custodial educational measure, he became involved in a pro-vaccination campaign carried out by a team of specialists in his local community, made up of Roma people, predominantly. Now, we aim to follow his life

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story beyond probation, to discover in particular the consequences of all ceremonies of vaccinations, how he and the members of his community relate to the current vaccination campaign in Romania. This study is funded by the project "Improving the Correctional Services in Romania by Implementing the Normality Principle - 4NORM (-ality)" within the "Norwegian Financial Mechanism, 2014-2021".

Parties or Ceremonies? Contemporary Toraja under Normal Circumstances and in Times of Crisis

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The Toraja people have one of the most advertised ethnic cultures in Indonesia. It is famous for extravagant death feasts (Rambu Solo'). During my fieldwork, I attended 10 funerals and conducted in-depth interviews with 57 social actors of Rambu Solo': officials, organizers, family members and visitors.

I examined the touristic image that presents Toraja funerals as 'more joyous than somber' and 'part of a religion that the Toraja have developed over many centuries' (Meyer and Meyer 1972). These two statements have dominated the popular discourse on Toraja. Firstly, Rambu Solo' rites might seem more happy than sorrowful because they usually serve as social events for relatives, friends and neighbors. Often celebrated months or years after death, these lengthy funerals are family reunions and occasions for migrants to visit their homeland. Secondly, the Toraja funeral tradition has originated from the indigenous religions, but today most ceremonies are Christianized. The tourism industry tends to conceal the influence of new religions and portrays Rambu Solo' in a timeless authenticity bubble.

Dutch colonization, Christianization and the promotion focused on folkloristic visions of ethnicities contributed to describing Rambu Solo' as cultural rather than religious. Consequently, many Torajas began to call to their funerals not only 'ceremonies/rituals' (upacara) but also 'feasts/parties' (pesta). If words matter, which one is accurate here: 'ceremony', 'party' or 'tourist attraction'? How have these large gatherings changed during the Covid-19 pandemic and restrictions? Can the ritual cycle of Toraja funerals be stopped in a time of crisis?

Between Observing Tradition and Obeying to the Lockdown Rules. A Qualitative Study of the Celebration of Romanian Easter 2020 Through Solicited Diaries.

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Institute of Sociology, Romania

Celebrations are social constructions consonant with the cultural and political values that exist in a certain society at a given time. As it is known, years ago, people in the Eastern bloc countries were forced by the communist regime to adapt their traditions to serve ideological purposes. At present, Coronavirus is proving to have a power even greater than that of politics, as long as ignoring the rules imposed by the pandemic can suddenly endanger the health and even the life of ourselves or one's loved ones. Romania is standing out nowadays as one of the most religious countries in Europe, Easter being the most important religious holiday for Romanian people. In 2020, Orthodox Easter has been under total lockdown restrictions, which generated an impediment to following Easter traditions, especially from a religious point of view. This paper is based on the results of a qualitative research conducted on a purposive sample of 73 participants aged 16-80 years, from various areas of Romania, which aimed to capture the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic on celebrating Easter 2020. The data have been collected through solicited diary methods, covering the most important three days of the Orthodox Easter period: Good Friday, Holy Saturday and Easter Sunday. The paper explores the diarists' attitudes towards this unique situation in which faith and tradition interfere with fear and lockdown rules, a typology of coping strategies being highlighted in this regard.

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Celebration Despite It All: Reinventions of Tradition in Time of the Pandemic

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It has become clear during the pandemic how important traditional rituals and celebrations are to people, as Americans and Europeans refused to abandon annual and personal celebrations in the face of confinement. The enforced lack of social interaction led to the re-invention and adaptation of traditional activities during anomalous circumstances.The confinement has made it impossible to carry out direct field research concerning specific instances of adaptation and re-invention or of the creation of new performances. Therefore, in this paper I can only share preliminary observations.

Ironically, while ritual and festival events are routinely described as "times out of time," as liminal, the period of the coronavirus is itself an anomalous period in which everyday structures and social rules have been suspended. Thus we are examining the enactments of regularly occurring periods of liminality during an unforeseen period of time out of ordinary time. In this paper, I will look at adaptations made to facilitate celebrations such as Halloween in the US and Mardi Gras in New Orleans; adaptations and accommodations made to celebrate rites of passage such as graduations; and the creation of new traditions such as daily bell-ringing, daily applauding, singing and dancing from balconies, and so on. I will suggest ways in which many of the new performance traditions draw on the particular cultures in which they are found, how they use the built environment, and the important role of electronic media.

Love in the Time of the Coronavirus: Sociopolitical Constraints and Individual Strategies on Getting Married in Hungary

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During the COVID-19 pandemic getting married has changed considerably all over the world, including Hungary. During the lockdown periods numerous wedding receptions and wedding ceremonies were postponed, rearranged, or cancelled. In other cases, for a variety of reasons, couples got married at city hall or in a church ceremony in front of two witnesses or their immediate families, without a wedding reception, without wedding providers and services. The weddings then continued with just the couple or with an intimate circle of family, or friends. The phenomenon has attracted lively media attention from the very beginning. These reports showed news of smaller, more puritanic, and more personal, new kind of weddings, and spoke of their otherness, characterizing them as "quarantine weddings" and "micro-weddings". What are the reasons for the otherness of the weddings planned and replanned or held during the COVID-19? How can we explain the popularity of micro-weddings? Were individual decisions shaped by changing political and social rules and contexts or did individual decisions become normative and shaped structural constraints and along with them weddings? Based on my qualitative and quantitative research (digital anthropology, nethnography, online surveys, and in-depth interviews), starting from the beginning of the pandemic, this paper will examine the individual wedding-planning and celebrating processes during the time of COVID-19 in Hungary. The paper raises questions about the extent to which these choices and decisions were individual and reflexive, how they were influenced, restricted by the old-new social, economic, cultural, legal structures and contexts.

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Pandemic Exposures of Vitality of Celebration for Individuals and Communities

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The Covid-19 Pandemic has brought restrictions and lockdowns for activities not regarded vital, practically in all countries of the world. The purpose of this presentation is to assess the impacts of those restriction on all kinds of celebration and celebrative activities. Short term impacts consist of deprivation in socialising while longer term effects may be for example a shared experience capable of constituting a specific generation. Worst deprived groups of population seem to be youth, students and singles. Secondary or indirect impacts of lockdowns and restrictions are probably felt most heavily among entrepreneurs and employees providing restaurant and pub services, as well as within the so called creative arts. So, what are the impacts? First and foremost suffering and corrosion of mental health, increase in frequency of suicides; loss of income, unemployment etc. Positive impacts, if there are any, can be innovations in the field of distant sociative togetherness as well as the shared experience of perils and excitement of illegal (or otherwise objectionable) partying and clubbing.

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RS12 | Sociology of Law: Law in Action in the Covid-19 Crisis

Remote Hearings In Family: Justice Or Good Enough Justice?

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During the covid emergency family cases involving child protection or domestic abuse have been heard using online process to comply with lockdown restrictions. This paper reports data from a study carried out May-September 2020 comprising phone interviews with a sample of 30 family judges and lawyers about their personal experience and asks what we now mean by "access to justice" ? Does the absence of face to face communication affect outcomes ? What is the importance of assuring comparable IT facilities for parties and decision makers?Are we moving away from access to justice to access to good enough justice ?

Pandemics, courts and the law In Poland

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University of Warsaw, Poland

Pandemics demands the extra-ordinary regulations encroaching several rights that are in everyday circumstances considered inviolable as right to economic activity or human rights such as freedom of assembly. Polish Constitution of 1997 provides for introducing such extra-ordinary states – including „the state of natural disaster" - that would allow the said limitations. The government had not introduced yet such extra-ordinary states most likely fearing the costs of compensations that would follow. Instead the limitations are introduced through the detailed regulations that are legally challenged both by citizens and by the courts. This results in the quasi-duality of the legal system. The penalties are issued against the tresspassing of the governmental rules (lack of mask on face, quarantine isolatiopn, walking in a park, opening the barbershop, etc.) but later annulled by the courts. Until February 2021 more than 200 cases had been thus brought before the administrative courts and

majority was successful.The courts verdicts point to the lack of statutory base for limitation of human rights and/or to the lack of the extra-ordinary state declaration as required by the Constitution. As result some regulations such as a curfew though advertised by government had not been introduced. The paper deal with cases that had been decided by the courts and illustrate best the said duality of law in Poland during the recent pandemics.

Alternative Dispute Resolution And Covid-19 :The Case Of Mediation Ingreece

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Our paper will present and discuss the implications of COVID-19 in the Greek Judicial System and mainly in the Institution of Mediation, an institution developed during the last decade in Greece, which is of increasing importance nowadays because of the various developments that require alternative ways to resolve problems. Various definitions of the concept of ADR have been presented in the existing literature and legislation. The basic elements for all types of ADR systems are: the parties' agreement to participate, the neutral third party helping to reach an agreement and the parties' decision on the outcome. The impact of the Covid19 Pandemic has led to many changes in the lives and activities of people. Studies and researches on this theme show that many countries all over the world adopted new legislation in the various aspects for the regulation of economic and social life This had also an impact on the judicial system and in the implementation of the alternative dispute resolution techniques.
Our main concern will be the analysis of some laws passed from the Greek Parliament concerning with the confrontation of the pandemic crisis and then we will present the impact of them to the implementation of both civil and family Mediation in Greece. We will also refer to the implications of the Covid 19 to the regulation of issues and disputes that were not encountered in many other countries.

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Justice in the Time of Covid-19 Turning Point or Parenthesis?

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In this contribution, we try and outline some of the foreseeable consequences of the current sanitary and social crisis on the judicial system. More specifically, we look at the temporal dimension in order to analyse the changes that have affected the legal professionals and conversely the habits that still exist in the courts.
Using previous researches on these issues and new data collected on purpose, we can reformulate the questions relating to the temporal dimension of the functioning of justice in the context of the pandemic.
- The health crisis came at a time when managerial policies were already facing contradictions. It was able to make more visible critical situations that had already been known for a long time. It forced judicial authorities to look for operational solutions.
- Likewise, the question of "urgency" in the justice system could be revised in light of the health crisis. Many actors had already realized the excesses of a global policy of urgency in which any solicitation made to the justice system had to obtain a rapid solution. Then, the new constraints of health prevention forced the judicial authorities to a more systematic sorting of cases that had to be dealt with immediately.
- Of course, the crisis has also imposed a different relationship to the new technologies, especially communication technologies, with the search for a balance between equity - from the legal point of view - and efficiency.

The Italian Surveillance Judiciary During the Pandemic

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In the Italian judicial system, the surveillance judiciary identifies a part of the judiciary system which oversees the surveillance of the execution of the sentence (right of criminal execution). It was born with the Reform Law of the Penitentiary System, Law 26 July 1975 n. 354, implementing article 27 of the Constitution. Its role is extended not only to matters relating to the rights of prisoners during the time that they serve their sentence, but also to the granting and management of alternative sentences to detention, both for the final part of the sentence and before they are imprisoned. Unlike other systems, Italy considers that the execution of the sentence, even in prison, is not simply administrative in nature but is judicial. The surveillance judiciary is a collegial and specialised body, composed of a judging panel of four members, half ordinary magistrates who are directed to exclusively fulfil these functions, and half of non-professional experts, such as psychology, social services, pedagogy, psychiatry and criminology, and scholars of criminal sciences. Given the corona virus pandemic, the activities of this court have changed, using totally novel methods, including the use of online hearings and meetings with magistrates. What effects did these modalities have in the short term on complex social interactions, and which ones are still in progress? How has the court, through its organs, followed the detainee's "deviant career"? It is also unclear how the panel have guided and accompanied the individuals' judiciary paths.

Divided Legal Consciousness. Looking on the Bright Side of Crisis-driven Society

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Legal consciousness is often described in simplified categories – different types of it are created in theories while people sometimes tend to function differently than scholars predicted: without deep knowledge they seem to navigate good enough in the everyday legal activities. Simultaneously they behave (or declare to behave) differently in various areas of life (regulated by various laws).
Presentation aims in presenting outline of how members of polish society find themselves in social life regulated by law and how their competences, attitudes and declarations vary depending on what issues are discussed.
Presentation will be focused on issues related to private law. One of the most interesting traits that can be found in this branch of law is mix of informal and formal strategies of legal actions – respondents preferred individual, personal contact with another party as a first step of conflict resolution but in case of lack of success they turned out quickly towards formalized was of resolving their conflicts.
Research explored declaration of activity, competences (not knowledge) in various areas of legal regulations, opinions about certain legal regulations and willingness to usage different types of social norms in different social (legally relevant) situations. Results show complexity of how individuals feel, think and (declare to) act in legal realm – with no place for simplified typologies or explicit types of legal consciousness.

Noteworthy: current crisis of democracy, constitutionalism and trust towards state seems to affect only certain aspects of legal consciousness, therefore creating even more complex image of people's attitudes and opinions.

When Automatic Justice is Just? Evidence from Moscow COVID-19 Isolation Enforcement

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In Spring 2020, Moscow authorities introduced the "Social Monitoring" mobile application to enforce isolation requirements. Application collects and automatically process geolocation and other personal data, and each time when data analysis reveals breach of isolation, isolated person is fined. Installation and use of the application are mandatory for Moscow resident who were tested Covid-19 positive, or contacted Covid-19 positive individuals, or must be isolated after returning from abroad.

"Social monitoring" is the first large-scale law enforcement tool in Russia, which applies totally automitisized algorithms in absence of human decision-maker. Developed and implemented urgently in face of epidemic this tool was a raw product, which predictably sparked severe critics. Users' comments in social networks shows, that apart purely technical problems with the application, people were strongly disturbed by excessive intrusion in their privacy and by unfairness in imposition of fines. Moscow authorities responded by modifying "Social monitoring" what resulting in decrease of negative scores for application and fewer users' comments loaded with negative emotions.

Interviewing bureaucrats implementing "Social monitoring" and its users, examining users' posts in social networks we will analyze views on the proper balance between privacy and public good with regard to automatized law enforcement tools. Using the concept of justification, based on the work of L. Boltanski and L. Tevino, we want to show difference and changes in public officials' and citizens' views on justice of automatic law enforcement and find the points where they converge.

The Right To Protection Of Vulnerability

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This work aims to reconceptualise the notion of child trafficking by seeking to understand child vulnerability and agency. The research approach focuses on some Italians criminal sentences and assessing how institutional interpretations support perceptions of vulnerability or agency that are often promoted or defined by criminal law perspectives. The attempt is to investigate human trafficking both as a multifaceted phenomenon and as a process, to tie together the functioning of elements of Human Trafficking (HT) system and assumes different shapes in growing complexity.

The Covid-19 pandemic has exposed the multifaceted and complex nature of the phenomenon even more, increasing the response strategies' difficulty. For children, the danger of falling into the traffickers' clutches has substantially increased. "Job" offers through various digital channels, both formal and informal, appear to be the main recruitment approach. The Covid-19 pandemic has had significant repercussions: the criminal networks that manage the trafficking of human beings have readjusted their business models and girls have been increasingly pushed to a step towards invisibility. With COVID-19 pandemic, victims are being subjected to increased pressure and violence from their controllers. The girls have often felt forced to accept lower prices from customers and received incorrect information about the face masks' use (Save the Children, 2020). So, any analysis or purpose on the protection of victims' rights must be paid particular attention to measures taken to address the vulnerability of children to trafficking.

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Smart working, smart law. Trust, Nudge Theory and Light Standards to Reshape Working Relationships in the Post Covid-19 Restart

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The pandemic prompted the Italian government to create regulations to facilitate 'agile working', introduced by Law No 81 of 2017. This typology, also commonly referred to as 'smart working', is characterised by a particular 'mode of performance' of salaried work. The agility that characterises this form of work does not constitute a simple evolution of teleworking.

In fact, 'agile working' changes the relationship between employers and employees, modifies family relationships and overturns traditional social constructions of space, time and place.

9% of Italians went into smart working during the pandemic, but 56% of Italians would like to choose this mode of working after the end of the emergency, even for one day a week (Nomisma, 2020). Like all phenomena that bring about social, economic and cultural change, agile work also has ambiguous and paradoxical characteristics. It can improve the quality of life or increase the workload and anxiety. It can resolve or exacerbate family conflicts. It can have a positive or negative impact on productivity. In this research paper we will examine the advantages, disadvantages, undesirable and perverse effects of smart working, emphasising that any solution designed to solve certain problems creates other unexpected ones. The analysis of existing data, acquired through empirical research, allows us to understand the effects that smart working has on workers and their relationships. This analysis, moreover, allows us to assess whether a new trust pact between employers and employees can be generated.

Covid- 19 As A Deviant Risk for The Electoral Process.

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The report considers COVID 19 in the context of the electoral process. The impact of the infection on the electoral process in the conduct of elections both in the world and in the author's country is analyzed. Specific examples of elections held by different countries and the Republic of Bulgaria since the beginning of the pandemic are presented. The pandemic is considered a deviant risk for the electoral process, in the view of the reactions of the participants, the introduced special rules, the measures and the restrictions in the conduct of elections under the impact of COVID 19.

The First Individual Reactions to the COVID-19 Regulations in Poland

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This paper attempts to reconstruct and discuss the first individual reactions on the legal acts contained the spread of the COVID-19 which has been adopted in the first months of the pandemic in Poland. The presented analysis focus on the perception, interpretation and implementation of legal acts recommendations, bans,

orders and restrictions introduced by the Polish authorities, mainly in the public sphere like keeping social distance, use of cloth face coverings, but also ban of movement if it's not necessary. It allows to present ways in which regulations that had never been introduced on a state scale were received and adopted by representatives of Polish society.

The analysis based on (apart from the documents themselves and related information available in the public sphere) 150 qualitative interviews conducted between April and June 2020 as a part of the research project deals with changes in social attitudes and lifestyles during the COVID-19 pandemic in Poland. Interviews were conducted via remote communication tools with people from selected regions of Poland, of different age, professional situation and life.

COVID-19 in the US: Leadership, Federalism and Law in Action

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President Trump consistently downplayed the significance of the pandemic or simply ignored its existence. In early 2020, he repeatedly proclaimed that the virus was no more serious than the flu. After he contracted the virus in October, and was treated for it, he pronounced again that the virus was not serious. From election day until he left office ten weeks later, the President never mentioned the pandemic in public, even as an additional 170,000 people died during that time, in what was the deadliest phase of the pandemic.

President Trump set an example for his followers by refusing to wear a mask or take other precautions. In the US, primary legal responsibility for maintaining public health rests with the states, but he repeatedly urged citizens not to cooperate with state officials. The federal government plays an advisory and supportive role to the states, including the formulation of recommendations and best practices. The President reported the recommendations of federal health officials, but he said that he would not personally follow them. The President presumably engaged in these activities because he thought that they would inure to his political benefit, and they played well with his base. At the same time, the President massively invested in vaccine development – for something no more serious than the flu – and his base did not object.

Apart from the vaccine, the response to the pandemic was disastrous. The legal framework for a successful response was in place, but it failed. This paper will examine some of the reasons.

National Bioethics Committees in the E.U. and the Pandemic Political Dilemmas: Balancing Health Public Interests and Individual Rights

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During the last year all European Governments have declared the coronavirus Covid-19 to be a serious threat to public health and have undertaken measures restricting (more or less) seriously individual rights in the name of its protection. National Bioethics Committees in all European countries issued a series of opinions regarding the management of the pandemic crisis. Many of them try to strike a normative balance between legitimating the individual compliance to restrictive measures and questioning or delimitating them by evoking bioethical principles. It seems that the effort to face the pandemic has triggered a process of re-politicizing many questions and debates about biomedical science and health policies so far considered as strictly ethical. Some examples are the following: a) Can all individual rights be restricted, to what extend and under what conditions in order to protect public health? b) Are ethical preconditions of clinical research valid in urgent situations? c) Should vaccination become obligatory?, d) Do some lives matter more than others when there are not enough resources to cover the therapeutic needs? and e) Should digital technology be used to trace the contacts of the diagnosed cases and with what legal guaranties? The paper will try to disclose the reasoning between ethics, politics and law by analyzing and comparing the answers given from different National Bioethics Committees in E.U. countries.

Legal Nihilism and a "Thin Constitutional Legality"? Lessons from Poland

Grazyna Skapska

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This paper debates the government led systematic rule of law destruction, the results of national survey on legal consciousness conducted in Poland in 2020, and the recents activities of Poles aimed at the protection of rights and the rule of law. The survey revealed the sharp dicrepancies between "legal nihilism" of the actual government, and the popular opinions on the importance of law and the constitution.
Considering a still rather high popular support of the actual government responsible for the rule of law destruction, the survey leads to two contrasting hypothetical explanations of those dicrepancies. First of them is a hypotheis on a "thin constitutional legality" characteristic of the legal consciousness of Poles. The second one is a hypothesis on cognitive and axiological maturation of the society which undergoes a rather dramatic deprivation of rights, and experiences a blatant violation of the rule of law.
The second hypothetical explanation is supported by the recent social activities in Poland.
The question emerges on the role of Covid 19 crisis as an important factor/driver in the process of legal consciousness awakening, at least on the active part of the society.

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Legal Consciousness Formation During the Time of Crisis: the Case of Poland

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Although studies on legal consciousness have a long tradition in Polish sociology of law, most of the research was conducted before political transformation in the 90s. Since then, Poles' attitudes on the law have changed enormously. Also the importance of law in everyday life of Polish citizens, as well as the sources of knowledge of law used by them have undergone far-reaching transformations.
The legal consciousness of Poles has become essential during the Polish democratic crisis. The fact that the Polish government does not comply with constitution and treats the law as a tool to expand the scope of its power has influenced the Poles' attitudes towards current regulations. In particular, it entails negative

attitudes towards legal regulations aimed at fighting the Covid-19 crisis.

The results of nationwide survey conducted during the pandemic have shown that, despite the crisis, the law is still an important element of life for Polish citizens. For example, according to the findings, sources of knowledge of law used by Poles and their relations with the applied law are important factors determining legal consciousness.

The proposed paper presents the results of analysis of the relationship between Poles' experiences with law (including their strategies for searching for knowledge of law and solving specific legal problems) and particular types of legal consciousness.

Democracy Quarantined? Pandemic Politics and Human Rights.

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The current presentation focuses on the ongoing health crisis and it attempts to highlight its critical socio-political dimensions using for reflection the tools of social theories for the human rights. It starts presenting the condition of the violent overthrow of our daily biorhythm: the state imposes a series of draconian provisions in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic. It develops an extraordinary regulatory framework which consists mainly of movement restrictions and economic activities disruptions. The measures are so hard that citizens are allowed to walk outdoors only for exclusive reasons, people every so often must be driven out of the public spaces which are guarded by the police, whole sectors of the economy are ordered periodically to cease their function or they are obliged to provide their services digitally. The question that we will attempt to pose is if pandemic politics are part of a wider paradigmatic shift in the way we perceive human rights, an end of the human rights era, or if they are restricted temporally in order to guarantee public health. We will argue that the virus management is not a state of exception, but it underlines the devaluing by the worldwide community of nation-states of policies based on social justice, human rights and democratic relations (public health-care facilities, universal access to vaccines, patent free medication). Therefore, the present crisis finds public health structures underfunded and under-functioning, with shortages of staff and resources, while we face an authoritarian drift on "Surveillance and Punishment" which is doomed to deepen furthermore inequalities and social conflicts.

Pandemics as Testing Challenge for Socio-legal Theories

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Basic socio-legal theories have been chosen to study of contribution to understanding the functioning of law in pandemics. First, the ability of pandemics to assist in testing the theories is discussed. Then four theories representing different types of perspective on law are applied. Theories dealing with law as elements of political jurisdiction are compared with theories taking state law as a sub-class of the 'legal'; theories that deal with the contents of the law are compared with those that focus on law as a form of action. Thus, one may take (i) The Legal System theory approach that would face the pandemics as an external problem to be integrated into the law on condition that it is successfully reinterpreted as 'legal'; (ii) instrumentalist Marxist search for class interests behind the 'public policy' regulations; (iii)Bourdieu's theory would focus on competition between politicians and professionals over the ascription of pandemics to the legal, medical or administrative field; (iv)Black's behavioral theory would locate pandemics as the external stimuli to which the governmental control reacts by increasing production, implementation and adjudication; (v) Petrażycki's approach would lead towards unravelling the emerging juridical official and unofficial relations based upon intuitive as well as positive normative grounds, while (vi) Latour's ethnography might focus on the links between a new constellation of actors – viruses and medical laboratories as well as medical experts and administrative regulators – leading to the 'binding' pronouncements of pandemics policy. Finally the performance of these theories in comprehending the law of pandemics is assessed and compared.

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Global Threat at Local Level: Use of Law in Local-level Pandemia Management in Poland (a Case Study)

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The personal experience of one of the authors and general research by the other are combined in this attempt to document and interpret the handling of Covid-19 at local level in the Polish countryside. The diary of a city mayor and his remniscences are complemeted by other documents and the relevant research. The stress is on particular elements in local powers and duties that are undergoing transformation since the 13th March 2020 when the crisis was officially declared by the country's PM and its links with the law at national level. The unprecedented problems like f.i. waste disposal at quarantined sites, or the coordination of actions between the until then unrelated agencies of local and national government are described, as well as the solutions that are being institutionalised over time. The picture that emerges is that of the flexibility of the actors combined with the sudden disruption of the apparent inclusiveness and consistency of the official law. The routine way of using law in local government gives way to the new improvised practices that are summarised as the ab-normal state, in contrast to the extra-ordinary state as envisaged in the specific chapter of Polish Constitution which the national government declined to invole in order to escape the additional economic (and political) costs.

Local Injustice Decisions in the Covid-19 Crisis

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Covid-19 pandemia is one of the biggest challenges that welfare systems had to face. The short-term socio-economic impacts were huge. The sudden lack of income for several families has increased social inequalities and forced the national governments to enact emergency measures to support the most vulnerable citizens.
In Italy, among other measures, so-called Bonus Spesa were issued. It is economic support directed to the families and citizens who have difficulties providing for their essential needs. It is a measure that contributes to the Right to Adequate Standard of Living (article 25 Un Human rights Declaration).

The key legal act was an ordinance of the Emergency Management Agency (EMA), which demands the municipalities (i.e. 7093 different entities) to decide criteria and modalities to distribute the bonus within a one-sentence instruction made included in the EMA act. The obvious result was highly discretionary decisions taken by the local authorities with severe consequences in defining who can have the right to an adequate standard of living.
Within the theoretical framework of Local Justice (Elster, 1993) and a pragmatic approach to the questions of justice, the paper reflects on the:
1) production of law in an emergency as a feature which is not new but it is a confirmation of an already established trend;
2) legitimacy of delegating a choice of such importance to the local government's discretion, creating a fragmentation of decisions and a risk of multiplication of injustice and inequalities.

Mongolia's Early Response To Covid-19: Experiences And Challenges Of A Developing Country

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The reaction to COVID-19 pandemic in Mongolia had been assessed as „a timely and apparently effective response of a large lower-middle-income country neighbouring China" (THE LANCET.GLOBAL HEALTH 01-09-20) despite the limited number of health care equipments and health care officials, low-budget economy, and the geographical position of Mongolia. The purpose of this study is to investigate the link between the extreme regulations that were passed and the number of COVID-19 cases in Mongolia. A study published in July 2020 found that nearly half of the adult population in Mongolia is under high risk for the COVID-19, however the highest daily caseload of COVID-19 in Mongolia only reached 58 persons for about 3 and half million population. Using a correlational method, as well as semi-structured interviews, the paper will analyse the statistics of COVID-19 from March 2020 till March 2021 and the regulations that were passed for the duration. The implementation of the official regulations under the overall public health authority is presented with help of the several interviews with people from various ecological (urban-countryside) contexts. The content and the procedure of regulating acts will be analysed as it developed in time on basis of the 2017 law on public health disasters.
The paper will conclude by attempting to answer questions regarding the correlation between tight

regulations and the low incidence of the pandemic in Mongolia as well as to characterise the style and performance of the Mongolian state as the official regulator.

Pioneer legislation on Second Order Violence. Socio-legal innovation contributing to overcome sexual violence.

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Gender-based violence and sexual harassment still constitute great challenges in our society. Understanding sexual violence broadly involves analyzing the reality of Second Order of Sexual Harassment (SOSH) and its socio-legal implications. Scientific studies reveal that breaking the silence on sexual violence implies re-victimization, not only for survivors but also for those who support them. This paper pretends to deepen on the approval of the new legislation, Law 17/2020, of December 22, modifying Law 5/2008, on the right of women to eradicate sexist violence, which includes the novel incorporation, among the expressions of violence that may occur in the social sphere, of the SOSH reality, incorporated as "Second Order Violence". This type of violence is defined as physical or psychological violence, reprisals, humiliations and persecution exercised against people who support victims of sexist violence. Acts that obstruct prevention, detection, care and recovery of women in situations of sexist violence are included. This paper will provide insights into the trajectory of the reality of second order of sexual harassment, up to the present moment of becoming law for the first time ever. There is a general consensus that bystander intervention constitutes one of the most efficient mechanisms of sexual harassment prevention and response. However, bystanders' protection has to be legally addressed. The impact of it is specified in raising awareness about this reality, empowering survivors and involving everyone, who would know they will be protected if acting. In addition, more victims will report and more people will dare to support them

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Corona Impacts On Individual Routines And Mobility In Hamburg – Implications For The Ecological Transformation

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The ongoing SARS-CoV-19 pandemic has significant impact on peoples' everyday lives and in consequence on the individual mobility. Due to a broad range of public measures, several reasons for travel are not possible or necessary any more. Additionally, first findings suggest also changes in the modal split (e.g. Robert Koch Institut & HU-Berlin 2020, Zehl & Weber 2020).

Meanwhile, qualitative insights into the changed patterns and geographies of everyday lives, individual coping strategies and new routines are still lacking. Yet, the pandemic represents a critical incident in people's lives and a possible window of opportunity for the transformation of mobility routines. By this token, a focus on the micro-level allows to study in a nutshell the formation and breaking of travel routines and corresponding path dependencies.

Our contribution will present preliminary results from an ongoing real-world-laboratory project in the urban neighborhood Lokstedt/Hamburg. In response to the pandemic context, we expanded the original data collection by two waves of semi-structured interviews with residents on their everyday travel and transport patterns. The current first round focuses on the changes in comparison to the pre-pandemic time and the situation during the lockdown. In a second wave after an easing of the pandemic situation, we will ask whether pandemic-driven changes in everyday travel are likely to be maintained or dropped and how this is being rationalized. Drawing also on the literature, we will then discuss the transferability and policy impacts of these results for an ecological transformation of the transport sector and travel behavior.

Citizenship and Mobile Family Life During the Pandemic

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Norwegian society includes non-citizens of various legal statuses, and Norwegian citizens with family ties crossing national borders in complex ways. One of the most immediate consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic was travel restrictions and the effect it had on global mobility. This affected the national economy and individual livelihoods, but it also had unprecedented effects on individual family lives. This new immobility made people who were previously mobile stuck between their residency, their individual and their families' citizenships. When borders closed, rhythms of travel previously taken more or less for granted where disturbed.

Our paper will discuss how individuals tried to maintain cross-border and mixed-status family lives during the first year of the pandemic, how they reacted to borders closing, and how they protested travel restrictions arguing with their rights as citizens to family life.

Our project is based on online ethnography, simple content analysis of media articles and qualitative interviews, complemented by policy analysis of the series of changes to border rules, and our paper will problematise the issue of citizenship through the eyes of those that live on the border between multiple statuses. We will discuss the interplay between residency, citizenship, and sense of belonging across borders. During a global crisis: who has the right to access, and whose family life is prioritised?

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Governing Mobilities: Managing the (Im-)Mobility of Skilled Workers With Fractural Knowledge

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By March 30th 2020, 142 countries had either applied variable measure of travel restrictions on in and/or outbound travel in moves to curb the spread of Covid-19 (Connor, 2020). The changing and uncertain nature of restrictions around the world left Global Mobility professionals to scramble for fleeting information to mitigate impact on both the business they are employed by and the mobile individuals they support. This paper concerns the governance of the spatial mobility of skilled migrants during the early stages of the Covid-19 pandemic. The presentation introduces a global perspective on how Global Mobility professionals within multinational organisations interacted with emerging, uncertain, fragmented and opaque knowledge and information to make sense of restrictions around the world that were impacting globally mobile workforces. Whereas much mobilities research focuses on the (im-)mobile practices of the mobile subject, less emphasis is brought to the actors that condition such mobility. Drawing on an emergency mobilities perspective (Adey, 2016), this paper analyses in-depth interviews with 27 Global Mobility professionals across the world as to the knowledge these professionals were drawing on that governed the spatial mobility of a privileged group of mobile individuals and the forms this took. First the paper will lay out a typology of the types of knowledge Global Mobility professionals were engaged in and forms this took. Subsequently the paper will draw on emergency mobilities to consider how mobility is conditioned in a transboundary crisis.

Gender Justice And The Immobilities Of Gender Based Violence In The Covid 19 Crisis

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In 'Mobility justice: The Politics of Movement in an Age of Extremes', Sheller (2018: 17) argues that we need to move beyond existing theories of transport justice to consider 'all forms of movement' and 'the wide-ranging techniques for the management of different kinds of im/mobilities and mobility infrastructures'. 'Mobility' as justice is about embodied relations of gender, racialization, age, disability, sexuality etc., as situated in historical contexts of colonialism; 'rights to the city'; movement across borders - including violence against women; and the politics of the circulation of goods, resources, pollution and waste. This paper analyses this proposition from a gendered perspective, calling upon feminist approaches to justice, space and im/mobility (Murray and Khan 2019) in understanding gender-based violence during the Covid 19 crisis. It draws from a research project: 'The immobilities of GBV in the Covid 19 pandemic' (funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) as part of UKRI's Covid-19 funding), which investigates the relationship between spatial mobilities and GBV in the UK during the two Covid 19 lockdowns. Understanding GBV within this frame allows us to look across the multiple sites at the full range of GBV experiences. This research does so through the analysis of told and untold stories of GBV in relation to the complex interdependencies of immobilities. The project investigates how im/mobilities precipitate gendered violence, both felt and experienced and how embodied experiences become situated in mobile spaces - inside, outside and online - in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic.

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Spatial Mobilities and Academic Careers: Precariousness and the Beneficial Influence of COVID-19

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Securing a job in the USA and UK is often seen as a step forward in an academic career due to various pull factors such as competitive salaries, research excellence, favorable organizational culture, or institutional reputation. Nevertheless, such a career plan has unavoidable negative consequences. Based on 36 interviews with Polish-born academics employees in the USA and UK, I analyze how spatial mobility may lead to academic precariousness. The paper reveals that sub-standard accommodation, lack of social bonds, and the need for long-distance commuting are the most common reasons making the lives of mobile academics precarious. The sudden outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has an impact on all of these instances, but – quite surprisingly – many interviewees pointed to the positive side of the changes triggered by the pandemic on their careers. Usually, it meant that their professional life is now easier than ever before because COVID eliminated lengthy commutes – both within the country and across national borders. The paper concludes with a summary of what we can learn from the pandemic to cut some of the social costs of academic spatial mobilities.

Everyday Walking in a Pandemic City: Affordances of Public Space in Lockdown Helsinki

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This paper explores young adults' given meanings to walking in eastern downtown Helsinki, a semi-lockdown city amidst the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in spring 2020. Mobility in the city is seen as an inherent characteristic of liberty and freedom of the modern citizen who is granted the right to move at will in the bounds of the nation-state. However, in spring 2020 across the world the COVID-19 pandemic introduced a sudden reorganizing of the way in which public space can be used in a safe way. Municipalities have reacted in

differing ways depending on their levels of virus spread and governance styles.

Although Helsinki has not introduced sanctionable restrictions concerning mobility within the city, social norms and official recommendations have dictated and created patterns concerning walking. Temporary expanded walking routes, which were barely introduced in Helsinki in spring 2020, presented as a highly politicized topic in local municipal politics.

I use the concept of affordances (Gibson 1979) as an analytical tool to explore what material and social opportunities urban public space provides pedestrian mobility and regulation of everyday life. By exploring affordances, I attempt at operationalizing the concept of everyday life (Lefebvre 1947, 1961, 1981; de Certeau 1980) by looking at pedestrians' political agency in their perceived chances to shape environmental affordances of walking. The concept of participation is an underlying theme which I wish to develop in relation to pedestrian mobility. Data consists of survey responses, discussion in a formed group chat and walk-along interviews with residents and urban planners in Helsinki, Finland. Data is analysed using thematic analysis. In this paper presentation I will discuss initial research findings.

Marketplace Ambiences Under Covid-19: A Case Of Selective Immobility Among Hyper Mobile Traders

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Weekly markets of Spain met important restrictions during the first weeks of lockdown in Spring 2020 and have met further restrictive measures during the second and third wave of the virus. Not only have mobility restrictions between neighbouring regions affected traders' income, but they have also curtailed the role of markets as inclusive public spaces. In this paper, we first introduce the notion of mobile ambiances to argue that marketplaces are coproduced by the often imperceptible and undermined mobilities of traders who produce the marketplace through their mobile practices in and between different places. Secondly, we argue that because of the immobility that has been selectively imposed by the local authorities on some of the traders, markets as public spaces have become less equal and less inclusive because of the exclusion of a certain category of traders who now face the risk of downward social mobility. This confirms the early estimations of Honey Rosés et al (2020), who predicted that the pandemic might limit the role of public space in triggering spontaneous interactions and new relationships, especially with strangers. Drawing on our ethnographic

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fieldwork in a Spanish marketplace, we contend that public space is constituted by numerous "fleeting moments of encounter" (Amin & Thrift, 2002) that give meaning to it. We hence disagree with the common perceptions that see mobility as counterproductive to the creation of "thick" places (Casey, 2001) and conclude by saying that limiting access to markets and other public spaces may have long-term consequences on the dynamism, diversity and inclusiveness of these places.

Media Consumption and Tourism

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The paper focuses upon the role of popular media consumption in promoting travel to destinations in Scotland. Popular media such as Harry Potter and Outlander encourage a range of followers and fans who create a view of "place" linked to the media in question. These imaginary places map onto real places and become in turn tourist destinations. The online activities of fan groups, followers, bloggers and vloggers help to create a virtual representation of real places in Scotland. The explosion of online activities and social media in recent years has helped to create virtual followers and has made an impact upon the way in which people perceive Scotland. The research is part of an EU Horizon 2020 project and focuses upon three case study areas in rural Scotland: Abbotsford House, the home of Sir Walter Scott; Doune Castle setting for Outlander and Glenfinnan Viaduct, destination for Harry Potter fans.

Provincializing Motility: A Conceptual Revision

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Within the interdisciplinary field of mobility studies, both inequalities in spatial mobilities and the complex interrelationships of spatial and social mobility have been recognised and discussed. The concept of motility has been advanced by Kaufmann and colleagues to raise attention to the unequal distribution of the capacity to be mobile in socio-spatial regards. They have proposed that motility could be regarded as a form of capital in the sense of Bourdieu's economic, social and cultural capital. This paper interrogates and critiques this premise by conceptually revising motility, based on a review of the literature on motility, the authors' own theoretical reflections and examples from studies on mobility from the Global South. Our aim is to "provincialize" the concept in its current shape and suggest ways in which it

could become more open and sensitive to Global South experiences and realities. We argue that the elements of motility should not come in a finite, closed list, but should be generated empirically in each context, with due recognition of their dynamic nature and intricate interdependencies. Next, we point to the potential of aspiring (instead of aspirations) to enhance the concept's promise to illuminate the entangled relations encompassing social and spatial (im)mobilities by investigating actors' relations to motility. Finally, we consider that rather than as a form of capital, it could be more fruitful to start by regarding motility as a heuristic device and a relational dynamic where other forms of inequalities and capital converge, intersect, are activated or constituted.

Socialisation and 'Mobility Links' Effects in International Holiday Travel: an Intergenerational Study

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International tourism was rapidly growing until the COVID19 crisis and was widely expected to continue on such a trajectory for decades. This development is driven by macro-trends such as globalisation and transnationalisation, while also being a driver for it. This would suggest that young adults today had earlier and more frequent experience of cross-border tourism than previous generations, with possible knock-on effects in terms of socialisation to increased international mobility. Previous research has also suggested the existence of self-reinforcing dynamics in international mobility over individual life courses and across family generations. Frändberg's concept of "mobility links" points to such effects, whereby e.g. international migration is associated with frequent holiday trips to the country of origin later in life and/or among the subsequent generation. Robust quantitative evidence of such trends and associations, however, has remained elusive due to the lack of adequate data. We use unique data from Dortmund (Germany) which includes detailed retrospective information on holiday travel, full residential biographies, and other life course events for a large sample of students, their parents, and grandparents. Our results show: i) trends in international holiday travel behaviour (trips frequency and age at first trip) across three generations; ii) from a life course perspective, associations between international holiday frequency and destination and factors such as age at first holiday abroad, migration background and experience of residence abroad; iii) from an intergenerational

perspective, associations between the holiday practices of parents and their children.

Home, Spatial Familiarity And Routines In Mobility Behaviours

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This research explores the unreasoned influences of locational behaviour – i.e. locational habits – in Activity-Travel-Behaviour (ATB). In particular, the interrelations between Activity Space characteristics and mobility patterns. In a wider research effort, behavioural (in)variability of space are investigated along biographies and inter-personal constraints, to propose bottom-up strategies for a human-centric transition towards sustainable urban territories, and greener modal choices. Even though the reasoned influences of locational behaviours have been largely theorised and experimented (e.g. effects of urban forms, space representation or mental maps on travels), the unreasoned influence of habits and familiarity remains scattered in the literature. Yet, we believe that time-space-activity habits (invariability, periodicity) hold a significant role in daily mobility behaviours and drive most of everyday-life organisation. Building on the approaches of modality style, action space, and mobility motifs, the contribution of this research lies in a multivariate analysis of (1) multi-day ATB motifs (or invariants) and (2) activity space characteristics and topological properties. Analyses are based on an eight-week georeferenced travel-diary collected in Switzerland in 2019. Contextual open data is also leveraged, including a territorial typology, the OpenStreetMap street-network and the General Transit Feed Specification data.

Early results tend to validate a causal relationship between the action space geometries and ATB motifs. Home-attachment regimes seem to have an important role in the activity space forms. From a purely scheduling and space consumption perspective, results suggest that exclusive drivers do not necessarily have the more complex spatial-diaries, even in areas of high spatial capital.

Migration, Daily Commuting or Second Residence? New Insights into Mobility Decisions Based on Longitudinal Survey Data

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If a new job is not in the immediate vicinity of the place of residence, mobility decisions have to be made: Individuals or households have the choice of either moving or foregoing a move and commuting between place of work and place of residence. A sound knowledge of mobility decision-making is of high relevance for regional policy and planning, since different types of mobility have different consequences in terms of the regional distribution of the population. However, only a few studies have empirically investigated the different mobility alternatives comparatively and in their interdependence. Moreover, very few studies have distinguished between daily commuting and weekend commuting (i.e. staying overnight at a second residence near the workplace during the workweek). This study aims to fill this research gap by analysing the determinants of these mobility decisions of individuals who take up a distant job (i.e. a distance of 50 km or more) by focusing on the interplay between migration costs associated with different sources of location-specific capital and commuting costs. Based on longitudinal data from the German Socio-economic Panel (2001–2017) we estimate probit regression models with Heckman correction to account for sample selection. Results suggest that weekend commuting is a reasonable alternative, especially when both migration costs and daily commuting costs are very high. However, weekend commuting does not emerge as a particularly viable solution for parents of school-aged children. Rather, parents tend to commute daily, even when the distance is very long, probably because the cost of being away from the family during the week is considered even higher.

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On Staying Local: Work, Place and Mobility in a Small Town

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The aim of this paper is to contribute to a deeper understanding on the relationship between spatial and social (im)mobility. This is explored through a study of how young adults in an industrial small town in Sweden perceive and negotiate their work opportunities and their position in the local labour market. The study is theoretically informed by a relational understanding of place, mobility and immobility in addition to concepts such as capital, habitus and field. Empirically drawing on qualitative interviews with young adults, as well as local actors, the study makes visible the different negotiations and tensions dealing with a changing labour market and dominant notions and norms on mobility. The main findings suggest that dominant notions and norms on mobility are challenged by local values such as place-loyalty and work-ethics. The young adults find themselves in-between value systems where mobility, place and work have different meanings causing them to reflexively relate to sometimes contradictory norms and values. The study makes visible the local structural conditions in terms of access to labour market and housing that make it more beneficial and desirable for some young adults to stay locally, rather than to move to bigger cities. However, this is not an advantage that is equally accessible to all. Through the theoretical frames of the study, the analysis contributes to a complex understanding of labour market negotiations among young adults and how these negotiations are shaped by access to different resources and the local structural conditions in the industrial small town.

The Use Of Visual Methods To Explore Multi-local Lifestyles

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Work-related mobility is increasing due to the flexibilisation of labour markets. Therefore, many employees decide to live multi-local, which means living in more than one place at the same time. While existing studies use several quantitative and qualitative methods for studying these lifestyles, this paper presents complementary visual methods, e.g. reflexive photography and biographical mapping, used in semi-structured in-depth interviews with multi-local employees. The methods were applied in two German case studies, the city of Stuttgart in Baden-Wuerttemberg and the rural district Diepholz in Lower Saxony.

Using the biographical mapping method showed that specific employment and residential biographies can influence the decision to start and maintain multi-local lifestyles. Furthermore, through the photos, the researchers thus gain insight into the social and personal context of the persons and have the opportunity to directly recognize their spatial perception. Moreover, both methods indicated that using visual methods during interviews give narrative impulses and ease the interview situation: the roles of the interviewees and the scientific observers are reversed, thus, the interviewees act as experts.

The first aim of the paper is to explore multi-local lifestyles and furthermore to show to what extent these methods can be used to develop results regarding multi-local living over the life course, the organisation of everyday life and communication between household members and acquaintances. The second aim is to explain spatial (im)mobilities and the decision making (not) to give up one of the residents and thus the multi-local life.

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The Reaction on Small-scale Contextual Changes as Catalyst of Regional Inequality: Qualification-specific Evidence on Regional Job Mobility

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Prior literature has shown that regional job mobility is selective and exacerbates regional inequality on the aggregate. This paper investigates two channels on how short-term aggregate context changes selectively influence the individual probability of leaving a local labor market (LLM). Theoretically, we disentangle economic and social context effects for different qualification types in relying on the general job search, the network and the homophily theory. Empirically, we use German process data on job vacancies for the economic context and small-scale administrative data on neighborhood unemployment for the social context. In using georeferenced data, we capture ego-centered and occupation-specific LLM opportunities and regional job mobility realizations irrespective to the size or shape of administrative regions.

The first difference models show significant effects for both context dimensions. For the economic context, we find that improving LLM opportunities have a small and negative effect, which holds even if we control for other regional trends. If the LLM offers no suitable vacancies for the individual, the probability of regional job mobility increases significantly – especially for high-qualified and unskilled individuals. For the social context, we find that rising neighborhood unemployment affects the regional job mobility probability positively and to a larger extend than changes in the individual LLM opportunities. The subgroup analyses show that high-qualified individuals are more likely to leave the LLM when the unemployment in the neighborhood rises. Preliminary results indicate that homophily preferences partly explain this qualification-specific neighborhood effect. The paper highlights the potentials of georeferenced data for sociology.

Division Of Paid Work Among Couples Living In Switzerland: The Importance Of Residential Mobility And The Residential Environment

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Migration can significantly impact couples' labour market participation, especially young mothers who are often expected to organise childcare in the place of destination. Evidence shows that women's employment suffers from family migration driven by the man's job. Most research has traditionally focused on the distance moved and has largely ignored the distance from both partners' places of origin, although we know that some couples stay or move closer to grandparents for helping them balance work and family. Rather than comparing migrant couples with non-migrants, this paper examines variation in the division of paid work (DPW) according to where the couple resides in relation to both partners' place of birth and the place where they lived when the couple relationship started. It also considers the moderating effect of the residential environment, parental status and relative resources of partners. Using a nationally representative sample of 1452 adults in heterosexual relationships living in Switzerland, the analysis shows that DPW is more traditional among couples living in suburbs compared to those living in city centres or rural areas. But no residential mobility patterns are associated with a traditional DPW. On the contrary, DPW is more egalitarian among couples where both partners were mobile prior to and after starting the relationship. Couples in which one partner migrated or those who migrated together only after the couple was formed do not significantly differ from immobile couples. This suggests that future research should consider migration patterns over the lifecourse and their long-term effects on labour market outcomes.

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How a Lack of Green in the Residential Environment Lowers the Life Satisfaction of City Dwellers and Increases Their Willingness to Relocate

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This paper investigates whether various forms of green spaces in the residential environment are associated with life satisfaction of city dwellers and their willingness to relocate. The state of research shows that having natural elements in the window view, having a garden, or doing exercise in a green environment improves physical and mental health, whereas health is connected to well-being. However, there is scarce research on the role of green spaces in the residential environment as a direct source of well-being, and we know little about whether it affects the decision to relocate significantly. We address this topic with a two-equation model that estimates respondent's plans to relocate while accounting for the endogenous satisfaction with one's residential area. With this strategy, we are able to test which residential features regarding greenery (e.g. window view, garden, balcony, green environment) are associated with one or both outcomes, controlling for life-course events and demographic characteristics. The data comes from a primary survey conducted in two large German cities, Hamburg and Cologne, in 2020/21 (N=1,800). The results suggest that experiencing a lack of green in the immediate vicinity decreases the satisfaction with one's residential area, and thus is significantly correlated with plans to move. Having a green yard and – exclusively for parents – having an own garden does deter city dwellers from moving. We consider these findings substantial, as they were obtained under control of relevant life-course events, subjective health, and household characteristics.

Moving Or Staying? Comparing People's Residential Location Decisions By Analysing Self-Reported Reasons

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Understanding spatial (im)mobilities is an increasingly important objective in the social sciences (Urry 2000). However, studies have widely focussed on mobility while largely overlooking immobility. Specifically, the motivations for residential mobility have been extensively analysed (e.g. Coulter/Scott 2015), yet they have been widely reduced to 'rational' triggers such as life course events or job opportunities. In contrast, staying has either been largely neglected or even seen as "failure" to move away (Looker/Naylor 2009). Against this backdrop, the proposed contribution focusses on residential (im)mobility by conceptualising both as active decisions embedded in complex sets of motives and biographical contexts (Hanson 2005, Halfacree/Rivera 2012) instead of taking them either as a result of restriction or constraint or of rational considerations.

The contribution is based on findings from a large research project investigating residential location decisions in urban and rural areas in Germany. In particular, it builds on a large population survey (n=3,600) conducted in 2020 that involved both movers and stayers. Besides classical item batteries, respondents have been asked to answer openly to questions about reasons for moving, impeded moving, staying and moving aspirations. These answers have been recorded, transcribed and coded. This allows us to compare in-depth the underlying motives and perspectives both on residential mobility and immobility. By analysing self-reported reasons for moving, impeded moving, staying and moving aspirations, we can reveal the underlying meanings and ascriptions connected with these different manifestations of spatial (im)mobilities. Additionally, our material allows identifying reasons related to the Corona pandemic and related restrictions.

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To the Periphery and Beyond. Residential Mobility and Inequality in Madrid (2013-2018).

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After the bursting of the real estate bubble, a new bullish real estate cycle has transformed the patterns of residential mobility in Madrid. In this research, the arrival and departure rates of the neighborhoods of the city of Madrid are analyzed, in order to understand if residential mobility is defining a new process of suburbanization of poverty, as well as what factors are promoting it. For this, both the Residential Variation Statistics (INE) at the infra-municipal level as well as different databases to define the neighborhoods of Madrid are used. These neighborhoods have been classified using multivariate techniques to then define the main flows of residential movements between types of neighborhoods according to the social position of those who change residence. Likewise, a geographically weighted regression analysis has been applied to define which characteristics of the neighborhoods promote the different flows of residential mobility. The results show a recurrent departure of impoverished social positions from the central neighborhoods towards the poorer peripheries, at the same time that these central spaces attract the most advantaged social positions. These neighborhoods are characterized by a residential stock that facilitates residential rotation in a context of financialization of housing. These results confirm Madrid's participation in the international dynamics of poverty suburbanization linked to the extension of gentrification processes in its central neighborhoods.

The Impacts of the Digitalization of the Labour Market on Commuting Behaviour in Switzerland: Evidence from the Swiss Mobility and Transport Microcensus

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Switzerland has committed itself to the Paris Climate Agreement, which aims to reduce global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Since individual transport is a substantial source of GHG, this study investigates whether the digitalization of the labour market contributes to reductions in traffic. Digitalization allows increasingly flexible working time and home office-based work. Hence, more and more employees are able to reduce commuting to the workplace, or can manage avoiding rush hours, which relieves traffic congestions at peak times. To assess the digitalization's potential to reduce and redistribute traffic, the two newest available Swiss Mobility and Transport Microcensuses (MTMC) from 2010 and 2015 are analysed. The data contains detailed information about respondents' mobility behaviour and their use of flexible working time and home-based work. The MTMC allows investigating who performs home-office, provides insights into whether individuals working flexible use different modes of transportations and answers the question of whether home-based work is associated with a reduction of individuals' mobility behaviour in Switzerland.

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The Relationship Between Commuting Willingness And Behavior: Evidence From Longitudinal European Data

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Findings from cross-sectional studies point to a positive correlation between commuting willingness and commuting behavior. Individuals who currently commute long distances to work express a greater willingness to do so in the future. In policy and planning, the willingness to commute long distances is often regarded as an important indicator of a population's potential future commuting behavior. However, given the emphasis on cross-sectional studies in the existing literature, it is unclear whether a high willingness to commute actually has an influence on the decision to engage in commuting (selection hypothesis), or whether participating in long-distance commuting determines willingness to commute (adaptation hypothesis). We use unique longitudinal data from four European countries – Germany, France, Spain, and Switzerland – to examine the relationship between individual level willingness to commute long distances (i.e. at least 60 minutes one-way) and actual commuting behavior. Results show that there is considerable within-person variance in commuting willingness over time. We find novel evidence that is in line with the adaptation hypothesis, meaning that starting a long-distance commuting episode is associated with an increase in commuting willingness. There is also some evidence for a selection effect, yet this effect appears to be considerably weaker. Therefore, this study provides more support for adaptation theories of commuting suggesting that commuting willingness can be understood as an evaluative outcome capturing people's attitudes toward their current commuting arrangements. Future commuting research should incorporate such possibilities into their conceptualizations of the commuting willingness construct and explanatory models for commuting behavior and outcomes.

Work-related Internal Migration And Mental And Physical Health Trajectories

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Work-related internal migration can be associated with various burdens, but also benefits. For example, it is often associated with improved career and income opportunities. Another benefit is, for example, relief from time-consuming commuting. However, the benefits can be offset by specific burdens, which in turn can be associated with adverse health effects. These include, for example, difficulties in maintaining social relationships, homesickness or feelings of displacement. Possible negative consequences also include occupational disadvantages for accompanying partners, which can lead to conflicts and a reduction in partnership quality. However, with regard to the migration–health relationship, few studies are available to date and there is a particular lack of longitudinal studies. Existing evidence suggests the importance of distinguishing between physical and mental health. From human capital theory, it can be inferred that those who migrate are generally positively selected. To take into account possible selection, anticipation and adaptation processes, we apply fixed effects panel regressions to representative data of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP). We use the SF-12 Health Survey items to capture the subjectively assessed overall mental and physical well-being. Preliminary results show slight decreases in mental health one to two years before and short-term increases in mental health one year after the move. Moreover, those who move generally have better physical health, which additionally increases slightly with the move. In further analyses, we examine how these effects differ by relevant moderators such as gender, distance of the move, moving alone or with a partner, or rural-to-urban vs. urban-to-rural moves.

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Telecommuting amidst Covid-19: The Governmobility of Working-from-home Employees in Hong Kong

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Covid-19 is ravaging the world. In order to cut off the chain of virus transmission between people, various types of mobility restrictions have been initiated around the world. Under this circumstance, working is also restricted to maintain social distancing. In the blink of an eye, the world has become a 'work from home laboratory'. Through the rapid circulations of information on the Internet, teleworking effectively eliminates daily commuting and allows people to work remotely from home. Considering Dorow, Roseman and Cresswell's (2017) call for 're-working mobilities', the author finds that extant literature lacks a thorough investigation into the politics of mobility embedded in teleworking. In particular, how the ever-changing power relations of teleworking produces or shapes various forms of (im)mobilities, and what opportunities and constraints virtual mobility brings to spatial mobility (or conversely). From the perspective of the politics of mobility, teleworking can be considered as a new form of society-making involving sociality, sociation and network capital intertwined with (im)mobility. Teleworking enables the ruling of information flows and circulations work through (self-)governed workers and their complex relational networks. Compared with before Covid-19, intricate and complex workplace relations have been stretched out in time and space. Workers are subject to self-governance and governance-at-a distance. Hence, this research adopts the notion of governmobility proposed by Bærenholdt (2013) as a theoretical main axis, and supplemented by Cresswell's (2010) interpretation of mobility (i.e. the physical movement, representation of (im)mobility and experienced practices of (im)mobility) to investigate how teleworking arrangements influences the (im)mobile experiences and practices of workers.
Keywords: mobilities; the politics of mobility; governmobility; teleworking; telecommuting

What Role Do Physical and Virtual Mobility Play for Academic Career Success? Evidence from an Experiment with University Professors

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Due to its importance for knowledge production and transfer, physical international mobility (the movement of individuals across national borders) has a long tradition in the academic system. During the Covid 19 pandemic, however, the possibilities of substituting physical mobility by virtual mobility (the exchange of ideas through information and communication technologies) have become ever more apparent. Nowadays, both physical international mobility and virtual international mobility are considered to be crucial for career success in academia. Therefore, the academic system constitutes a particularly interesting test case to study the relative importance of physical and virtual mobility for career progress. We elucidate this issue by analysing data from a factorial survey experiment with professors of sociology, political science, geography, German philology, and chemistry at German universities. In this experiment, we asked professors to evaluate vignette profiles of fictitious scientists regarding their suitability for a tenured professorship. In the presented vignettes, we randomly varied scientists' characteristics, such as their gender and qualifications. Moreover, we varied the candidates' experience with physical international mobility during different career stages (studies, doctorate, and postdoc) and measures of virtual international mobility (amount of international publications and citations). On these grounds, we determine whether different types of physical and virtual mobility have independent influences on the suitability for a tenured professorship. Moreover, we examine the extent to which academics can substitute physical international mobility by virtual international mobility. Finally, we show that the assessment of both physical and virtual mobility depends on professors' own experiences and characteristics.

Displaced Academics as Mobile Academic Persons: A Question of Normativity or Anomaly?

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The mobility of international academics literature tends to celebrate the internationalisation of higher education, globalisation and transnationalism. Academic mobility is often conceptualised within neoliberal, market-oriented and human capital terminology (Kim, 2009) which acclaims academic mobility as a universal advantage. Academics' decisions for mobility have largely been understood through the push-pull paradigm that constructs people as making career-related choices for career advancement and international reputation. Despite the usefulness of these discussions, considering displaced academics (DAs) as mobile persons and their choices to move to a destination country calls into question the normative assumptions about academic mobility as a universal benefit. Such assumptions may not adequately acknowledge ontologically and epistemologically the mobility 'choices' of DAs in terms of i) the heterogeneous or multi-directional nature of mobility trajectories of some DAs as displaced people; ii) their mixed motivations for mobility; and iii) their varying experiences in their host societies. Therefore, this paper seeks to offer a nuanced understanding of international academic mobility through an in-depth examination of three contrasting cases of displaced Syrian academics in terms of their 'choices' within a situation of 'forced' mobility. It utilises in-depth narrative interviews which are specifically analysed for this presentation based on the discursive construction of choice and/or lack of choice in participants' mobility decisions. The study sheds light on DAs as an underrepresented group in research, and it contributes to the wider literature and theoretical discussions on academic mobility as a lens in testing the choice-making boundaries of DAs for moving across time and space.

Mobilities and Immobilities Among Skilled Workers in the Gig Economy

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Although the digital economy and the crowdsourcing phenomenon have been the subject of extensive research, in terms of motivations, working conditions and regulatory issues, to date no studies have addressed its implications in terms of mobility. This paper aims to establish a dialogue between the literature on crowd work and the main approaches on high skilled migration to identify the potential of the crowd platforms, in terms of enhancing new forms of mobility and immobility. First, I argue that the crowdsourcing platforms may represent a window of opportunity to avoid brain waste, at least during the transition into the traditional labor market. Asylum seekers are not entitled to work until they achieve refugee status, a process that, depending on the country, can take several years. These profiles, among others, are particularly suited to benefiting from the regulatory lacunas of digital platforms, avoiding de-skilling processes. Second, crowd work can mitigate the brain drain, especially in the Global South. The "hybrid geographies" shaped by crowdsourcing platforms, where humanity and technology become inseparable, are the perfect scenario for the virtual mobility where people can feel more "in charge" of their immobility and not trapped by it. Third, the circularity paradigm reveals the hypermobility of the digital nomads who build privileged circulatory territories, marked by pendular and onward movements. While digital nomads appear to embody the freedom to circulate, the cultural glamorization of their hypermobility may hide a darker side marked by a fragile legal status and limited access to social protection schemes.

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Why Do Women More Often Intend To Study Abroad Than Men?

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In many Western countries, women are more likely to study abroad than men. At present, there is a lack of theory-guided empirical studies searching explanations for this pattern. We address this research gap by examining gender differences in study abroad intent among first-semester students in Germany. To derive a comprehensive theoretical framework, we draw on social role theory of sex differences, cognitive developmental theory, new home economics, and statistical discrimination theory. Using data from the nationally representative 2010 DZHW School Leavers Survey, we test our hypotheses by estimating logistic regressions and non-linear effect decompositions. We find that women more often intend to study abroad primarily because of the gender-specific interest profiles they develop throughout their life course: Related to their subject choice at school, women tend to acquire competences that ease later stays abroad. To some extent, women's better educational performance during school also explains their better chances to study abroad. Once in higher education, women tend to choose fields of study in which studying abroad is considered more valuable for competence acquisition. Losing time due to studying abroad is less of an obstacle for women but – against expectations – not because of a lower labour market orientation. Finally, the expectation to interrupt the professional career for taking care of the family deters women – especially those from a low social background – from studying abroad, but not men. We do not find evidence that women understand studying abroad as a strategy to counteract this anticipated discrimination.

Mapping The Contours Of Doctoral Subjectivity And Mobility In Changing Times And Places

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Studies on education and migration often examine how migration decisions interact with education decisions, and view international education as an investment in human capital (Dustman & Giltz, 2011). Among all forms of tertiary education, PhD degrees represent a strong pull factor in boosting higher education markets and accelerating transnational mobility across national borders (OECD, 2016). Therefore, different patterns and motivations of moving for foreign doctorates are often discussed in the context of neoliberal university marketization and international collaboration. Applying concepts from Judith Butler's Psychic Life of Power(1997), this paper elaborates the psychic life of doctoral mobility, namely how international doctoral subjects' subjectivity is formed through conforming to norms and seeking for visibility in professional areas. The paper goes beyond claims about how doctoral subjects pursue cultural adaptation out of migration considerations in the host country, and highlights that the formation of doctoral subject is a process of cross-border moves and a primary attachment to academic career which had been early rooted before the migration moves. This argument draws upon the 23 narrative interview accounts with Chinese doctoral supervisors currently employed in 13 Chinese research universities who obtained social science doctorates in 10 countries from 1980s to 2010s. The empirical study shows that doctoral subjectivities were regulated by changing social and political norms in different countries, but the mobile subjects also intentionally cultivate themselves as intellectuals in the discourse of knowledge. This paper underscores the limitations of socio-cultural and economic explanations of educational mobility and advocates a discursive approach to understanding the making of doctorates in changing times across national borders.

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Becoming Adults Elsewhere: The Recent Migration Of Young Italians To Australia.

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My contribution explores Italian youth migration to and from Australia (immigrants in Western Australia and returnees in Italy) and the ways in which transnational mobility intersects with young movers' transitions to adulthood (study paths, economic independence, independent living, coupling, becoming a parent). Based on the findings of my UWA PhD research, I adopt the mobile transitions approach (Robertson, Harris and Baldassar 2018) to explain the many influences of mobility on the coming of age process. In my study, qualitative and visual research methods are applied, such as ethnographic (video-recorded) interviews, photo elicitation, analysis of tattoos. More or less consciously, the desire to become adult "for real" may be one of the reasons to become mobile for many young Italians who, despite different educational and professional backgrounds and reasons for spatial mobility, come from the same Italian "long family". Later on, during the migration and settlement processes in the host country, the various transitions in which this desire is realized take new shapes, as the several life courses towards adulthood can be altered, anticipated, delayed and also put temporarily on stand-by. Upon return, those who return to Italy bring with them a new sense of adulthood, independently from the reasons of return. The 2008 global economic recession and the rise of new intergenerational inequalities have meant that Italy has become (again) a country of emigration, especially for its youth. A solely economic explanation overshadows other important factors that are central to my analysis including the existence of a global youth culture, the changing perception of space and boundaries created by new media, and new types of mobility experienced by younger movers.

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RS14 | Sociology of the Commons: Refiguring Social Life Through Education

Care Communities and Commoning Education in Spain

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The purpose of this paper is twofold: first, to analyze early childhood care practices organized by the parents themselves ('grupos de crianza compartida' in Spanish) which represent an alternative that transcend the public and private options offered in the local area. Second, to link these cooperative care experiences with the recent demands for an alternative education that breaks with the values of discipline and authority advocated in traditional pedagogical models. The local area of study is the city of A Coruña (Spain) where in-depth interviews and participatory workshops were conducted with groups that manage care initiatives based on principles of reciprocity and mutual support. The selected experiences emphasize acting together as the main element for their future, being this community the one that generates meaning, values, affections and rules that, in short, the connections in some way in a 'care community' sheltered from individual benefit. The cases examined in this paper have been created as alternative learning spaces, initially aimed at parenting, but later giving rise to alternative pedagogical practices guided by the idea that education is a common good that should be managed collectively according to the principles of equality, freedom and participation. This commitment to commoning education has been reflected through various methods such as the creation of alternative schools, the implementation of homeschooling and unschooling, or an adaptation to the public school but carried aout activities and initiatives that promote values centered on the autonomy of minors and their civic participation. Theoretically, the analysis is framed within the 'paradigm of the commons' and feminist contributions on the politicization of social reproduction.

Educational Practices In Housing Commons

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This paper aims to explore the emergence of self-organised educational practices in the context of housing commons. In the broad galaxy of social innovations, housing commons emerge bringing up new possibilities in terms of habituating, living, learning and creating, all imbued by the values of commoning, which resist commodification and support solidarity, reciprocity and autonomy. On these grounds, housing commons as an institution and practice concern the provision and governance of a number of "goods", that are not confined to collective housing but extent to other aspects of life that take place within the commons' environment. Of particular importance for the current work are the practices of collective education and shared knowledge that emerge in the commoners' communities. These include modes of informal, tacit, knowledge sharing, mutual-help childcare facilities, self-organised structures of education, and self-organised playgrounds, which are present in various cases of housing commons throughout the globe.

The paper looks into the variety of housing commons initiatives around the globe, in order to identify these self-organized educational practices and structures. It then moves to outline and evaluate their commonalities and differences, attempting also an initial classification on the basis of their correspondence to the basic principles of housing commons (de-commodification, solidarity, self-organisation). The paper concludes that those practices emerge and expand in various way in an almost organic-natural manner supporting the community and reinforcing the values that make this community a commons.

Keywords: housing commons, self-organised education, educational commons, expanding communing

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Self-help / Mutual Aid Groups in the Light of Commons: Peer Education Based on Self-organized Procedures and Mutual Aid

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Self-help / mutual aid groups for health issues are a significant manifestation of the peer groups' dynamic in dealing with various life problems. Commons could provide a useful interpretive frame for understanding their dynamic and operation. Self-help / mutual aid groups constitute peer communities that produce significant amounts of experiential knowledge, a different kind of knowledge that contributes to the overall understanding and overcoming of various health problems. Solidarity and mutual aid that are the key features of these groups, act as catalysts for the employment of experiential knowledge. Self-help/mutual aid groups are an eminent domain for the application of informal education processes between peers. People with various health issues or psychosocial problems are entering these groups and gaining precious knowledge and skills in order to overcome their problems through their systematic participation in the group. In this presentation, we will attempt to present the rising issues concerning the processes and learning conditions in the context of commons, such as the context of a self-help/mutual aid group. More specifically, we will present the issues concerning the experiential knowledge gained by peers in order to overcome their problems, as well as how peers learn to operate within a collective context and how they learn to put in practice principles of peer governance. Dealing with these issues may contribute to the wider conversation over informal learning processes in contexts of commons, especially if we take into account that self-help/mutual aid groups are integrated and entrenched paradigms of peers' self-organized actions.

Where is 'Childhood' in the Commons? Children in Commons-based Education

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It is noteworthy that 'childhood' and 'children' are absent from the theory of the commons. In other words, childhood and children are invisible in this theoretical field, which aims at progressive, democratic, social reconfiguration. The various forms of commoning social, cultural, economic, and political life affect the lives of people, and of course children. In this sense, the theoretical and empirical exploration of the commons implies that we should try to understand what the prospects of children are in a world organized on the basis of the logic of the commons, the views of the children themselves on their experience in one or more commons, the strategies for managing the problematic situations they face every day in a common, etc. Moreover, the answer to the question of what is the image you have of childhood is linked to the question of what is the image you have of education. Therefore, the role of commons-based peer education in shaping an alternative discourse about childhood is of equal importance. Research findings from several educational communities of the commons will be discussed confirming the theoretical assumptions that children are social actors and can act as commoners in the here and the now, and that their development is not only determined by biological and psychological processes, but also by collective meaning-making processes.

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Towards Democratic Common Schools: First Ideas on Democratic Schools Through Commoning Practices

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In Todorov's words, we are living a fight between neoliberalism and democracy all over the world. In front of that conflict that is undermining the formal democracy pillars, the communication wants to present, in an exploratory way, first ideas on what could be a democratic common school. To do so, we connect with the trend of thought that, from Dewey, have been emphasising the necessity that schools educate in, for and about democracy. Today, the social need for democratic schools is stronger than ever and, related to this, the main goal of the paper is the proposal to do it through commoning practices. Precisely, Bollier (2014, 2020) and Laval and Dardot (2015) proposed to shift "common" from an adjective (the common goods) to a verb: commoning. The contribution explores, from the analytical model of Michel Foucault (knowledge, power and subjectivity), what could be a democratic school based on common(ing) practices. Moreover, its relation to what a school (not) should be (Truth); how (not) should be governed (government); and what kind of identity it (not) should produce (subjectivity). With this proposal of the democratic common(ing) schools, we would like to open up new ways to build up education spaces that transform knowledge, power relations and identities from the common good perspective. In order to contribute to new social life truths, ways of government, identities and experiences more according to a shared democratic and inclusive society.

Secondary School Leaders' View on the Role of Schools: in Alignment with the Commons?

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Despite economically advanced countries having well-resourced and high-quality education systems, the educational reality is that strong social inequalities persist. Several international studies show that young people's SES remains the most powerful factor influencing their performance in education.

We have argued the importance of navigational agency in order for all youngsters to enjoy meaningful education, meaning students should have space to freely navigate education through opportunities for exit and voice (Claassen, 2018). Previous research, however, shows that young people's navigational agency is limited in the current educational landscape, as the focus is mainly on accountability, competition, and standardization, resulting in strong education (Biesta, 2014). This is attributed to the growing penetration of neoliberal ideology in education and it is argued that a new perspective to adequately address educational shortcomings is necessary.

The commons are proposed as an alternative value and action system to help re-imagine schooling and help realise the potential of education in addressing inequalities and promoting well-being for all. Seeing as school leaders occupy a pivotal position in schools and their vision is crucial in inspiring teachers and students, this study uses semi-structured interviews to identify secondary school leaders' views on 'the school' and in which way they align with neoliberal trends and/or the commons. Answering the question: How do school leaders perceive the role of a school? And who plays a part in shaping a school?

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Enriching Alternative Prevention Approaches For Addiction And Psychosocial Problems With The Concept Of Educational Commons

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This paper will discuss a future research about the relationship between educational commons and prevention of addiction and other psychosocial problems. The main purpose of this research is to explore if the implementation of educational commons in a school setting can contribute to the prevention of psychosocial problems. The principles and values of Action Research are a key element of this research. Educational commons are an alternative value and action system which is collectively governed by school community based on the principles of equality, collaboration, caring and sharing, experimentalism, active and creative participation. According to the theoretical background of Self-help Promotion Program, prevention interventions should have similar goals and values in order to be effective. Therefore, the interventions organized by Self-help Promotion Program take place in a collective and cooperative spirit with equal participation of students, teachers and parents. Their aim is to promote community's well – being, strengthen the social fabric, cultivate respect, establish interpersonal relationships and boost creativity. Examples from Self-Help Promotion Program past interventions which are based on the ideas of Action Research will be briefly presented.

Peer to Peer Education in the Digital Era

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Learning faces major challenges and transformations, with educators and academics in need of new forms of teaching able to engage participants while adapting to rapidly changing societies. Meanwhile, numerous communities have created complex artifacts based on Peer to Peer (P2P) horizontal human relational dynamics (Bauwens et al. 2019) and on treating knowledge, code, and design as a commons (Tomašević et al., 2018). Those communities demarcate the production process termed Commons-Based Peer Production (CBPP) (Benkler, 2016; Kostakis & Bauwens, 2021), which celebrate the inclusive elements of human nature creating for example Wikipedia encyclopedia and Linux operating system.

This presentation utilizes the experience of CBPP communities for the benefit of educational commons and learning. Using case studies and participatory action research, I investigate the implementation of CBPP communities' governance and functional characteristics in learning processes towards what I call Commons-Based P2P Learning. Such learning processes were tested in universities, NGOs, high-schools, eco-festivals, makerspaces, and social centers, reaching a broad spectrum of participants. The Commons-Based P2P Learning scenarios that were created and implemented, concern training about open-source technologies, collaborative design and construction of agricultural tools, and experiential learning on the notions of the commons. In all contexts, I observed empowerment of the process towards both learning per se, as well as towards enhancing the emancipatory and democratic characteristics of learning. Hence, today's educational commons can be greatly benefited by looking into the characteristics of CBPP initiatives and by systematizing and applying their processes into Commons-Based P2P Learning.

Ingame: Enacting Youth Citizenry Through Serious Gaming

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INGAME is an online serious game addressed to young people aged 18-35, and developed by the homonymous Erasmus+ informal learning project. (See https://grial.usal.es/ingame.) The aim is to create an open, lifelong learning digital space that promotes youth engagement in civic problem solving and reflection on contemporary sociocultural issues, such as education, gender equality and social inclusion. Methodologically, INGAME brings together the pedagogical potential of digitally-mediated social environments and theories of social learning and intercultural communication. Our foundational aspiration has been that INGAME grows into an open and shared digital resource for educational, youth policy, governmental and non-governmental organizations, who will be encouraged to upscale and amplify the project outcomes. At the same time, however, and since its inception, it has been envisaged as a system of commons throughout its three-year implementation. In this context, we will present the establishment of a youth advisory board for INGAME and our young advisors' active involvement in the process of pedagogical, storyline and narrative design for the game. The acknowledgment of youth expertise and techne, key driver behind this initiative, goes hand in hand with the

principles underlying their involvement, namely the practice of reflexivity and that of asking critical questions that problematize civic action. Our discussion is thus inspired by Giroux's (1997) call for a 'critically engaged citizenry', which we argue is a stepping stone, if not a definition, of the 'common good'. We will conclude our presentation by inviting your insights and inputs into our project.

The Challenges of Media Education and Digital Commons for Youth Social Inclusion

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A vast majority of teenagers are actively involved today in what Henry Jenkins (2009) defines as online participatory cultures where youth create and share multimedia content developing some kind of "artistic expression and civic engagement" and some "degree of social connection with one another". These collective practices of cultural production/circulation – albeit with different levels of creativity and technological affordances – share a "commonist" logic, that is they function as a form of Digital Commons where cultural creation stems from practices which blur the identities of producers and consumers often overflowing privatized, "enclosed", property rights. Arguably, teenagers acquire the key skills and competencies necessary for carrying out Digital Commons activities on their own, simply because they are "digital natives". In fact, in this contribution, we contend the need to adopt a Media Education approach to fully develop the cultural, creative and participatory potential of the Digital Commons, and promote active citizenship and social inclusion of young people, particularly those living in at-risk urban areas. Playful, creative and motivating learning strategies based on digital media and online social networking may ensure that un-effective traditional educational approaches do not leave behind the young people living in these areas. This kind of informal learning may challenge them with the technological, organizational, and operational skills they usually associate with "their" daily media uses. It also may increase their motivation to learn, self-esteem and peer relationships; develops numeracy/literacy/digital literacy skills; reduce marginalization, stigmatization, "gang antagonism" and "gang feuds"; support active participation by using digital media as tools for individual and collective empowerment.

New Modes of Youth Reading in Digital Semiosis

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The everyday life of youth -and people in general- is crossed by a new media ecology. The hybridization is such that the "real" world cannot be separated from the "virtual" world. The scenario in which daily life takes place is what I have defined digital semiosis, understood as that narrative continuum of actions that involves life itself. In other words, there are no aspects restricted to the digital sphere, but rather the life experience, interpreted as a semiotic flow, takes place in this single space, where the daily life of social actors develops.
Digital semiosis is configured as a decentralized educational environment in which a cognitive, sensory and affective metamorphosis occurs. Today, young people not only read words, but also they read symbols and a multiplicity of languages. The texts have changed and so, the reading modes. Between the papers and the screens there are not differences of support, but of interfaces. New relationships emerge between the reader and the content.
The main objective of the present paper is to describe the reading modes of the students of the National University of Tucumán (Tucumán, Argentina) in order to draw a mapping of formal and informal learning strategies. The results that are analyzed were obtained from an exploratory investigation, carried out during 2018 and 2019.

Participatory Audiovisual Methodology and Educational Commons

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Universitat Pompeu Fabra

The present proposal exposes the experience of the research Activismos en Femenino. El discurso feminista de la mujeres jóvenes en grupos culturales y su cotidianidad (ActiFem), specifically focuses on the audiovisual participatory methodology that was inspired by the Photovoice that is based on visually frame a certain social problem to later generates a reflection on the images that represent it (Wang, 2006).
In this line, ActiFem performed workshops with participants to present the narrative possibilities of the audiovisual to reflect about social problems and translate them into stories. As a result, participants produce 4 autobiographical pieces that portray an aspect of their

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daily life, especially linked to their experience as a young woman.

So, taking this experience as a starting point, we propose to complement the perspective of the educational common with audiovisual participatory methodology, specifically on the execution of two recently awarded European projects: "Educational Common Spaces. Passing through enclosures and reversing inequalities" (SMOOTH - 2021-2024) and "Blended Short-cycle Training Courses on 'Commoning Practices" (ComPra - 2020 - 2023). Thus, we propose the design and execution of audiovisual workshops in which, based on reflection and debate, participants produce their own collective pieces in which they express their vision of different inequalities and the ways to reverse them.

Finally, in both projects, audiovisual will be presented as an empowering tool at the individual level, while enabling self-reflection, critical thinking and the expression of their own personal growth, but also in the construction of collective identity and a more critical, committed and participatory citizenship.

Interdependence and Dialogue of Knowledges. Development of Educational Communing Practices Through the Arts and Technological Appropriation

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The development of educational communing practices in universities can be an essential step toward disseminating and transferring these practices in social life. To this end, it is necessary to design innovative pedagogical experiences for students from various fields of knowledge (education, communication, social work, social sciences, among others) to contribute to the reflexive development of skills and bits of knowledge about the commons as relevant competences for their present and future well-being and social change.

This paper specifically addresses the need to develop educational content on 'commoning practices' from a feminist and ecological justice perspective. In this sense, our contributions are a) To address the Sociology of education, youth, and childhood, specifically rethinking the commons' construction from the perspective of interdependence and care, considering the dynamics of mobility and co-participatory and inclusive educational practices. b) To approach the field of Communication from the perspective of diversity and interculturality, with a dialogue of knowledge as the axis; also from a critical epistemology of communicative practices and emancipatory languages. c) To consider, in a concrete and crosscutting way, technology and its appropriation as sources of analysis of local needs, innovation, and social transformation. Likewise, we address the need for mainstreaming participation and artistic creativity as critical elements for fair and open relations that consolidate the commons.

Reproduction Of Culture Through Non-Formal Activities In Civil Society In Turkey

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Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Turkey

The purpose of this research is to focus on the reasons for youth participation in civil society activities. The presentation is part of the Cultural Heritage and Identities of Europe's Future (CHIEF) project which is funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research. Youth empowerment is one of the main reasons to attend civil society activities. Youths support their same-age groups to make themselves better equipped in the labor market and social life. Youth who cannot allocate a great portion of their income for gaining the necessary skills might rely on peer support and have more opportunity in the social life through networks they have built in those circles.

Civil society participation affects the cultural identity and social inclusion of the youth. Qualitative analysis with young people conducted for the project made us reach at the conclusion that their views of culture also determines which civil society activities they prefer to take part in. To understand how non-formal education settings provide cultural participation and cultural literacy to young people, we conducted qualitative field research on two civil society organizations that use alternative education methods and content.

This paper aims to discuss how a non-formal education setting differs from a formal education setting in providing cultural participation and cultural literacy, how youth define civil society activities based on culture, and how their participation reproduces and transforms their conceptions regarding/their identities.

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Commons And Commoning As Informal Or Non-formal Education. The Case Of A Rural Community In Greece

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The Commons constitute collective organizational structures that enables and enhances networking among autonomous, yet interdependent participants. They are based on some kind of membership, commitment to shared values, interests and purposes, alongside collaboratively defined, usually informal, rules, arrangements and institutions. Such an organizational structure facilitates groups of participants to solve problems in a self-organizing mode (relying at a low degree on markets or the state), where control and coordination are based on personal and social relations built upon trust. Even though different kind of commons have been identified and discussed in the relevant literature, they all share certain values such as a democratic ethos, egalitarianism, creativity, and sustainable relations between humans and nature.

Acknowledging the potential of the commons as a different way of social life refiguring, education has been conceptualized as a catalyst for advancing processes of experimentation alternative social construction, and active inclusion, particularly focusing on how children and young people are involved in commoning processes. Yet, informal and non-formal types of education in relation to the commons have received less attention. The paper delves into a rural community at the outskirts of the city of Volos, Greece, which due to a number of reasons has formed a "commons", in order to explore how commoners have deployed education (of informal or non-formal types) to confront shared issues of every day life at the locality. In doing so, we search to inform the relevant literature on good practices.

Processes of Endoculturation and Acculturation on Common Goods: Hydroelectric Dams in Local and Indigenous Communities

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Common goods has historically been a main object of attention for both modern legal-political systems and local communities. In this sense, the conflict and diversity of paths in the transit between traditional and (post)modern social forms has meant the development of processes of endoculturation and acculturation (with respect to those resources) adapted to the circumstances of states, communities and types of commons. This paper synthesizes specific extended case studies of strategies of cultural transmission and learning about the nature, management and exploitation of hydroelectric dams adopted in communities of the French and Aragonese Pyrenees; it also compares the structure of such processes with the general conclusions and categories created in other relevant cases in indigenous communities in New Zealand (Maori) and the United States (Diné / Navajo). Finally, a synthesis of the features and factors that influence a greater effectiveness in the practices of these communities in facilitating an autonomous endoculturation, capable of establishing frameworks for dialogue, conflict or negotiation with other acculturating agents, such as the state or the extractive-energy industries, is offered.

The Fight Against School Segregation: One Of The Great Challenges Of The Common Good.

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Education is understood as the result of a process of co-production between all components of society (Locatelli, 2018). Indeed, the concept of education as a common good can represent a decisive scenario for the governance of education in changing and challenging contexts. This issue calls for innovative practices and approaches more in line with the diversity of contexts through greater participation of their citizens and communities as a fundamental idea for building more democratic education systems.

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Such aspects are, in theory, an essential element of common commitment, but in practice it must be recognised that the determination of solutions that take into account the different educational contexts and that contribute to the democratic development of the system is not a simple matter, especially in those educational spaces that are home to a minority and socially excluded community.

The study presented here deals with the analysis of educational contexts of poverty and social stigmatisation in which the real opportunities for development and participation among its components (researchers, teachers and students) and organisations (universities, schools, teaching communities) are far from the real meaning of education as a common good when school segregation monopolises the reality and quality of education.

Addressing a proposal for awareness raising, reflection and empowerment of the educational community to make important decisions about the institutions in which they live is probably the most effective way to make educational opportunities more equitable in these exclusionary environments, as we present in this research.

Has Higher Education Become Too Common? On the Expansion, Perception, Privatisation And Distinction Of Higher Education In Germany.

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In Germany, as in so many other countries in Europe and in other regions of the world, the attendance rate of students and ratio of students in higher education in their respective cohorts is on the rise for many years and decades now – at least before corona. This is only partly due to social democratic-driven political reforms to allow people from all social classes to obtain higher education, but also because of the economic need of many people to secure a decent-paid and secure job in the future in the light of continuing precarisation of other sectors of work. The rising numbers of students provoke counter-opinions, that deem this development unnecessary and contra-productive for various reasons (supply and demand in the job market, 'over-academisation' of practical education and work). My contribution will contextualise this discussion in Germany with a historical-theoretical literature review and further the question of 'massification' of higher education by presenting the student's take on this issue. Based on 80 narrative interviews with German master students in management, medicine and music, I will retrace different positions on this matter and how they are intertwined with the fundamental perception of what higher education should be and aim for. As well as the student's own institutional embeddedness in higher education and social background in line with Bourdieusian theory of relational power struggles.

The German ESD Competence Centre: Scope, Research Methods and first Results

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In the face of the many human-made crises, that threaten the future of mankind and our planet itself, UNESCO recognizes Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) as an integral element of all efforts to achieve the SDG 4 of a world-wide inclusive and quality education. What is more, ESD is also regarded as a key enabler of all the other SDGs, which aim to bring about significant progress in terms of sustainable development. In order to promote ESD on a municipal level the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research funds the recently launched ESD Competence Centre. The major task of this project is to support 50 pilot municipalities at varying levels of ESD advancements within the course of integrating already existing and future ESD activities into their local structures. Moreover, this task will be supplemented with quantitative and qualitative empirical research, that further on will be used to optimize local implementation processes. The contribution to the ESA conference will address these local processes by focusing on the relevant educational and civil-society actors who are involved in initial and further negotiations. Since hitherto there is no all-encompassing or consensus definition of ESD, intensified research attention is paid on the first major steps within these negotiations, particularly on ESD understandings, which will be recorded and analyzed by expert interviews. The contribution will report on first research results on prevailing views on ESD among relevant local educational and other actors and the Governance of local negotiation processes.

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School Shows in Istanbul's Primary Schools: Socialization into Social Class and Production of Unequal Childhoods

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Towards the end of every school year, children stage shows at schools in Istanbul. This is a widespread activity in public and private primary schools. Depending on the resources of the schools and the parents, the shows may differ, as may their preparation process. This paper focuses on these differences and it inquires how the inequalities between children of different social classes are produced and reproduced through the school shows. It explores the socialization of children into social class, underlining the social, cultural, economic, and political aspects of this process. The significance of this research is that it explores school shows as instances of socialization, and this approach has not been a focal point of inquiry in the sociology of childhood. Within this field, the study employs the socialization perspective.

The work is based on ongoing doctoral research, for which I am conducting ethnographic fieldwork, including on-site observations and in-depth interviews.

This research shows that in schools attended by the upper classes, children are offered a wide range of activities. By contrast, in schools with middle-class populations, a single activity is imposed on children, and they have no other choices. As for schools with children from the lower classes, shows are rarely observed because of the lack of resources. Thus, it is argued that the school activities in which children are involved contribute to the production of unequal childhoods.

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RS15 | Teaching, Learning and Training under Covid-19 Lockdown Conditions

Online Schooling during Covid-19: Renegotiating Power, Resources, and Status/roles between Teachers, Pupils, and Parents

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The Covid-19 pandemic shook the educational establishment and actors renegotiated power structures, access to resources and status/roles in the context of online or distance education. Responsibility for learning and educational results shifted in part from schools and teachers, to students and parents. The school as physical space ceased to exist, being replaced by computers, tablets, phones and students' and teachers' private homes. The teachers had to reinvent their teaching strategies and to find coping mechanisms for engaging and motivating students and themselves. The students had to fine-tune their engagement with professors and classes, thus shaping their learning outcomes during lockdown in novel and unanticipated ways. Parents' role became more active and teachers' expectations on their involvement in their children's school work increased. Moreover, the online education brought to the negotiation tables and public attention previous, persistent inequalities and digital divides, as the access to online or distance education was variable among students. Obstacles referred, among others, to the availability and quality of digital devices, internet connectivity, digital literacy, housing conditions and privacy, and to children's other household responsibilities (taking care of younger brothers and sisters, working the field etc.). Such inequalities were also visible for teachers. The study identifies and analyzes emerging interaction patterns and ensuing redistribution of power, resources and status between students, teachers, and parents, in the context of online education during Covid-19 pandemic, with a focus on renegotiated roles. Using semi-structured interviews with students, teachers, and school principals in Romania in the months March-May 2021, I examine alternative and competing discourses about online education experiences and I highlight how this fast-paced digitalization opened the space for renegotiating the social organization and significance of school learning.

Empowerment Through Accessibility: Teaching and Learning in Unprecedented Times

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Despite its remote location, and much like other countries life in Iceland became heavily disrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic. Overnight on March 11, 2020 on-campus university teaching was replaced by what we refer to as Emergency Remote Teaching, ERT (Hodges et al. 2020). This type of digital teaching is similar to online teaching but lacks the proper preparation, professional development and technical support that assures the quality in distant learning. This presentation is about ERT and its consequences. As feminist collaborators and critical friends we are able to analytically and critically review and reflect on our own teaching practises during the 2020-2021 teaching periods, by addressing the following research question: What are the implications of COVID-19 for teaching gender studies and statistics in the near future both for us as teachers and for our students? Our initial observations indicate that ERT has - despite its shortcomings and challenges - brought with it many positives. Using an intersectional approach, we discuss these positives in terms of gender, nationality (more specifically language), geographical location, class and disability. In doing so we draw on our experiences, information collected from our students and anecdotal evidence collected from Icelandic media.

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Understanding Teachers' Response to Digital Teaching under Covid-19 Lockdown Conditions in Greece

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In Greece, as in other European countries, a complete lockdown was issued in March 2020 to minimise the expansion of the coronavirus. Schools were given two weeks the time to prepare for the transition to digital education from a distance. The transition from a daily live, contact with students at school to an online, neutral, devoid of any physicality digital classroom was beyond any imagination prior to this moment.

The challenges were complex as these involved issues of pedagogical, technological, and social nature. Teachers had to translate their teaching material to reach students in a meaningful way. Soon, teachers found out that students may face similar problems as themselves, such as lack of equipment or connectivity issues with the internet. Teachers also saw that their students faced other problems at home and many of them felt very isolated.

The questions that arise are, What did inform teacher's choices on which method of digital education to use? What issues did arise and how did teachers deal with them?

The paper presents preliminary finding of ongoing research on teachers, and it is part of a larger project involving comparing cases between Germany and Greece. The theoretical framework draws on sociology, pedagogy and other disciplines focusing on discovering how stances and views are constructed. For this purpose, the research uses qualitative methods of inquiry.

Some of the findings point to the importance of the web of supportive relations together with a teacher's professional habitus of care. This includes, for many teachers, the ability to use every means possible to overcome obstacles to provide education to their students.

Impact of COVID-19 on the Academic, Family and Social Dynamics of Nursing Students in Portugal.

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Background: Due to COVID-19, educational establishments were closed and students went into lockdown.

Objectives: To know the academic, social, family and behavioral changes of nursing students, caused by COVID-19; understand the uses of time and the difficulties related to academic changes resulting from confinement.

Methodology: Quantitative descriptive-correlational study with 425 nursing students. The COVID-19 International Student Well-Being Study (C19 ISWS) was used. Ethical assumptions were met.

Results: The students expressed stress regarding the change in teaching and the possibility of not completing the school year. They reported an increase in online materials, but did not see an increase in academic work. Upon returning to their parents' home, they reduced contact with friends and favored online communications. They say they have less financial availability and, for consumers, the consumption of tobacco, alcohol and others has decreased significantly. The information conveyed by the health entities was considered timely and understandable and the students adhered to the sanitary measures implemented

Conclusion: COVID-19 brought changes to the lives of nursing students, marked by a return to the family home, concerns about academic performance, distance from academic social relationships, and thorough compliance with the recommended health measures.

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Supporting Student Nurses Through The COVID-19 Pandemic Via The "Woke'n'Spoke Café"

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This paper seeks to explore the methods used to support student nurses during the Covid-19 pandemics. The worldwide spread of Covid-19 adversely effected the world populations daily living activities, such that it was necessary to put populaces into lockdown to protect its citizens and control the spread of the virus. In the UK frontline National Health Service [NHS] workers caring for Covid patients were predominantly Black Asian and Minority Ethnic [BAME] staffs and were clustered around the lower working grades, as noted by the Workforce Race Equality standards [WRES, 2018]. This resulted in higher death rates within the BAME staff community. Lockdown effected many businesses, but facilities such as university's, transferred teaching to online platforms. This galvanised the shift toward e-teaching technology for theoretical and clinical simulation to facilitate healthcare training. However to generate clinical competency, student nurses had to continue attending placement. The London area has a high BAME demographic and this is reflected in Middlesex University's student nurse cohorts. Naturally student awareness of pandemic issues were high and and gave rise to a grounded fear of going to placement. This was fear was allayed through the implementation by Healthcare Academics Race Equality Diversity Inclusivity Network [HAREDIN] utilising a crises café online concept the "Woke'n'Spoke Café". This biweekly online forum provided a safe space for student nurses to gather and share experiences. Support was gained from Academics and between student nurses from all years and fields of practice so they could thrive not just survive the placement experience.

Educating Prisoners In Greek Prisons During The Pandemic: A Bet Destined To Be Lost.

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ABSTRACT Educating prisoners in Greek Prisons during the pandemic: A bet destined to be lost.
Among many other difficulties and obstacles that Greek Prisons face generally, education was among the first to be hit harshly with dramatic effects. Although, it cannot be denied the fact that it is not an easy task to teach and train inmates normally, due to the lack of infrastructure, equipment and staff, the health crisis only made matters worse. Teachers and volunteers, like myself, were forbidden to enter and contribute to their education. Schedules and visits were primarily postponed and then cancelled by The Ministry of Civil Protection, as an attempt to protect them from being infected. No one was happy, especially prisoners who not only lost their contact with the «society» but also their right to be educated like every other Greek citizen. That deeply affected their psychology and made them even vulnerable and more isolated, as no distance learning scheme was implemented to alleviate the pains of imprisonment. The marks of the lost time and lost chances are still haunting the pupils of The Second Chance Schools operating in Greek Prisons who consider having lessons as an escape to the real world of knowledge.

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Education and Prison under Covid-19 Lockdown Conditions- The case of School of Korydallos Prison.

Kalliopi Matheous Orfanaki

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The pandemic is not only a medical phenomenon but has various social and political dimensions, one of which concerns the education of individuals. In Greece, in order to limit the spread of the COVID-19 virus, it was decided, to suspend the operation of educational units and to "switch" to distance education. At the same time, measures of social isolation of prisoners were imposed in the prisons of Greece. In this context, the object of this announcement is the empirical investigation of the triptych, Education - Prisons - Pandemic, with the aim of a) recording the educational practices applied to prison schools during the pandemic and b) exploring the lived

experience of students detainees regarding these imposed practices. Based on the critical pedagogy and criminology, the research was conducted among a sample of inmates attending the school of the Korydallos Prison as well as 11 school directors of prison educational units that operated during the school year 2020-2021. To investigate the research goals, a qualitative research is conducted with the holding of group and individual interviews and of participatory observation. The first findings of the investigation showed that the prison schools were led to a cessation of their educational activities, due to the lack of material and technical infrastructure of the schools as well as the prohibition of the Internet access for prisoners, for reasons of order and security. This condition could not be regarded independently of the choices of punitive and education policy. Keywords:pandemic, school, jail, prisoner

Education In the Time of COVID 19 in Armenia

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Following the rapid surge of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), the Government of Armenia has adopted the decree on the State of Emergency (on March 16, 2020) and all educational institutions, including schools and universities, have been closed down. The need to practice "social distancing" has resulted in transition to remote learning system. Unfortunately, the education system of Armenia was not prepared enough with necessary infrastructure and technology to ensure right to education for every student. Moreover, the social and economic inequalities were exacerbated and many students especially those living in rural areas were affected by so-called "digital divide" as they were lacking the essential technological equipment and adequate internet connectivity to pursue their studies at home. According to the UNICEF report on "Child Poverty in Armenia", 64 per cent of children are multidimensional poor, and 37 per cent of children are monetarily poor. There is a sharp rural/urban divide in deprivation, and in particular in educational dimensions. One in three children in Armenia aged 6-14 is deprived in educational opportunities and the introduction of remote learning system have further marginalized these unprivileged groups.

This paper provides an analysis of the research findings on online teaching and learning practices in secondary schools in Armenia. In total, 600 teachers, 800 pupils as well as 750 parents were participated in the research. The research findings highlighted the need of the support system in the times of emergency for teachers and pupils, especially for different vulnerable groups.

Impacts of Online Support Services On Quality of Life During Pandemic (Covid-19): The Case Of Individuals With Intellectual Disability And Their Mothers

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In the process of Covid-19 pandemic, individuals with special needs, who are one of the vulnerable (disadvantaged) groups that require special attention in the field of sociology, have experienced an even more difficult period with all family members. In this process, the quality of life (QoL) of people with intellectual disability (ID) and their mothers who provide primary care to individuals has decreased. Accordingly, online support services were provided to individuals and their mothers as a part of a project.

The purpose of this research is to examine the impact of online support services provided to adults with ID and their mothers on the QoL of their's in the context of shared common experiences. Within the scope of the research, 3 focus group interview sessions were held with 17 mothers and 3 older sisters selected among the participants. The data obtained were analyzed in accordance with the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA).

As a result of the study, 3 main themes were determined, which are "Difficulties of life", "An alternative journey to cope with difficulties: Online support services" and "The end of the journey and expectations from the future" and also many sub-themes were obtained related to these themes. Finally, it has been demonstrated that the sessions positively affect the QoL of the mothers and individuals and make them feel included in the society. QoL of each family member also affects the QoL of the individual with intellectual disability. Families and individuals with ID need such projects a lot.

Rural School in Poland during the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Basing on the unique sources - the diary of the director of a rural school (plus 60 attached documents), written during first 4 month of pandemic and memories of rural inhabitants, who wrote them for the "Everyday life in the time of coronavirus" contest, we will analyse work of the rural school in the crisis situation. We will point out the most important problems, analyse how were they solved in the new reality and try to find out, what is a role of rural school as the institution for rural communities today. It is a part of more complex question of the place of school and it's relations with local actors. Polish scholar system in last 25 years experienced big reforms, strongly connected with the political changes. It had an influence on both: organisation of teaching but also the programs and contents of lessons. Last reform brought liquidation of gymnasiums (junior high schools), changes in examination system, new forms of employment for teachers. This, and constant lack of money, provoked the strike of polish teachers in 2019. In the 2020 to all mentioned difficulties the pandemic of Covid-19 added new challenges and problems. Online education during the pandemic was challenging not only for teachers and students, but also for their families and local groups. This crisis showed up many deficits in the organisation of teaching, financing education, lack of adaptation to modern reality and challenges.

Confronting Multidimensional Exclusion Of Refugee Students: An Action Research In Brandenburg, East Germany

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The lecture discusses activities of civil society in Brandenburg, East Germany, that aim to overcome educational exclusion and disadvantages of refugees in school, which were exacerbated by distance learning in the course of Covid-19 pandemic measures.

When schools in Germany closed in March and April 2020, each parent or parent substitute was put in charge of supporting and supervising the schoolwork of their children. Since May 2020, the pandemic school measures varied from one federal state to another. Schools in Brandenburg opened up very restrictive and with unclear perspectives.

In the case of refugee students, the inadequate learning support during distance learning is particularly evident. Many schools in Brandenburg miss an established practice in dealing with refugee students and their families, who only immigrated in larger numbers in 2015 and 2016. There is a lack of competences in dealing with multilingualism and with super diversity as well as a lack of skills in student oriented learning, individual promotion and digital learning. Additionally, there is a shortage of teachers and a poorly developed internet. Furthermore, many refugee students have no access to a computer and many of them live in collective centres, having not even regular access to a quite study room.

The lecture presents first promising practises of how civil society deals with this multidimensional problem. The research is based on an inequality-sensitive action research in cooperation with several civil society alliances in Brandenburg, in which refugees themselves are involved as equal stakeholders and agents.

Upper Secondary Education in Iceland During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Students Perspective

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Guðrún Ragnarsdóttir, Súsanna Margrét Gestsdóttir, Elsa Eiríksdóttir, Amalía Björnsdóttir

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The global crisis brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic has had an enormous impact on education in Icelandic upper secondary schools as everywhere else. The sudden shift to emergency remote teaching while simultaneously the domestic situation of most families changed radically provides a unique opportunity to study the impact of a sudden crisis, within the educational context and the homes. Our data is comprehensive and aims at the long-term effects of this unprecedented situation. It is based on mixed method. In this paper our focuses are on interview data conducted early 2021 with students (N=12) with different socio-economic status from three different upper secondary schools. Preliminary results are already appearing, shedding a light on various aspects of education and social justice, and the interplay of the principal stakeholders, in particular students, parents and education professionals. The project emphasises social justice, socio-economic factors and class. Its historical value lies in its documenting the consequences of current events from multiple perspectives. A well-documented example of one country, Iceland, should serve others who are doing research in the field, contributing to a body of knowledge of how to react when disaster strikes but also

to learning what to avoid and to identify vulnerable groups.

Learning from Coronavirus in Italian Schools. The Points of View of Pupils, Parents, and Teachers

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Italy is one of the first Western countries that, at the end of February 2020, decided to close all the educational institutions during the pandemics. After few weeks, following the recommendations of the Italian Ministry of Education, schools implemented Distance Learning (DAD), proposing various activities to be carried out through ICT. Among the main practices, there were videoconferencing lessons, assignment of exercises and materials through digital platforms, socialization activities with pupils (INDIRE, 2020).

During the national lockdown, "children have little voices to advocate their own needs" (Wang et al., 2020) and little attention was paid to their life and school experience. Starting from this absence, the paper presents a qualitative research started in April 2020 and still in progress (Santagati, Barabanti, 2020), conducted with the aim of understanding both lessons learned and difficulties experimented emerging from the school closure. The research project Vo.Ca.Le. (Voice Care Learning) has adopted the technique of vocal messages, exploiting the MIMI (Mobile Instant Messaging Interview) methodology, during a period of physical and social distancing and of particular overload for families and teachers (Kaufmann, Peil, 2019). Parents, teachers, pupils have answered to a brief grid of interview through vocal messages via Whatsapp and to a questionnaire on Qualtrics, giving socio-demographic data and general information about home schooling. Overall, nearly 150 vocal messages were collected from April to September 2020. Thank to a thematic analysis, two types of critical issues emerged both in distance teaching/learning, and in home-school relationships. The analysis of vocal messages allows us to reconstruct generative and amplifying dynamics of school inequalities, especially for the weakest groups of pupils, as well as formal and informal strategies implemented to limit these criticalities.

Upper Secondary Education in Iceland During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Teachers

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As in other parts of the world, the COVID-19 pandemic had an extensive impact on the Icelandic education system. The sudden shift to emergency remote teaching posed significant challenges for schools and teachers, requiring them to instantly adapt their teaching practices and course plans to a digital environment. In May 2020, all upper secondary school staff were sent an electronic questionnaire on different aspects of working and teaching during the first phase of the pandemic. In this paper the focus is on the answers of upper secondary teachers (N= 680) to three categories of questions: (1) management and support during the transition to remote teaching; (2) changes made to teaching practices, such as teaching methods and assessment; and (3) impact on students, in terms of demands, participation, and homework. The results highlight the challenges facing upper secondary teachers in the spring of 2020, but also demonstrate that teachers worked hard in overcoming these challenges and adapted to new circumstances. The results show that most teachers would have liked more pedagogical support in changing their teaching practices and that there can be a fine line between professional independence and lack of support. During the past decade or so, teaching and assessment in upper secondary schools has gradually become more diverse, in line with new curriculum guidelines. However, the results here show that teachers struggled with using diverse teaching and assessment methods during the pandemic, indicating a relapse in this development. This gives cause for concern, especially if the situation is prolonged.

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Teachers' Perspectives On Their Work Under Covid-19 Crisis in Athens/Greece.

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The present paper examines teachers' perspectives on their work in relation to the policy measures taken for Secondary Education under Covid-19 crisis in Greece.

As part of our research on teachers' perception of their work we asked Greek teachers of Secondary Education in Athens about their experience of teaching under Covid-19 measures and about the obstacles and challenges they faced at their work. We used a qualitative interviewing method (semi – structured interviews) and examined the teachers' views through the prism of their professional role and identity.

A grounded theory method of analysis was used to develop an empirically – derived description of this interaction. Findings are discussed in relation to the personal and the professional status of the teachers additionally to the phases of the policy measures.

Results show that Greek teachers face a continuous change of teaching procedures since the first measures for Covid-19, which leads them to re-evaluate their perspective on their work at Secondary Education.

Key words: teaching, secondary education, Covid-19, Greece.

Entablado: Performances of Academic Work in the New Normal

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Due to the abrupt need to transition from face-to-face to online set-up of education, the situation presents difficulties both on the students, teachers, and administrators. The shift to distance learning forces students and teachers to adapt old learning practices into and create new ones to achieve educational outcomes. This study uses Erving Goffman's dramaturgical approach to describe the performance of academic work in the online environment through the self-presentation of academicians in their roles as educators, researchers, or students. This study utilized interviews and entries on a daily journal. Using interviews with eight participants engaged as teachers in higher educational institutions, while doing either administrative work, research, or graduate studies, this study argues that the experiences in online education manifest the same aspects of Goffman's dramaturgy as observed in a face-to-face set-up. Though there are a lot of adjustments, changes, and retro-fitting, the participants push for a re-establishment of the same sense of order, structure, and control similar to when classes are done face-to-face.

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COVID-19 and Education: an Opportunity to Innovate? A Research on the University of Milan Bicocca

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Keywords: University, distance learning, technologies' acceptance, technologies' use, teachers

Nowadays, educational institutions around the world are deploying distance learning solutions and grappling with the complexity of remote education to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is relevant to investigate solutions developed by universities to provide learning activities, but also everyday practices adopted by teachers in the new context determined by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite positive expectations on the democratizing impact of digitalization at the beginning of its diffusion (Gilder, 1994), in recent years literature has highlighted that this process leads to possible new inequalities that go far beyond the mere division between internet haves and have-nots (Van Dijk, 2020). At the same time, the digital acceleration created by this extraordinary situation can represent an opportunity to innovate education, its tools, and its languages. Indeed, we are forced to digitalize universities and even before the pandemic a debated issue was exactly the distance between the educational system and the generation of digital natives in terms of communication models and skills, as well as in contents.

This proposal presents the outcomes of a survey research addressed to teachers at the University of Milan Bicocca. We investigate teachers' acceptance and use of technologies in their educational activities for distance learning. The COVID19 emergency can be an opportunity to ask ourselves what kind of university we want when the critical phase will be overcome.

References

Using free online tools to innovate in Social Research Methods teaching

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Due to the obligation to swift from copresent teaching to remote teaching caused by the COVID-19 restrictions, we had to develop remote-teaching skills with poor training and in a short period of time. This presentation summarizes the innovation that has derived from the migration to online teaching-learning mode in my teaching of social research methods, research process and research project with undergraduate students and master students of Sociology at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid. The intended purpose of this paper is to reflect about the posibilities that free online tools offer to improve the conventional copresent teaching and also to point out existing digital resources that we can repurpose to improve higher education. The pivotal transformations of my teaching that I will discuss in my presentations can be organized in the following axes. First, the use of time-managament techniques to organize online lectures (the "pomodoro technique") in short periods of individual training combined with plenary discussions to improve que quality of attention and participation. Second, the creation of a fluid online learning community through the use of Slack channels. Third, the repurposing of free online tools to improve teaching, including: collaborative tools to create theoretical contents (Wiki, collaborative presentations...); free tools to create short videos (ScreenCast-O-Matic) and conceptual maps (MapMinder) to organize the discussion of readings and the use of flipcards (GoConqr) to discuss ethical resaerch dilemmas. Four, the transition from conventional research techniques to digital research techniques for the final research projects (digital ethnography, online interviews, online storytelling group techniques, visual digtial analysis, etc.) that have allowed the students to do empirical research in pandemic times.

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Pandemic Crisis: Difficulties and Possibilities in Portuguese Schools

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Following international guidelines to guarantee high quality and relevant education for all students for the 21st century, Portugal has invested in technologies and subsequent training for teachers, in the last decades. Some of the most important policies were part of the Education Technological Plan (2007-2010) which equipped schools with new technologies, like computers, interactive boards, routers and Wi-Fi networks, trained teachers and provided laptops for all students. After 2011 there was a clear disinvestment in technologies and training, and the technological equipment was not properly maintained. Besides, several studies have shown that the use of technologies is still incipient in many Portuguese schools. So how did school communities face the challenges brought by the pandemic waves, home confinement and closing of schools during the COVID-19 reality? Five principals of school clusters (responsible for a total of 38 schools from pre-school to the 12th grade, and around 735 teachers and 7260 students), located in different regions of the country and with distinct socioeconomic groups of students, were interviewed. Their answers display the difficulties faced by teachers with low technology skills associated to the unequal resources available to different students and their families. They also illustrate how local authorities and schools' boards had to step in to provide and maintain technologies since 2011, and especially during the pandemic, due to the lack of national policies. Nevertheless, principals are also hopeful towards the future by some of the possibilities brought by teaching at a distance.

Distance Between Online And In-Class Learning In Russia During COVID-19 Pandemic: Measurement And Empirical Case Of Studying

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The situation of pandemic provoked a forced transition from in-class learning to online training during a lockdown. The aim of the paper is to highlight some issues concerning this problem and to test the methodology of measuring distance between in-class learning and online education during COVID-19 pandemic in Russia. As a hypothesis, it was suggested that the new dimension of educational differentiation between students is manifested in differences in the degree of acceptance of a new digital form of education, the speed of adaptation to new conditions of digital life. In the online-survey of Russian students (N=400) authors measured the semantic distance between online and classroom learning using the semantic differential and the analysis of contrasting statements on students' attitudes towards the distant learning and its potentials in comparison with in-class studying. The analysis of semantic profiles showed that students see in-class learning as more fundamental, reliable and of high quality compared to online format. However, online education has high potential for development as students perceive it as more innovative and rapidly developing. The semantic distance between two forms of education was significantly shorter among the students with a high degree of acceptance of online education. According to the analysis of contrasting statements, the main factor in differentiating students in their attitude to the potential of online education is the ability of online education to dampen the factor of educational inequality.

Social Contacts Of University Students In Serbia During The "Lockdown"

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In a short period of time, the COVID-19 pandemic transformed people's lives. University students were not spared from this trend either. In addition to the health consequences for university students who were directly affected by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, the pandemic also left great consequences on the way students live, learn and communicate. The aim of the research was to determine the social contacts of university students, with who and to what extent they were maintained, with what intensity and how that reflected on their life and learning. Data for analysis was collected on a sample of 514 university students from Serbia, through an online survey, using a snowball sampling. Data was processed using standard statistical procedures. The results of the research showed changes in the way of life and study of university students in Serbia, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, "lockdown", university students, life and work practices, Serbia 2020

The Impact Of COVID-19 Lockdown Conditions On Students' Wellbeing In Greece And Cyprus

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In this presentation, we report findings from an EU funded research project titled 'SHINE', which adopted a comparative and intersectional approach to exploring the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on students' well-being in Cyprus and Greece. In our study, we argue that this unprecedented global crisis and the health and safety measures imposed around the world (such as social distancing, strict lockdowns, home isolation and the suspension of all educational institutions) have strengthened existing educational inequalities with direct effects on students' quality of life and overall well-being. Specifically, they have highlighted conventional class hierarchies not merely in regard to wealth, income and economic security, but also inequalities regarding access to valued circumstances, to practices and 'ways of life'.
Our study gave secondary school students in Cyprus and Greece the opportunity, through an online survey and focus group interviews, to discuss their experiences and share insights into the impact of the pandemic crisis on

their society, on education and especially on their own everyday lives, and to share their thoughts and views on the role that education may play in tackling this impact. Thus, our study raised important questions about the possible role of education for the promotion of students' well-being in the context of the pandemic crisis, and aimed to lay a foundation for tracing new ways of exploring the practices and discourses through which well-being and happiness are constituted. In our attempt, Boudieu's theoretical concepts and, in particular, 'habitus' were used as the main conceptual and methodological tools.

Measuring Autonomy in Higher Education during the First Covid-19 Lockdown

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Among the success factors at university, autonomy, also self-regulated student learning, represents a key lever on which educators can tap. Indeed, if teachers want to support students in their learning of autonomy, it is important to question their degree of autonomy already existing at the start of their university course.
The present paper presents the results of a quantitative survey carried out among first-year bachelor students at the University of Namur (Belgium) which aimed to explore the different factors influencing student autonomy. Based on the answers obtained from 200 respondents, statistical analyses were carried out and an autonomy indicator was constructed in order to measure not only the degree of student autonomy, but also to determine the various internal and external impacts of their autonomy. Our results indicate that student autonomy is cultural and learned over time.
Additionally, the questions focusing on their work at home during the first lockdown (12/03/20) revealed considerable social inequalities amongst students. It appears that the students who are less autonomous struggle even more when more autonomy is required for their homework. Technological aspects of remote work, lack of self-organization or being overwhelmed with too many things to do, for instance, widens the inequality gap already existing.
Therefore, during a confinement or when students have their first university experience remotely, the teachers should need to take even more care of less independent students and guide them through their learning of autonomy.

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"Staying in Contact Remotely. The Case of Early Childhood Professionals During the Pandemic Lockdown in Italy"

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In Italy, the lockdown due to Covid-19 in February 2020 and the interruption of schools and services for children aged 0–6 have led early childhood educators and teachers to develop strategies for staying in contact with families remotely, in order to offer parents and children both support and educational experiences. As their work is usually strongly based on physical and emotional proximity, they had to deeply rethink their role, aims, methods, tools and activities.

Ministerial guidelines for the 0–6 education system were developed only in May, highlighting the specificity of needs and actions, but the first emergency had already been managed by the local schools and services.

Within this framework, an online survey was conducted in June 2020 in order to examine how the professional figures involved reinterpreted their roles and redefined their tasks and objectives. The study involved 1,086 educators and teachers of children aged 0–6 across Italy. The analysis focus on: 1) the impact of different ECEC governance and territorial assets in managing the lockdown 2) how educative professionals adapted their roles and strategies to online education and what kind of obstacles and solutions they found 3) how the kind of support provided to children and families reinforced or overcame existing patterns of social inequality. The results highlight how the education offering had not been the same across the country: not all the families were reached and the most vulnerable were likely lost. However, when communication worked, a sort of new emotional connection between professionals and families emerged. Physical distancing has demanded considerable effort also from those working in the 0–6 system, with different professional spinoffs, but also opened up to some innovations.

Early Childhood Education in Greece Under COVID-19 Lockdown Conditions

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In this presentation, we report the findings of a research study that attempts to shed light upon the way early childhood education schools and their teachers, both in public and in private sector, responded to the COVID-19 lockdown conditions. Specifically, our study explores: a) the way sixteen early childhood education schools in Athens (8 public and 8 private) and their teachers adapted their programmes in order to continue to provide education to their students during the first lockdown (Spring 2020) using different models of home-schooling and b) the views of some of their teachers about the teaching practices they followed at their schools, the teaching formats that their schools gave priority to, and the challenges they faced. In the absence of central guidance from the official state early childhood education structures, found themselves totally unprepared. We are of the opinion that schools' first reactions reveal the true essence of what they advocate, their real beliefs and their deep pedagogical goal. Thus, by revealing the aforementioned through content analysis of the schools' first communications with their students' families, and teachers' views on the strategies and practices implemented at their schools and on the problems they faced and still face through semi-structured interviews, we provide important data on how to rethink early childhood education in relation to our real social needs in the new COVID-19 era. In this attempt we use analytical tools developed by Michel Foucault and refined by Mitchell Dean.

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Greek Primary School Teachers' Perceptions of Exclusive Distance Teaching During Covid-19 Pandemic

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The unprecedented health crisis caused by COVID-19 has rendered the implementation of distance learning at all levels of education more necessary than ever. Due to COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting interruption of schooling for several months, Greek primary education teachers had to face a new, unique and challenging educational reality. The present study aims to identify the perceptions of Greek primary school teachers regarding the exclusive distance education, during the school operation suspension, from March 2020 to June 2020 and from November 2020 to January 2021. More specifically, this study aims to determine the educational process applied by the teachers, seize the positive aspects and identify the obstacles that they encountered during this process and understand how teachers differentiated their teaching compared to teaching in a conventional classroom. A qualitative study was conducted and 12 semi-structured interviews with primary school teachers in Attica were performed. Data were collected and elaborated with content analysis. According to preliminary findings, teachers believe that their role is far more different during distance teaching. Moreover, they underline the importance of receiving sufficient training in ICT and distance teaching and learning in order to be able to successfully correspond to their new role. They finally admit that they had to overcome many practical, organizational and pedagogical obstacles in order to make distance teaching more effective for their students and satisfying for themselves.

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RS16 | Theorising Men and Masculinities: European Insights

The Genesis of the Academic Term 'Masculinity' as a European Concept

Jana Fritsche

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In my talk, I want to present some aspects of my Ph.D. thesis. I research the interlacing genesis of masculinity studies and 'masculinity/masculinities' as an academic term. Notably, the societal conditions and frames of the rise and development of this research field and theoretical concepts are of interest to my question. With this (social theory) perspective, I want to outline that the academic term of masculinity has always been a modern western philosophical term (and therefore a European). It assembles specific ideas of modern western societies: certain historically developed ideas of subjectivity and its relation to structure, ideas of time and social change, and ideas of reflection and work on the self. The latter might be the main focus of my talk. By showing this argument, I also want to highlight the aspect of a converted questioning in a methodological sense: Not to ask what masculinity is or might be, but to ask in which kind of society masculinity evolved into an academic 'problem'. Which problem do we want to solve with the term 'masculinity'?

No Hegemonic At All? The Patterns Of Polish Masculinity Against The Background Of Hegemonic Masculinity In The United States

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The concept of hegemonic masculinity (HM), which originated in individualistic cultural contexts and largely reflects gender roles and values within WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialised, Rich, Democratic) societies, may not reflect ideals of masculinity in other cultures. This study focuses on the development and contents of HM in Poland and contrasts it with HM in the United States using data from Polish (n = 326) and American (n = 326) men. As part of a larger multinational project, participants answered open-ended questions about contemporary masculinity. Unlike with American men, we found that masculinity ideals among Polish men did not generally fit the standard HM pattern. We claim that the Polish hegemonic masculinity model is in statu nascendi and patterns of Polish masculinities refer to the more traditional patterns of masculinity emerging from the history of Poland. Their characteristics reveal the volatile and uncertain nature of Polish (hegemonic) masculinity. As it turns out, Polish men know more about how not to be unmanly than about how to be a 'real man'. Our conclusions, then, broaden the concept of HM by shedding light on its potential cultural and regional variations by analysing threats and behaviours qualified as 'unmanly'.

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Evidence-based police strategies to prevent the Teen Dating Violence: incorporating transformative masculinities

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Gender-based violence in adolescents has increased alarmingly in Spain according to official reports of the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary (2012-2019). It has also been proven that violence occurs in dating, in the so-called Teen Dating Violence (TDV), as a type of intimate partner violence. The scientific literature indicates elements that can influence police preventive activity, such as police legitimacy or professional culture. This paper will shed light on this debate through a research focused on how police officers perform TDV training sessions in secondary education schools. Using the communicative methodology, 9 experts have been interviewed and 12 training sessions have been observed. The investigation conducts an introspection on preventive police work, revealing exclusionary and transformative dimensions in the prevention of TDV.

Main results show the need to include theoretical elements based on scientific evidence to policing, such as preventive socialization of gender violence aimed at giving consistency to police preventive strategies against TDV. In the same vein, the analysis conducted illustrates the relevance to consider concepts not used by police culture such as love in these preventive strategies.

Findings also show that the inclusion of theories on new alternative masculinities is necessary. Thus, it has been evidenced in the training sessions with adolescents, the transformative effect of emptying of attractiveness violent masculinities and promoting it in egalitarian men. This is possible when the language of desire is employed to talk about these men instead of the language of ethics.

Relinquishing Power Through Care? Caring Masculinities In Later Life

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The concept 'caring masculinities' (Elliott, 2016) with its roots in feminist care ethics has proven an important heuristic in understanding the care practices of men* and has been described as a gender-equality intervention. However, there remains a lacuna as to how and under which circumstances men* relinquish power and embrace empathy, interdependence, and co-responsibility into their care practices. This paper sets out to explore the relevance of post retirement life on how men* engage in care. Older men's* pathways into care are varied: they may be pushed into care through personal and structural circumstances but may also engage in care for fulfilment. Older men's* engagements in care are therefore varied, change over time, and are influenced by their location in a network of privileges and inequalities. What remains unresolved is whether older men's* care practices remain imbued with notions of hegemony in which they provide for dependants within a (traditional) power hierarchy and thus focus on care practices that are in line with gendered notions of being a man*, or whether non-hegemonizing (i.e. power relinquishing) care practices are discernable. This paper draws on data from two qualitative interview studies conducted with retired men in England and Germany, in which the role of caregiving emerged as a central theme in their narratives. The paper aims to contribute to current theoretical work on caring masculinities by shifting the focus from identity and policy to an examination of power relationships through an intersectional perspective.

Relinquishing Power Through Care? An Ethnography Of A Care-Training-Program For Male* Refugees In Germany

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Since 2015, thousands of people, mainly men from the Middle East and the North of Africa, have fled to Germany. Due to their pending asylum status, they have no access to the labour market. However, an exception was created for persons willing to train in the field of geriatric care work, a field which has been lacking sufficient numbers of employees for some time. German policy is now working to counteract the shortage of skilled workers in the geriatric care sector by offering a training program specifically aimed at refugees.

Accordingly, such policies raise questions whether the economical idea of increasing the numbers of care work by immigration can work and how dimensions of power relations, inequality and difference might be rendered visible. This paper will report on an ethnographic study that analyses power relation through the concept of differentiation focusing on ethnicity and gender. Data was collected during ethnographic fieldwork during training sessions.

On the structural level it is evident that while refugees are pushed into care, they also gain a residency permission and access to social participation by starting this training program. From an interactionist perspective it can be observed that the teachers frequently use role-plays to teach the ability of caring. Teachers assume that these 'foreign' male students need to learn empathy skills via hands-on experience. The male students begin to define themselves by their nursing knowledge and the traditional male coded ability to be in control of a situation.

Men's Family Participation and Care Responsibilities in Low-income Contexts Across the Lifecourse: Reflections from the UK

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This presentation explores the dynamics of men's care responsibilities and family participation both across the life course and in the context of low-income family life. The insights presented are based on the multi-generational perspectives of twenty-six men residing in low-income families in a northern English city. These men participated in the Leverhulme Trust funded study 'Men, Poverty and Lifetimes of Care' (2014-2018). Taking a dynamic view of men's care responsibilities and configurations of care across the life course in these localities, the study generated significant insights into men's involvement in care for their families and has interrogated how this is affected by the resources available and the constraints upon them. The evidence highlights that men occupy a diverse range of caring roles and practices in low-income families, in a diverse range of circumstances. Men's pathways into care are also wide-ranging and driven by a combination of external circumstances and often constrained choice. Under austerity, informal care is being further privatised and individualised and indeed, the responsibilities of the men in this study were often a response to the needs of other generations and driven by interdependencies in contexts characterised by limited economic, material and place-based resources. The intersections of gender, generation and work, as well as the impact of austerity and welfare support are also considered. Illuminating aspects of care within economic hardship that often go unseen, this study deepens our understanding of caring masculinities and family life and the policies and practices that support or undermine men's family participation.

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Masculinities In Institutional Care Settings

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During the last decade the concept of 'caring masculinities' (Elliott, 2016) has grown in significance within the scope of Critical Studies on Men and Masculinities. Usually the focus lies on the care practices that men perform. The opposite perspective, that of men receiving care and constructions of masculinities within such relations remains largely unexamined. Using a biographical perspective on old men living in institutional care homes, the paper analyzes how old men in need of care construct masculinities in an environment where woman are in the majority both as residents and as carers. Data shows that receiving care and living in an institutional care setting simultaneously challenge and allow unique constructions of masculinities. On one hand men can be the 'cock of the walk' in nursing homes. On the other hand, the institutional environment and their care needs have the potential of marginalizing them. As a result, biographically developed performances of masculinities can become fragile. Data from qualitative interviews with men in care homes will show that men with strong ties to patriarchal construction of masculinity experience difficulties, whereas men who integrate caring into their masculinity were able to adapt their enacted masculinity. Using an intersectional perspective, the paper will highlight the importance of gender, class and ethnicity in the representations of masculinities in old age.

Fatherhood: What happens after parents' separation?

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In recent years, new concepts such as caring masculinities have been emphasizing the integration of care values in men's identities as an essential facilitator of gender equality. At the same time, men have increasingly been dedicating more time and emotional resources to family life and caring duties. Promoted by high rates of divorce and egalitarian gender role expectations, diverse family forms have started to replace the ideal of the nuclear family. After parents' separation, however, families experience a re-traditionalization of parental roles and mothers commonly take over the role of the main caregiver. Building on a gendered idea of parenthood, this arrangement has been institutionalized for a long time. Although, a major change has been the introduction of shared residency models facilitating an equal division of time and responsibility between parents. This new model is particularly common in the Nordic countries while slowly gaining more importance in other countries, too. Drawing on these differences, the ongoing qualitative research project takes on a comparative perspective of narratives on fatherhood after separation in Sweden and Germany. While in Sweden shared residency is broadly adapted and closely connected to gender-equal parenting ideals, in Germany however, it is only rarely practiced. Using data from semi-structured interviews conducted in both countries, the paper discusses the implications of the narratives for the concept of caring masculinities. Particularly, the questions of how fathers rearrange their paternal caring identities and integrate caring responsibilities after separation are tackled.

Covid19 Pandemic and Caring Masculinity: New Opportunities or a Wasted Chance?

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The early data regarding gender implications of COVID-19 suggest that men are more likely to die as an effect of infection (Purdie et al. 2020) while women are those who suffer the social consequences of pandemic (Wenham 2020) as they dominate in care-oriented professions, (Eurostat 2020) and bear the consequences of increased caring needs at home (UN Women 2020). The latter includes caring for children, who, in many (European) countries have been subjected to homeschooling. However, the lockdown resulted in the fact that also men (usually white-collar workers from middle class) changed their work organization and habits and have started working from home. Some studies suggest that this specific situation results in the increase of involvement of fathers into caring activities at home (Kreyenfeld 2020).

Hence, the main goal of our paper is an attempt to answer the question if pandemic opened new opportunities for larger involvement of men in caring activities. The study will locate research outcomes in the context of gender regime in Poland in order to investigate if lockdown, online work and care responsibilities enabled to challenge or to reproduce existing gender relations, with a special focus on masculinities patterns. It will be done by analyzing data from Poland, namely, semi-structured qualitative interviews collected in two waves – during spring lockdown 2020 and during late autumn and winter 2020/2021 with men and women working online at home and caring for underage children. By doing so, we expect to add more nuanced, crisis-related theoretical understandings of caring masculinity concept.

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"Now, You See, We Are Trying to Wait Things Out": Prostate Cancer Support Group in the Time of Coronavirus Pandemic

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Jagiellonian University, Poland

In this paper I would like to tackle the methodological and epistemological question of "(dis)continuity" during coronavirus pandemic on two levels – as of the (im)possibility of pursuing my fieldwork on narratives within prostate cancer support group (PCSG) and as of (dis)continuity of the mission of providing support and information for men struggling with prostate cancer by the PCSG itself. Their mission is being empowered mostly by the some sort of extended "patient and physician male" dyad (see Oliffe, Thorne 2007).

My project remains comparative, though, as I am simultaneously investigating the narratives within breast cancer support group (BCSG) in the same mid-sized city in Poland. Compared with PCSG breast cancer support group differs considerably not only in terms of the model of the self-help group, but also in their response to the unexpected challenges.

In the light of the serious health and life hazards introduced by the coronavirus pandemic both BCSG and PCSG needed to figure out how to pursue their agendas and keep their members safe in the same time. My current research shows that the strategy chosen by BCSG and PCSG during the pandemic reflects somehow the previously embraced model, forming some sort of "continuity" which results, nonetheless, significantly different in BCSG and PCSG cases.

Considering masculinity as founded on life events and activities (Evans et al., 2011) I will discuss the question of peculiar dynamic of "(dis)continuity" of embodied masculinity in case of PCSG in the realm of pandemic. Thus, I will analyse PCSG's response to the extraordinary circumstances as outbreak of COVID-19 as a tell-tale which leaves PCSG's up to now "complicit-like" masculinity agenda affected.

A Changing Manscape: Why Are Some Athletes Resisting Heteronormativity?

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Historically sport has intersected masculinity, athleticism and heterosexism. According to Wellard (2009) "sporting masculinity" is fundamentally about how the performance of male bodies demonstrate or express other normative requirements relating to gender and sexualities. The bodily displays and performances of sporty masculinities is located at the nexus of masculinities, homophobia and sport. This paper examines the activist agenda and understandings of a specific group of athletes invested in resisting and challenging heterosexism and homophobia in sport. And while the bodily practices of privileged bodied men has typically lead to the silencing, shaming and the marginalizing of some men, I draw attention to a counter example of athletes challenging heterosexism and homophobia within team sport and beyond.

Drawing on masculinities studies, this paper builds on Connell (1995) arguing that some "bodies are more than recalcitrant, they disrupt and subvert the social arrangements into which they are invited." (p.58) Bodies are not limited as symbols or signs but rather they are "seen as sharing in social agency, in generating and shaping courses of social conduct."(p. 60) This paper critically examines the sport context as being "relatively unscathed by activist challenge" and in particular the ways some athletes actively and purposefully create competing and overlapping projects of masculinity that run counter to heteronormative sporty masculinity. Arguably engaged in "alliance politics", the author draws on qualitative UK research to explore the motivation and means by which privileged white, heterosexual men resist sexism and homophobia.

The data illustrates the tensions that counter narratives of profeminist men navigate to challenge homophobia. Finally, this research challenges arguments that there is a "declining significance of homophobia" and questions contradictory masculinized practices among men.

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'I Just Do It Myself, With Clippers': Male Pattern Baldness And Everyday Grooming.

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Male pattern baldness is a global issue which transgresses boundaries of ethnicities and cultures. As such, it appears to be a phenomenon unworthy of sociological research. Psychological research has found that a number of aspects of men's appearances, from their hair to height and penis size can cause considerable dissatisfaction (Tiggemann and Martins, 2009). In concert with increasing dissatisfaction, ministering to male appearance has become big business. Men are now shaving less, which means that industries which provided traditional male grooming products, are turning their attention to hair (Mintel, 2020), and there has been a significant increase in male hair transplants (Cave, 2016). While research into male pattern baldness already exists, it is outmoded and overly reliant on statistical information (Rhodes, et al, 1998). Very little, if any, contemporary research exists which contains men's personal views on their loss of hair, aside from hair loss due to Vitiligo and Alopecia. There is an absence of research in the ways in which the hair loss has contributed to men's wellbeing, the ways in which they dress and see themselves. This abstract presents a pre-analysis of semi structured interviews on a range of bald men from the UK. Initial analysis suggests a number of findings which relate to men's embodied experiences across the life course, including inevitability, familial connections, ways of dressing and the ways in which men have engaged in their everyday grooming and maintenance of their heads.

Sexist Masculinities and Discourses on Yoga In Turkish Social Media

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Yoga is a widely known type of physical, mental and a spiritual exercise, with diverse forms and ways of practice. It is practiced almost everywhere across the world, with wide range of purposes from meditation and recovery to fitness. As a predominantly gender-egalitarian and gender-stretching practice, yoga is practiced by the women and the men, regardless of sexual orientation. Despite its gender-embracing emphasis, yoga is one of the prominent fields of sexist stigmatization amongst masculinities in Turkey.

This presentation discusses the representations of sexist discourses on yoga and yoga-practitioner masculinities, as represented in social media in Turkey. Focusing on Eksi Sozluk, Inci Sozluk and Instela, three of the most widely participated collaborative online dictionaries used chiefly by young and male adults, a nethnographic method is used for gathering information about yoga and masculinities. Although it has a longer history, nowadays yoga is practiced as a popular practice for wellbeing, especially amongst white-collar urbanites in this country. It has male as well as female and LGBTQI practitioners. However, in popular discourses in social media, yoga is often associated with women and the LGBTQIs and male practitioners of yoga are humiliated, mocked and stigmatized as "sissy", "effeminate" or seldom as "women-seekers", apparel, poses and environment being the main fields for sexism. In this sense, here I argue that, yoga practice (and its related materials) is used as a signifier, and a stigma for men and masculinities outside the heteronormative patriarchal orthodoxy. This process in online dictionaries contributes the reproduction of sexist masculinities.

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The Hierarchy of Masculinities: Case Study of Rural Poland

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The purpose of this paper is to present the findings of the research conducted between 2018 and 2019 in one of Poland's rural communities, employing the methodology of participant observations and in-depth interviews. The main objective of the paper is to present a nuanced description of the ways in which rurality and masculinity intersect, both in a symbolic and material way. The location of the research area, the shape of the local labour market, and material living conditions shape the cultural, social, and economic resources available to the men studied, thus influencing the ways in which they perform and define their masculinity. The rapid changes that rural Poland is undergoing result in a greater stratification within the studied community - the men of the emerging rural middle class are now occupying a hegemonic position, relegating the lower class men to the bottom of social hierarchy. Thus, the paper aims to present rural men not as a homogenous group, but rather as a heterogeneous group facing internal tensions connected with class status. The findings show, in compliance with the theory of Raewyn Connell, that the emergence of a new model of hegemonic masculinity is possible, as a result of economic and social changes, that re-shape what is the most influential and desired model of masculinity (Connell, Messerschmidt 2005). The paper will present the ways in which the hierarchy of masculinities within the particular rural community is being created and the changes said hierarchy is being subjected to, as well as the methodological dilemmas that accompany the use of case study methodology and participant observation by a female researcher investigating rural masculinities.

"Racially Profiled Masculinities: Conceptualizations of Masculinity Among Trans Men in a Mono- and Multiracial Society"

Anna Maria Kłonkowska

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The presentation concerns an impact of ethnic/racial identity on conceptualizations of masculinity among trans men in a mono- and multiracial/ethnic society. It is based on a comparative study of Polish and US societies, investigating the dynamics and superimposition of racial/ethnic identity and gender identity in trans men.
The obtained results have indicated the lack of inclusion of ethnic/racial identity awareness into personal constructions of masculinities among respondents from a monoracial/monoethnic society, similarly as in case of ethnic/racial majority group members in a multiracial/ethnic society. At the same time, there was a visible influence of ethnic/racial identity on masculinity models developed by members of ethnic/racial minority groups in a multiracial/multiethnic society. The research results have also indicated the social expectations and stereotypes attributed to certain (ethnically/racially defined) models of masculinity. The outcomes also refer to the socially dominant models of masculinity, perceived by the respondents as culturally universal, and the evolution of their own attitudes towards them.
The study was based on a qualitative research project: 60 semi-structured interviews collected in Poland and USA. The project was funded by NAWA (Bekker Programme research grant).

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The Transnational Lives of Migrant Bachelors Between Freedom and Normativity

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Based on first results from an ethnographic research taking place in Italy and Sweden, this presentation offers provisionary thoughts on relations between bachelorhood, transnational migration and masculinity. Bachelorhood works as a lens for observing how social and spatial positionalities impinge on the lives of migrant men. The interplay of factors such as the different national models for integration, the national, social, and (ir-)religious backgrounds of the migrants, their motivations for migrating, and their masculinity styles, affect the ways in which a gendered imaginary of bachelorhood and migration is constructed. Migration can work either as a way to reproduce hegemonic models of masculinity and bachelorhood, as it can give access to a material wealth often facilitating heterosexual marriage, or as a space of freedom where migrant bachelors experiment and deviate from normative patterns.

Mapping the Spanish Manosphere: Tracing Pickup Artists, Whoremongers and Other Misogynist Digital Subcultures in the Local Web.

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Our project "Young men in the manosphere: the influence of misogynist digital subcultures in the perception of the sexual violence" aims to understand how the manosphere is contributing to the normalisation and legitimisation ofgender violence among young Spanish men. In this paper, we map the Spanish local manosphere, a conglomerate of digital masculinist subcultures (Pick Up Artists, Men's Rights Activists, whoremongers...) characterized by the use of a victimized and conspiracy-fuelled misogynistic discourse. While in Anglo-Saxon countries abundant empirical work has been done on this issue (Kimmel, 2019; Debbie, 2017; Massanari, 2015; Love, 2013), in Spain we have little evidence about our manosphere. With our work we are therefore addressing a significant gap in this emergent field of research. The central question that guides our research is the following: Do digital masculinist subcultures shape young men's understanding and perception of gender violence in non-virtual settings?.

To do so, we have implemented a mixed-methods approach. First, we have conducted in-depth interviews with experts in the field (e.g. research journalists, insiders); and second, we have carried out digital ethnographic work in the Spanish local manosphere. To do this, we have identified some of its key locations (e.g. Forocoches, Hispachan, etc.) in order to seek to understand: 1) the dynamics of social interaction; 2) the online-community building process; 3) the creation and circulation of misogynistic discourses. Our ethnographic results about online communities have allowed us to map the Spanish manosphere and reconstruct the dynamics of leadership and interaction between members, the self-definition of users and the communities and the conceptions and discourses about masculinity that emerge in these digital sites in relation to the object of our study.

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RS17 | The Role of Co-Creation in Current Societies

Co-Creation Towards Socio-Ecological Transformation – A Sociological Perspective On Co-Creative Knowledge Production In Sustainable Urban Planning.

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The socio-ecological transformation is a central task for current societies demanding a profound societal change with inclusion of the knowledge of all members of the public. As a form of "open innovation" (Howalt & Schwarz 2010), co-creation intends to bring together actors from different sectors of society in a collaborative process in order to create knowledge and solutions together for achieving the socio-ecological transformation.

The current European research agenda (e.g. Horizon-2020) shows that co-creation has become a core concept for achieving socio-ecological transformation. In the transdisciplinary Horizon-2020 research & innovation action project SUNRISE (2017-2021), co-creation is the key concept for development, implementation, assessment, and facilitation of learning about new ways to address mobility challenges for sustainable planning in 6 urban neighbourhoods (Bremen, Budapest, Jerusalem, Malmö, Southend on Sea, Thessaloniki). Co-creation in sustainable urban planning offers the opportunity to mobilise experiences, knowledge and ideas of citizens and other actors to create solutions for socio-ecological transformation (Torfing et al. 2016). Thereby, co-creation allows integration of needs and requirements of local actors into urban planning and is often seen as a good lever to solve urban challenges (Zimmermann & Höflehner 2016). For understanding the social dynamics of co-creative knowledge production, a sociological perspective is essential but often under-appreciated.

At the example of the SUNRISE project, this contribution is: conceptualizing co-creation in the context of sustainable urban planning; examining the role of sociology in co-creative knowledge production processes; and discussing the benefits of co-creation for sociology and the socio-ecological transformation.

Actors' Engagement in the Dynamics of Social Innovations in Short Food Supply Chains in Europe

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In spite of the increasing attention being paid to Short Food Supply Chains (SFSCs), as alternative food distribution networks, research in the area of actors' engagement in the dynamics of Social Innovations (SI) in Short Food Supply Chains is still scarce, particularly in Europe. The engagement of actors in SIs has attracted the interest of researchers, policy makers, and practitioners alike while recent research shows that the drivers of actors' participation are among the top factors influencing the success of SI processes in SFSCs. In this case, the public policy goal is to promote and facilitate those practices that lay the ground for co-developing SI in SFSCs. According to the current state-of-art knowledge, such interventions do not have the desired effect if implemented in a top-down fashion. Instead, there is a need to include societal inputs and engagement as well as communication among the relevant stakeholders (those who will adopt SI practices in SFSCs and be affected by it immediately), together with knowledgeable facilitators and dedicated groups. Based on literature review analysis and 9 Community of Practice research in 9 European countries, we intend with this study to identify and present the critical drivers and tools necessary for succeeding in engaging all key actors in SIs in SFSCs. The aim of this approach is to propose policies that will enable policy makers to intervene and bring about transformational changes in the European agri-food sector.

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Allinteract: The Promotion and Diversification of Citizen Engagement in Science.

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The perspective of citizen engagement in science is not new, although traditionally, citizens' participation in research has been linked to natural sciences, such as ecology or astronomy. For example, since 1900, the National Aubudon Society has organized an annual count of birds that engages every year between 60,000 and 80,000 volunteers (Cohn, 2008). Contributions like this, have been key to provide extensive amounts of datasets that would only be possible to collect through a participatory conception of science. In 1995, Irwin defined citizen science as the engagement of citizens in scientific research, not only in data collection activities, but also in decision making processes and "bottom-up" strategies. This new relationship between science and society would orient science in order to address the real needs of society and to promote science-based policies (Woolley et al., 2016). However, this approach has traditionally been focused on white and well-educated adults, while non-academic sectors of societies and vulnerable groups have not been included in cocreation of knowledge. In this line, H2020 ALLINTERACT project has a twofold objective: 1) to create new knowledge about how to transform potential citizen participation in science into actual engagement in scientific research with social impact; and 2) to discover new ways to engage societal actors in research, including young citizens (16-29 years old) and vulnerable groups that have traditionally been marginalized from science (e.g., low socioeconomic background, ethnic and religious minorities, women, LGBTQI).

Limits of Co-creation – Evidence from a Large-scale Empirical Study of Food Consumers

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Co-creation can leverage participants' insights, uncover latent needs, identify the most usable and feasible solutions and empower participants. Beside these obvious functional and ethical benefits, this participatory approach may also have relevant limitations. The paper will analyze findings from a large-scale social experiment, carried out in 2019-2020 as part of Horizon 2020 "EIT Food RIS Consumer Engagement Labs" project. Co-creation sessions were organized with companies and consumers in 14 European countries, aimed at proposing new food products, and stimulating the participants through a diversity of projection techniques, gamification and creative tasks. Over 220 consumers divided into 42 teams worked on developing over 350 new concepts in multiple food product categories. Researchers gathered in-depth observations of the creative processes, participants interactions with companies and the subsequent new product development and market introductions. This unique empirical setting offered insights into the prospects and perils of co-creation. The paper will discuss the limits of consumer creativity, which was inspired but also impaired by prior experiences and specifically understood heritage and traditions. Despite overly positive outcomes of the co-creation processes, participants demonstrated limited abilities of putting forward ideas radically new for the food sector. Some of their proposals appeared idiosyncratic, embedded in nostalgic memories and personal preferences, but less successful in addressing generally recognized problems. The research looked also into specific challenges of organizations trying to evaluate and implement selected ideas, struggling with the tacitness of needs and the participants' lack of expert knowledge about technically feasible solutions.

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Whose Law? An Agent-based Model of Social Movement Influence on International Law

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Social movements are an important part of a functioning society and have always shaped local and national policy making. Their influence on international policy and law making on the other hand is only poorly understood, as there seems to be a disconnect between the local and regional nature of most social movements and the global nature of international law. However, as global connectedness increases, movements become increasingly coordinated internationally, especially when it comes to global problems, such as the climate crisis. In this paper, I therefore ask how the global anti-climate change movement impacts international environmental law-making, specifically the making of positive international law in the form of environmental treatise.

Base on a review of research on civil society advocacy and norms research, I propose and test three channels of their indirect influence: (1) bypassing locality, (2) creating normativity, and (3) changing conditions of law making. I test these channels by employing a method that is novel to the toolbox of international legal scholar and has also not found wide-spread application in the study of social movements: agent-based modeling. The model consists of civil society, economic, and political actors and their interdependencies, which produce dynamics that scale up in a process of international law making. A systematic variation in the channels of influence shows which dynamics are the most relevant for social movements' influence on international law making. The results may inform strategy development for social movements. It also opens up opportunities for further, more focused research into these dynamics at both an academic as well as an activist level.

Popular Knowledge? The Travel and Transformation of Participatory Action Research

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Different forms of participatory research are attracting the interest of academic, civil society, and governmental organisations worldwide. Their proponents claim it empowers participants and democratises research. Yet critics argue it has been co-opted, even representing a form of "tyranny". I argue that debate is obfuscated by a lack of clarity over what participation really means. These practices must be analysed in their historical and institutional contexts. A better understanding of participatory research is essential for debates such as decolonising sociology, realising the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and this conference theme 'Sociological Knowledges for Alternative Futures'.

This paper – based upon my ongoing doctoral thesis – proposes to do three things. First, I "re-historicise" participatory research, exploring the traditions of Participatory Action Research active in the Global South in the 1970s, often ignored in contemporary narratives. For example, the research-activist-collective developed by Colombian sociologist Fals Borda had goals of 'conscientization', critical recovery of history, and political mobilisation. Secondly, I use field analysis to map the contemporary field of participatory research. I explore its diffusion across varied institutional settings and provide a genealogy of contemporary participatory research practices. I argue that how these practices are designed by institutional actors is consequential for their ability to produce democratising effects. Thirdly, I theorise the travel and transformation of participatory research as a case of 'the new public participation'. This body of sociological work investigates the changing meaning of 'participation' in contemporary society in relation to shifting patterns of voice, authority, and inequality.

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Collective Research for Active Network to Generate New Knowledge and Engagement Across Europe

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The paper aims at desfribing the Project CHANGE-21 which main goal is to develop a toolkit to promote changes in social and behavioural practices, according to the European Green Deal. The challenge is to collect and thoroughly analyse transnational data in order to: 1) promote the public, private, no profit and social stakeholders contribution to identify behavioral changes, looking at system dynamics and integrating historical, cultural, social, economic and psychological perspectives; 2) identify factors, resources, tools with different levels of influence on social practices and behavioral changes thanks to a transdisciplinary approach and intersectional research; 3) explore the indirect implications and their specific weight on the decision making, in order to plan possible social strategies for behavioral changes at both individual and collective level, among citizens, communities, businesses, workplaces, decision makers and institutional actors, taking into account vulnerable and marginalized people. The global impact of climate neutrality by 2050 will be analysed jointly with transnational and transcultural factors, practices, tools and resources, that can empower, or restrain, change at individual and collective level. Moreover, broader changes in social practices will be mapped and assessed. All that, to be integrated with the application of the One Health approach, thus linking with agrifood, nutritional and environmental sciences.The project CHANGE-21 is acting by a multi-actor consortium pooled by a core group of 20 Beneficiaries from 15 Countries, involving scientific experts with complementary knowledge in several disciplines: sociology, psychology, political sciences, welfare, economics, economics modelling, communication, epidemiology, health, nutrition, food sciences, circular economy, environmental sciences, statistics, ICT. A considerable network of stakeholders is committed to collaborate and take action in the co-creation process, assuring multiplier effects of the project results.

Co creation in Research with Persons with Disabilities

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Participation of persons with disabilities as co-researchers has long been demanded by disability scholars and activists but remains a challenge to many and is fairly unknown in the Spanish academic context. Experiential knowledge is rarely recognized and participation in research has been exploitative in the past, with no external ethical review. There is also a tokenistic use of persons with disabilities to showcase research, or being invited to 'check the box' of participation.

This paper will explore the role and methodology of co-creation with persons with disabilities, using the experience of two participatory research projects. The first project is a research piece with autistic women, while the second one is a research piece with persons with intellectual disabilities, both located in Spain. In both projects, my co-researchers decided on the research topic, research methods, sampling and are involved in the analysis and dissemination of our research piece. The paper will cover strategies to counterbalance power inequalities within the research relationship, possible initial training and how to facilitate decision-making processes within the research without taking over the leadership or questioning the group's experiential knowledge.

Ethnographic observation and reflexive research tools were used to research participatory research methods and consider the different challenges and benefits arising from involvement of persons with disabilities in research. The findings were presented and discussed with co-researchers as well, to ensure adequate representation and enable further exchange and learning opportunities.

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Digital Co-Creation: The Case Of The Socatel Project (H2020)

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The demographic shift has increased the need for health care services and social services. Furthermore, the last economic crisis (2008) and the COVID-19 epidemic have both put the European Welfare States under increasing pressure. As a consequence of this, the process of privatization and marketization has been accelerated. In order to cope with this "care crisis", a strong involvement of entire communities and citizens is required. Besides this, care services have to address citizens' real needs, so as to be useful and effective. The involvement of all stakeholders (Quadruple Helix, QH) in the co-creation of long-term care services is a guarantee for the use and success of long-term care services when they are put in the market. The SoCaTel digital co-creation platform for co-creating long-term care services with all stakeholders. At the same time, we will present the SoCaTel method carried out through the H2020 project SoCaTel (No. 769975) and the long-term care services co-created with it. The project has used different methods to scale-up the platform and transfer it to different territories. In addition to the piloting carried out during the SoCaTel project (Finland, Ireland, Spain and Hungary), the platform is being adopted by the Region of Veneto (Italy) through the twinning programme launched by the H2020 Digital Health Europe project.

Inclusive Co-creation In Health Research? Involving Patients and Carers in the Governance of Health Data

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Public and patient involvement in decision-making about data sharing, access and reuse can improve the ethics and quality of health research. Lay people's needs, lived experience, vision and creativity are of critical value to (re)think research priorities, recruitment and retention strategies and implementation. However, co-creation approaches to research need to be inclusive by design to enable power devolution and a fair distribution of societal impact. This presentation explores public and patient preferences for and expectations of involvement in health data governance, with the purpose of uncovering barriers to participation and devising strategies to alleviate them. It draws on a mixed-methods study entailing 629 questionnaires and 41 semi-structured interviews with rare diseases patients, and their informal carers, in Northern Portugal. Results show that 39% of participants want to get involved in health data governance and 45% are indecisive. Those unwilling to participate (16%) were more likely to be lower educated, hold blue-collar occupations and have less social trust. Motives underpinning interviewees' unwillingness to get involved include lack of information, knowledge and skills, limited time, disbelief in participatory processes, and trust in data managers. Strategies to promote inclusive co-creation in research need to anticipate and address the material, psychosocial and symbolic barriers that impede less advantaged groups from engaging in participatory initiatives and to deploy power once they are in. This means reaching out to diverse groups of people, ensuring equitable access to opportunities for participation and resources and promoting collaborative environments where all stakeholders can contribute for transformative action.

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Co-Creating Artificial Intelligence for Social Provision: An Example of Cross-Sector Collaborations through the AI FORA Project

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In more and more countries, policymakers increasingly use Artificial Intelligence (AI) algorithms to decide on public service provisions and state benefits for their citizens whose profiles are assessed and evaluated for decision making. Delegating decisions based on such value judgements to machines raises ethical, philosophical and social issues and leads to important questions of responsibility, accountability, transparency and the quality of social decision making about the distribution of scarce resources. By using a co-creation approach and a wide range of cross-sector collaborations the AI FORA project aims to understand the status quo and the future options of AI for social provision in order to create improved AI technology for social provision in various countries (Germany, Estonia, Spain, India, China and the USA) with different social welfare systems. Our paper will provide, first, a review of the literatures on co-creating social AI and, second, some initial empirical evidence of how to build capacity for the co-creation process using a stakeholder-driven research framework co-developed internationally and between computer science and the social sciences. By undertaking this approach, our paper sheds further light on the way knowledge production in the development and design of AI use for social provision is (and may be) generated.

Co-creating Knowledge in Citizen Science Projects: Partnerships of Scientists and Citizens

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Citizen science encompasses partnerships between professional scientists and members of the public in authentic scientific research (Miller-Rushing et al., 2012; Tiago, 2017). Citizen science leads to possibilities of collective knowledge production and use in multiple areas. It has become prevalent in the fields of astronomy, medicine, meteorology and ecology (Follett & Strezov, 2015; Eitzel et al., 2017). Expected outcomes of CS projects include increased knowledge in the field of study by members of the society (Brossard et al., 2005; Jordan et al., 2011), participatory innovations (Hecker et al., 2018), promotion of positive attitudes towards nature (Evans et al., 2005), boosted science literacy (Crall et al., 2012) and responsive education (Wals et al., 2014; Miczajka et al., 2015; Bonney et al., 2016). Because of such ambitious intentions, citizen science is highlighted on the European Union agenda on science policy making as a mechanism fostering the public engagement into scientific processes, research and innovation and might be considered as a mean for knowledge democratization. This paper aims to explore scientists' attitudes towards public engagement into scientific processes, research and innovation. Based on interview data with scientists from academia, representing different disciplines, and citizen scientists, this paper discusses motivation to engage citizens in co-creation of knowledge as well as challenges making impediments to this process. This research has been funded by Research Council of Lithuania (project "CS4Welfare", Agreement No. S-GEV-20-6).

Investigating European co-creation: Towards a sociology of co-creation instruments

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In recent years, strategies to increase the involvement of diverse societal actors in science and technological innovation has led to the establishment of a growing number of innovation policy and public engagement instruments. These include, for example, living labs, co-creation facilities, hackathons, makerthons and a variety of approaches to public procurement innovation. In this presentation we examine the role, opportunities and limits of "co-creation instruments" in involving society in science and innovation. Drawing on insights from the EU Horizon 2020 funded research project "Scaling up co-creation: Avenues and limits for involving society in science and innovation (SCALINGS)" -- which examined three co-creation instruments implemented in three technological domains (urban energy, robotics, autonomous vehicles) across ten European countries -- we interrogate how relatively standardized co-creation instruments are shaped by their context of application and in turn how they shape the outcomes they produce. We reveal key findings from investigating two exemplary in-depth case studies, and tease out their contributions to the sociological literature, including a methodological reflection on investigating co-creation in Europe.

Co-creation in Transnational Child Action Research

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In the EC-funded project "Children Left Behind by Labour Migration: Supporting Moldovan and Ukrainian Transnational Families in the EU," (partners: Babes-Bolyai University, Ukrainian and Moldovan research institutions, and Terre des Hommes international - Romanian, Ukrainian and Moldovan branches) we focus on the transfer of know-how in transnational family research concerning children's well-being within an action research-focused setup. Importantly, our perspective is a rights-based and welfare-oriented one addressing the cosmopolitan entitlements of families and their members, specifically, children.

Methodologically, the research is emphatically co-creative - it includes both interviewing as well as effective participation of stakeholders throughout the entirety of the project, from contribution to the research questions themselves, through capacity-building training by researchers to the final application. Moreover, the very selection of stakeholders will include, beside professionals working in the field, transnational family members, among them, children themselves, who will remain co-researchers and co-actors together with the researchers themselves.

Structurally, the project is intended to balance support with participation and knowledge-creation with application, therefore within the same action, beyond recommendation, it will result in grounded actions such as capacity-building training of stakeholders implemented through NGO partners and mass media campaigns aimed at relevant segments of the general population.

Our presentation will emphasize the normative and practical gains of such an approach in view of children's effective enjoyment of rights in the sense of their lived - and cosmopolitan - citizenship.

Young People as Co-researchers of Sustainable Well-being

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We challenge established thinking by arguing that knowledge co-creation is essential for understanding young people's interests, values and goals concerning sustainable well-being and for including these in decision-making processes. We see knowledge co-creation as two-way processes and as genuine interaction between scientists, young people, inter-action partners of research projects, decision-makers, and the public audience. Co-research allows us to study sustainable well-being with young, Finnish people, aged 15-29 years, Research often entails power hierarchies however, co-research is seen to fix the asymmetry of power relations between young people and researchers. Pyyry (2012, 37) defines co-research as "participation of people under study in the implementation of the research and considering them as capable actors who have knowledge about their own world". We adapt an approach in which co-research with young people is understood as "parallel pathways": the researcher jointly with the young people affirms that the latter have pathways that motivate and give direction to their participation (Lohmeyer, 2019). We share our notion of co-research as a method for more participatory, inclusive, and empowering research and highlight the ethical aspects to increase understanding on what considerations are crucial while planning and conducting co-research with young people. We discuss the possibilities and challenges of the parallel pathways approach based on six co-research processes.

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Co-production of recovery

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The term 'recovery' frequently occurs in medical and in public settings. This includes recovery-as-outcome (evidence), which was first used in mental hospital services, and recovery-as-experience (personal healing process), an understanding constituted as a response to the former by the voices of mental health survivors and ex-patients. Besides, recovery as co-production covers the new public emphasis on partnerships as well as people's accountability for their health. In the sociology of knowledge, the concept 'co-production of knowledge' or co-creation is applied on a new combined approach, analysing the social structure and cultural meanings, integrating theory and practice, macro and micro, and objects and subjects, as well as historical and contemporary studies (Jasanoff, 2004). In our society today, in healthcare systems and research, political documents emphasize evidence-based practice and consumers' or users' expertise. We will unpack these applications of the term 'recovery', analysed as different ways of producing knowledge, first in terms of curing disease and second in the language of a person's process of overcoming or coming to terms with disruptions from illness. Third, we discuss how it is possible to critically integrate recovery-as-outcome and recovery-as-experience in professional health practices into what has been referred to as co-production or co-creation of knowledge.
We argue that evidence-based practices and person-centredness draw on different understandings of the term 'recovery'. Therefore, we call for a critical rethink of recovery in clinical practice, educational curricula, and political documents, which we have called co-production of recovery.

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RS18 | The State, Organisations, and Established-Outsider Relations

"How Extreme Right-wing Hate Communication Reflects Established-outsider relations in Post-migrant Societies. A Qualitative Content Analysis of Political Speeches"

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Many societies around the world witness a rightward shift in sociopolitical relations during the last decade. The German political party "Alternative for Germany" (AfD) stepped up as a euro-critical and neoliberal faction in 2012. Politicians of the AfD cultivate a populist political style focused on the everlasting antagonism between "ordinary people" and the "political elite". They see themselves as representatives of the "ordinary people", who were ignored by established political parties over the past years. Their categorization of "common people" was disclosed during the refugee movements caused by the Syrian civil war in 2015. The AfD built an antagonistic image of a German "we" and an immigrant related "the others". In other words: They constructed an established and outsider relation between Germans and Non-Germans. Praise and blame gossip are one of the elementary strategies of established to mark outsiders as "not like us" by devaluation and stigmatization.

German parliamentary protocols are publicly available and provide a well-founded database to investigate political speeches by content. We analyzed parliamentary protocols containing inputs of one of AfD's leading figures, Björn Höcke, in the federal parliament of Thuringia in 2015/16 and 2019/20. The comparison of two periods of time allows insights in processual changings regarding the usage of gossip. We chose a qualitative content analysis to reconstruct explicit patterns of blame and praise gossip which are mainly based on an extreme right-wing ideology of inequality and exclusion. Identifying xenophobia and group-focused enmity in political speeches as extreme right-wing blame gossip is a wider extension of established and outsider relations. Our aim was to extent Elias and Scotson's findings regarding chancing power relation in plural societies.

Extending State Power Through 'Syrian Refugee Entrepreneurship'– The Social Positioning Of Outsiders

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While immigration policy is still based on national need, the type of immigrant arriving in the Global North is now changing; even when immigration is labelled humanitarian, economic values tend to dominate – hence the growing policy focus on refugee entrepreneurs. In this context, like most subjects of neoliberalism, refugees are expected to fend for themselves as political questions of exclusion and exploitation are replaced by economic concerns linked to the development of entrepreneurial selves. In this paper, drawing on a study of Syrian refugee entrepreneurs in the North of England, we explore the skills and knowledge that refugees arrive with, the challenges they face, and the determination they need to succeed. In a hostile political environment charactered by ongoing attempts to reduce refugee numbers, we conclude that the most Syrian refugees can aspire to, despite the skills and knowledge they possess, is a precarious life as 'outsiders' on the social fringe.

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Privatisation As Practice: Understanding Why Left-leaning Councils Choose To Sell Land

Sacha Hilhorst

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Why does the state sell land? Of the major privatisations which have marked the British state since the 1980s, land is arguably the largest. A growing body of scholarship, particularly within the discipline of geography, has drawn parallels with the original enclosure movement and pointed to land privatisation as a key component neoliberal globalisation. Recent accounts such as Brett Christophers' 2018 book The New Enclosure portray land privatisation as an ideologically-driven process, which gained momentum as Margaret Thatcher and her allies took over Whitehall. By contrast, I focus on the post-industrial town of Corby, a Labour-led council which has pioneered a decades-long and on-going land sell-off. Why would a group of people which is ideologically opposed to Thatcherism enact a Thatcherite land privatisation agenda? Building on 23 interviews with civil servants, councillors, community leaders and regeneration workers, I paint an alternative, sociological account of why local councils choose to sell land. This is driven, I argue, neither by ideology nor by inevitable budgetary pressures, but instead by strategic practices of actors within the council. I use a Bourdieusian framework to show how privatisation was a practical response to a series of practical problems faced by a town which had lost its major industry after the closure of its steelworks. In doing so, I build on emerging sociological work on sub-national budgetary regimes and the neoliberal state. I also hope to add to a fuller account of how abstract macro-processes such as neoliberalisation are grounded in the actions of individuals and groups.

Civic Organizations' Impact on the Transformation of Search and Rescue Field in Russia

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Over the last decade the debate on civil society in Russia is marked by criticism of liberal model in which civil society is understood as an opposition to the State. In contrast, it is proposed to regard state-civic relations as social partnership in which civic organizations are seen as a subordinate "junior partner". However, there is ample research which demonstrates that civic organizations' role can't be reduced to mere passive executers that provide social services under the capable guidance of the governmental agencies. Instead, they develop strategies to strengthen their positions in state-civic relations and gain better opportunities for their activity.

The paper deals with Russian voluntary search and rescue organizations that could be seen as a textbook example of a junior partner, pronouncedly non-political and dependent on the state regulation. Based on the series of interviews and the online survey of volunteer search and rescue community in Russia our research aims to give more insight into this sphere of civic life. While sharing the abovementioned view of civic organizations as active participants of the state-civic relations we shift our attention away from the strategies they employ to benefit from the state-civic relations. Instead, the paper is focused on two issues. First, we examine volunteers' own understandings of their role in these relations. Second, we describe the ways volunteer organizations influence the transformation of the field of search and rescue work through their routine practices and discursive work they perform in their daily interaction with the state officials.

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Policy Schizophrenia and the Question of Housing in the Bureaucratic Field: From Wobbly Pillar under the Welfare State to Neoliberal Statecraft of Alternate Futures.

Troels Schultz Larsen, Kristian Nagel Delica

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Torgersons (1987) famous lecture on housing and the welfare state outlined the tensions and the problematic relationship between the two and the lack of a unified policy field of housing nor stable institutionalization around it. Torgerson argued that this is so due to the particular type of commodity which housing constitute and because housing relates to other types of demands and services than traditional welfare policyfields (Togersen 1987:118). However he never outlined how we should pursue more sustained analysis of the complex relationship between housing and the many different functions of the state nor of how the institutionalization of different housing policy regimes matter? Here we utilize Bourdieu's concept of bureaucratic field and a unique dataset of all central state employees (in the case of Denmark) to analyze how spatial policies and housing, the state and its institutions are intermeshed and how changes over time are the result of struggle within the bureaucratic field. We claim that to comprehend the formation of spatial policies, we need to consider the structure of the specific policy-field and the bureaucratic field, and how this in its own right generates principles of policy making (Wacquant 2005b; Bourdieu 2005; Dubois 2014; Schultz Larsen 2014). Analyzing the policy field of housing within the bureaucratic field from 1993-2019 it becomes possible to explain the current state of policy schizophrenia – where the state is divided upon itself being a primary producer of established-outsiders relations through territorial stigmatization – as a particular form of statecraft aimed at producing alternate futures by removing the pillars under the remnants of the welfare state.

(In-)Formalisation Processes and Discrimination Awareness as task for Organisational Change.

Stefanie Maria Ernst

Westphalian Wilhelms-University Muenster, Germany

Current diversity and anti-discrimination policies are the result of intended and non-intended long-term social movements and changes.This implicates informalisation processes as well as formalisation processes of organisations, in which sexism, racism, homophobia etc. are blamed and fought. In this context, the presented EU-Cooperation-Project SPRYNG intended to prevent discrimination and to empower people; we therefore analysed the cognitive structure as well as the awareness of discrimination in order to empower students as well as teachers and to generate a process of sharpened sensibility. Based on The Established and Outsiders and the process-theoretical debate on diminishing power differences, informality and equality, the paper discusses the results about the socio-dynamics of stigmatisation and discrimination in educational organizations (schools) and society. Connected with macro-sociological aspects, the data (survey and expert interviews) give insights into the perception of discrimination. As part of organisational change processes, these collected data were reported back to students and teachers, who were involved in an anti-discrimination trainee programme. The paper reports about the results, pitfalls and theoretical implications of anti-discrimination politics in the area of education as part of organisational integration politics. Moreover, it aims to theorize the debate on greater integration of outsider groups in organisations and to develop indicators to re-shape organisational cultures.

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Established-Outsider Relations and National Habitus in Polish Secondary Schools (gimnazja). Analysis of the School Newspapers (1999-2019).

Emilia Lucja Sieczka

Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

The paper analyses the school newspapers issued in Polish secondary schools ('gimnazjum'). The analysis will be done from the creation of gimnazjum in 1999 to its recent closure in 2019 from the perspective of established-outsiders' relation. In the project we see the overlap between the post-transformational effort of modernization taken up by the Polish state through the reforms of 1998 and the process of social resistance to those changes that resulted in formation of the established-outsiders relationship between the old, elitist schools and newly founded, egalitarian 'gimnazja'. While the reform succeeded in augmenting the general level of education, it was felt, especially within the elitist conservative circles, that it was done at the expense of the traditional academic culture and community values. Therefore, we investigated the school newspapers from the perspective of how those deprecating notions of new 'gimnazjum' projected on self-image of those institutions as codified in the newspapers that were created by the teachers and students themselves.

The analysis revealed that even in those new institutions that were doing well in levelling up the local inequalities, egalitarian ethos has not been appropriated. Instead, they tried to model their identity on the historical identity typical to the 'established' elitist schools, while at the same time questioning the modernization process and globalization through the pedagogy of national values. Thus, our findings can be discussed in both established-outsiders and civilizational framework of Norbert Elias' theory. In the school newspapers, socialization to the proper national habitus is supposed to ameliorate the standards of morals and behaviour that have supposedly worsen.

Established-Outsider Relations Between Animal Welfare NGOs And The State - A Comparison Of New And Old EU Member States

Adrianna Kapek-Goodridge

Huddersfield University, United Kingdom

This paper argues that relations between the 'outsider' animal welfare NGOs and the 'established' governments are interdependent with the vegetarian/vegan social movements. It draws from two key cases – the United Kingdom and Poland – in order to highlight differences in the established-outsider relations in new and old European Union member states.

As a consequence of a shift from extensive to intensive farming in mid-20th century, British society expressed its concern for farm animal welfare(FAW), and by choosing a vegetarian/vegan diet as well as by lobbying the government for legislative changes, these 'outsiders' have started to develop relations with the 'established' state in the form of NGOs. However, as a consequence of poor relations between NGOs and the state, a unique discourse emerged about improving FAW: NGOs acquired a certain measure of power, one similar to that of top retailers, forcing suppliers and stakeholders for more ethical sourcing and labelling of animal products. Such activity helped NGOs to further influence consumers in their buying choices, and ultimately in gaining more vegetarian/vegan diet enthusiasts. Unlike in the UK, Polish NGOs do not focus on building partnerships and positive relations with the state and retailers, thus they are seen as a threat to the political order. Such differences between these two states stem from their length of membership in the EU, as people's concerns for FAW are significantly lower in Poland than they are in the UK.

These attitudes therefore influence behaviours of NGO groups in their relations with the state, and as such impact the quality of partnerships between them and retailers, resulting in various degrees of intensification of the vegetarian/vegan movements.

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Women As Outsiders: A Case Study On Polish Abortion Ban

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On the 22nd of October 2020 the Polish Constitutional Court ruled that abortion on the embriopatological basis is uncontitutional, baning almost completely legal abortion in Poland. It is a result of a conservative revolution (Grabowska, 2012) which has been happening in Poland since 1989. Through the analysis of the trajectory of reproductive rights in Poland it becomes apparent that the patriarchal society places women in the lesser position. Using the framework of established and outsiders (Elias and Scotson, 1994), as well Norbert Elias's and Cas Wouters' works on gender relations, I will argue that the Constitutional Court's ruling demonstrates the position of women as outsiders in a country governed by the national conservatives. I apply the tools offered by the established and outsiders model to the discursive practices of the established, which I will analyze as components of a civilizing offensive. I will examine the role of blaming inferiority as a powerful tool in the hands of the established and I will look into the women's disobedience to the morality which was imposed on them. Lastly, I will address a few potential issues with that approach, especially the problem of women in power and supportive of the national-conservative government.

Female Physicists: Outsiders In Their Own Field? A Figurational Exploration Of Men And Women In Male Dominated Working Organisations

Valerie Dahl

University of Muenster, Germany

In my talk, I will show that there is a power imbalance between male and female academic employees, especially in male dominated fields. However, the classic Eliasian figuration between Established and Outsiders falls short when an adequate picture of the finer, more differentiated processes of the arrangements between groups of academic employees is needed. Therefore, presenting my own innovative research in the field of "bystander experiences" of men and women in physics (a traditionally male dominated academic organisation), I will point out possibilities of modifying and expanding the renowned "Established and Outsider" figuration.
Combining research on discrimination of women in physics with organisational-sociological research on the perception of discrimination in the workplace and the resulting consequences for employees, my contribution explores the reactions and interventions in situations of discrimination in workplaces of male and female physicists. It becomes evident that the way physicists react and intervene in these situations differs depending on their position in organisational hierarchy and their gender.
The findings regarding the "bystander experience" as well as the expanded figuration between established and outsiders in the workplace add a fresh perspective on existing approaches to research on how supposed outsider groups in organisations can actively shape organisational culture: By actively intervening in situations of workplace discrimination, especially the female employees in lower positions of organisational hierarchy leave their former outsider position and the male dominated, hierarchical structure of academic physics.

Weaponizing the Outsider's Status: Politics of Memory in the Established-Outsiders Dynamic

Marta Bucholc

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In their description of the figurational dynamic between the established and the outsiders, Norbert Elias and John L. Scotson addressed the connection between the level of group cohesion and the ability of the group to forge and upkeep a positive We-image by mobilizing adequate symbolic resources to this end. The advantages of the established group such as the sense of "having been there first", comparatively stronger bonds within the group, and self-perceived moral superiority were thus used to compete with the outsiders for positions of power in the community. In my talk, I will focus on the uses of a particular symbolic resource which has not been addressed by Elias and Scotson: the claim to the status of an outsider. The rules of the social power play may be redefined so as to increase the benefits of the outsiders' position and to turn it into an important asset. Drawing on my research on the politics of memory and politics of history in East Central Europe I will offer evidence to the construction of the We-image of a national group as that of the outsiders. I will examine the conditions to weaponizing the outsiders' status in political struggles by tracing the uses of politically sponsored memories of national martyrology, victimhood and isolation in post-socialist East Central Europe.

Mobility Control as Order Producing Practice: State Restructuring in Civil War Greece

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National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece

The Greek state, after its army was defeated and the government fled the country, lost its territorial unity as it came under the administration of different (German, Italian, Bulgarian) authorities from 1941 through 1944. During the second half of the 1940's state power was rebuilt with the aid of its "allies" -of Britain first and the US after 1947- and through a fierce and prolonged civil war. The proposed paper uses an interdisciplinary, sociological-historical approach in order to trace the rebuilding of the nation-state by focusing on practices of policing, performed by both official and unofficial forces. These consisted of patrolling, checks and blockades in specific urban areas, (night) curfews and the project of issuing identity cards for the whole population. We suggest that the practice of zoning and the imposition of differentiated access to means of mobility should be conceived as a technology of producing the post-war national order, according to which the population was divided between "real Greeks" and (domestic) "aliens" seen to be threatening the very foundation of the nation. Even though it focuses on the past, the paper is consciously informed by the current mobility controls imposed by the police in Greece, as elsewhere, as a response to the spread of Covid-19. Part of the aim of this project is to contribute to a genealogy of order-producing practices, that is of state power over (social) space.

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RS18 | The State, Organisations, and Established-Outsider Relations

RS19 | Transformative Rural-Urban Connections

A Life Course Perspective On Suburbanisation

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Centre for Social Sciences, Hungary

In the last three decades, suburbanisation has been one of the most significant socio-spatial phenomena in metropolitan areas of Central Eastern Europe. To understand the transformation and development of suburban villages several research projects have examined the causes and motives of people moving from cities to surrounding villages. Their results suggest that there are 'push factors' that push people out of the city (e.g. air pollution, crime) and 'pull factors' that attract people to suburbs (e.g. better living conditions). Although the life course perspective is often used as a framework in research on migration and spatial mobility, in case of migration between urban and suburban areas is rarely used. The study analyses the impact of life course events on the mobility from city to suburbs on the example of Budapest Metropolitan Area. The analysis is based on 40 semi-structured interviews, participants were living in suburban villages in BMA. Data collection took place in two different years, in 2012 and 2019. The research has three important findings: moving from city to the suburban area is often associated with two life events, marriage (intention to start a family) and birth of the first or more children; these life events primarily determine the intention to move, but people often choose to live in the suburbs because the house price is lower than in the city; several residents with rural background use these life events to move back to a rural environment.

Dependent Urbanization: The Growth of the First Ring of Localities Around the Larger Romanian Cities, 2009-2019

Norbert Petrovici

Babes-Bolyai University, Romania

Almost one-third of the larger European Cities experienced loss of population after 2000. Central and Eastern Europe was no exception and, given the political changes, the contraction was exceptionally severe, driven by outmigration and sharp decrease in fertility rates. Romania, with one of the largest diasporas to population, continued the trend. In the last decade 82% of the cities underwent population contraction. However, a new trend appeared in the aftermath of the 2008 economic crisis: the first ring or rural localities around the larger Romanian cities (with more than 12T inhabitants) had, on average, 32% rise in population, while the cities decreased with 2%. Using OLS regression based on official records of population and companies, I distinguish between two types of rural hinterland urbanization: (1) cities with new jobs in the service sector that remained stagnant yet had a surge of population in the hinterlands, an (2) cities with new jobs in manufacturing that lost urban population and had some increase in their rural hinterland. I claim that the new urbanization is highly connected with a particular type of dependent development. After the 2008 financial crisis, global organizations relocated their secondary processes, along their manufacturing processes. In Romania, by 2019, 26.2% of the employees in the private sector were working for a company with full foreign capital, either in the outsourced services sector (ITO and BPO) or manufacturing outsourcing. The urbanization of the rural hinterland is a consequence of this new wave of globalization.

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Community-Supported Agriculture In Italian Rurbanities

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Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy

Inspired by the Middle Age open fields and rural civic uses, Italian communities in support to agriculture (CSAs) have been redesigning sustainable food production in ruruban spaces. The concept of rurbanity originates from the union of the terms urban and rural. It indicates the reciprocal hybridization of these two dimensions and refers to those areas of agricultural production that develop in predominantly residential contexts.

In between urban and rural, the collective management of cultivated land allows multiple precarities emerging from socio-economic cleavages to meet and organize and to radically transform their own existence. What are the characteristics of CSA in rurbanity? Which cognitive and action repertoires are developed in the local context? How does CSA emerge as an emancipatory and transformative project?

To answer these inquiries, empirical data are co-created with activists through the method of Participatory Learning and Action (PLA). PLA is a combination of techniques and dynamics thereby the participants develop meaningful elaborations for the community itself. Specifically, the research design is composed by collective workshops, mapping and diagramming. This strong qualitative methodology allows to observe how CSA in rurbanity is experimented by local communities to reinvent geographies of spaces and relations in order to resignify their material reality.

Conflictual Path of Defining Rural Areas at the Peripheries of Province of Izmir

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In line with global Western central liberalization, globalization, and capital accumulation, the mode of production has been transformed, processes that decide on the spread of cities in space have changed as a result of technical advances in the fields of deregulation and communication/information in the national economies. With the processes of decentralization, the city is increasingly being brought into rural areas, building pressure is increasing, agricultural production and natural resources are being destroyed, and rural areas are increasingly fitted with urban uses (shopping, tourism, leisure activities, etc). Besides, the economic policies specific to the new period, the change of the administrative borders of the metropolitan areas deeply affect and transform the physical, social and economic structures of rural settlements. Rural areas in the vicinity of the metropolitan areas are therefore strategically important for understanding the changing nature of rural-urban interaction.

The study is therefore focused on the rural areas located at the periphery in the province of Izmir, where the interaction between the urban-rural areas is increasing considerably and the borders between them are redefined by socioeconomic changes and legislation (Law no.6360) that vary on a regional, national and local scale. In the Province of Izmir in the 2000s as a result of changes in the administrative border, we intend to investigate (1) the impact of changes on the rural areas related to administrative and spatial boundary variations, (2) the changing nature of the interaction between urban and rural areas. The discussion tries to find out ways in which coordinated development planning and management of rural areas can underpin sustainable rural livelihood.

Conceptualising Migration and Well-being in Rural Areas in an Era of (Im)mobility

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Over the last thirty years Greece was transformed from an emigration to an immigration country. During that time, international migration flows contributed to new socioeconomic realities in the country in rural and urban areas alike. The economic recession from 2008 onwards and related austerity policies affected both the size, the net migration and the labour market incorporation of migrant population in Greece, while in 2015 the economic crisis in the country was paired with the recent migration/ refugee crisis. 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), our paper aims at discussing the changing conditions and challenges posed by the newly arriving populations of migrants and refugees in rural Greece, along with local people's views on the impact of the new arrivals in their rural places. The empirical analysis unveils the connections that are emerging between migrants and refugees and the economy, society and culture in rural

receiving areas. In this context, we reflect on the conceptualisations of rurality and well-being between the various population groups and juxtapose the challenges connected to well-being with the various mobilities between rural and urban areas of Greece.

Perceptions of Social Change and their Impacts on Rural-Urban Mobility Aspirations

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Based on a series of fieldwork and an altogether 211-hour length recording of semi-structured interviews, this presentation aims to provide insights on how perceived social change influence mobility aspirations of rural dwellers in Hungary.

A theoretical basis for the research is provided by Hein de Haas' concept of mobility capabilities and aspirations. He formulates the question of why development (in sending areas) might sometimes seem to foster rather than to reduce migration (as development policies, aimed at reducing rural depopulation claim)

In the time period of 2014-2019, fieldworks in altogether 8 Hungarian, non-agglomeration villages were conducted with the aim of providing answers for this specific question. The fields were selected in order to provide a variety considering location (central-peripheral), economic and socio-demographic status. Altogether 163 semi-structured interviews were voice-recorded and transcribed.

The research develops and applies a systematic categorisation of respondents, based on de Haas' theoretical approach, considering migration intentions. As the next step, perceptions on local changes (and development) are analysed in connection with these categories.

Results suggest that voluntary immobility is facilitated by positive changes in local career opportunities (instead of simply jobs), a sense of freedom and independence that the countryside may provide (instead of vivid local cultural life) and strong personal connections (instead of weak community ties). Development programmes, though typically do appear in personal narratives of voluntary immobile people, are less important in the question of staying. The few programmes facilitating personal career opportunities seem more important, but only among business owners and managers.

The Potential Transformation of Rural Territories by Urban Projects of Life

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The arrival of urban population to rural areas to live in is not a new phenomenon in the European context. Processes of counterurbanisation, pro-rural migration, urban-rural migration and so forth have played a key role in the transformation of rural territories during the last century. However, it is not a static phenomenon but a changing one that evolves along with the appearance of new material conditions in the rural territories, ex-urbanites' new expectations of life, and so forth, in a society in a process of permanent change.

This paper aims to present an exploratory work looking at diverse elements that shape the current relationship between rural territories and their new residents by considering whether rural scenarios can be the base for the new residents to settle in a permanent way or they represent just a volatile choice. For this purpose, the paper focuses on the kind of projects of life found behind the 'rural venture' of ex-urban population and their possibility of success or failure in the given rural context. In so doing, the paper discusses the influence of 'urban populations' in the configuration of new rural territories.

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The Specificity of Rural Gentrification in Central and Eastern Europe

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Rural gentrification determines changes in the socio-professional structure of the rural population, consisting in increase in the share of various categories of the middle class. The aim of the paper is to present the specifics of the process of rural gentrification in Central and Eastern Europe. It was based on a critical analysis of the literature on the subject. Preliminary analysis allowed for operationalisation, which is reflected in the three main research questions:

-	What is the specificity of Central and Eastern Europe? (the characteristics of the specificity of Central and Eastern Europe, which may affect the specific course of the process of rural gentrification)

-	How does the process of rural gentrification occurring in Central and Eastern Europe progress?

(determining the course of the process itself in this part of Europe)

- Is the process of rural gentrification in Central and Eastern Europe different from that occurring in other countries?(indication of the differences in the course of the process in relation to Western countries).

The analysis shows two trajectories of rural gentrification: seasonal interest in rural areas and related to suburbanization. The author sees the reasons for the uniqueness of the process in the socio-historical specifics of the region: its agrarian character at the beginning of the 20th century, the specific ethnic composition of the middle class in the interwar period, underurbanisation in the period of real socialism and the process of post-communist transformation creating a "capitalist class without capital".

Rural areas in Central and Eastern Europe are in a state of constant transformation, among which there is also rural gentrification, which is noticed by some researchers. However, no comparative studies have been conducted so far.

"Just Ask Eric": On The Importance Of Governance Efficacy, Territorial Ties And Heterogenous Networks For Rural Development

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Territorial capital is more than economy, business and socioeconomic status of residents. It is also the way residents of localities form social networks and how these are intertwined with the local political, institutional and administrative configurations. Sampson (2011) argues that while social networks foster the conditions under which collective efficacy may flourish, they are not sufficient for the exercise of social cohesion and social control. Networks have to be activated to be meaningful. Interaction is embedded in local traditions and social order is produced locally. Analysing interviews from a rural location in Denmark, we examine how referential features of group life (spatial areas, relations, shared pasts) generate action. We develop the concept of 'governance efficacy' to denote the capacity to mobilise collective efficacy in relation to territorial development. We argue that such a concept is an important element in explaining why and how a peripheral location is able to manage social challenges despite population decline.

Urbanization and the Territorialisation of Organizing Cohesion. Results from a Danish Case Study on Territorial Inequality and Social Cohesion

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Purpose: There is a growing importance for public facilitation of corporate social responsibility and involvement of civil organisations in securing territorial cohesion and development. In the present paper, we focus on how we are to understand a locally sensitive organisation of territorial cohesion in the Danish context. Traditional sociological concepts and standardized area-types used for administrative purposes have turned out not being very helpful in understanding the interrelation between inequality, urbanization and territorial cohesion. We argue for a processual and relational approach to urbanization.

Methodology: The present article is based on interview material and policy documents from three Danish case studies representing urban, suburban and rural forms of settlement. The case studies is part of a cross-European research project.

Findings: We show how territorial governance play a key role in the strategies of densification/de-densification facilitating shielding capacities of collective efficacy, and reversely that bottom-up innovations are crucial for the ability of territorial governance to mobilize territorial capital and mediate in effects of territorial inequality. Spatial imaginaries legitimize these efforts to organize cohesion. The spatial imaginaries work as common frame of references for the interplay between strategies of (de)densification and collective efficacy, and they activate particular balances between growth agendas and everyday life.

Originality:These findings represent an original perspective on how and why urbanization impact on places in a more specific and variated way than often portrayed as it highlight how social capacities tied to place might work with or against existing social, economic and cultural structures shaping territorial cohesion.

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The Rural Gap and the Transformative Rural-Urban Hybridizations. Accessibility and Mobility as Drivers of Socio-territorial Development

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An inclusive and sustainable society requires tackling socio-territorial imbalances and accessibility. The consequences of failing to address regional disparities are already at the forefront of the conflicts that mark the political agenda in several countries. The decline of rural areas cannot be understood just in terms of economic development, but rather in terms of accessibility. The rural restructuration has meant changes in the productive organisation, by means of a wide diversification of activities and the extension of multifunctionality; however, it also has brought about an increase in daily commuting and rural-urban hybridization. Putting the focus on the rural gap, accessibilities and mobilities seeks a different observation of rural-urban connections as transformative relations. It is their hybridization what makes a difference and a way for rebalance. The consideration of accessibility as a matter of citizenship is the starting point for removing the rural issue from the socioterritorial problems' agenda, as well as for advancing the construction of a socially sustainable Europe. The paper presents the early findings from the project "Focus on rural gap: accessibility, mobilities and social inequalities (RuralAcces)" supported by Spanish Research and Development Plan (PID2019-111201RB-I00/AEI/10.13039/501100011033). The results let us evaluate these issues from the Spanish case. We suggest, as a conclusion, that emerging paradigms of digital, remote and assisted accessibility, as well as forms of shared mobility and on-demand transport systems, must be understood as a crucial transition. Moreover, due to its importance, this accessibility transition should be considered as a public common good and regulated into the rural-urban forms of governance.

Red-hot housing markets in peripheral regions: The case of the German North Sea Islands

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In our contribution, we present the German North Sea islands as particularly interesting cases in point when it comes to exploring transformative rural-urban connections.
On the one hand, the islands are officially classified as peripheral rural areas which are characterized by severe development problems such as lack of sustainable economic basis, declining and ageing population and endangered social infrastructures (education, medical care...).
On the other hand, however, they have extremely strained housing markets which are otherwise only known from booming big cities. Holiday and second homes supply and demand have driven rental and purchase prices to astronomical levels, making affordable housing extremely scarce and no longer sufficiently available for locals as well as essential and seasonal workers. These developments, occasionally referred to as "island gentrification", in turn threaten tourism, of all things, which is the sole foundation of the local economy. To counteract these developments, the island mayors have joined forces. However, dealing with these challenges is complicated because of local governance constellations familiar from small and middle town research: volunteer political involvement, strong personal interdependencies, and role conflicts.
In our presentation, we will, based on own empirical research, depict this unique overlap of rural, metropolitan and small-town structures and problems in more detail. We then discuss the strengths and limitations of concepts like "rural" or "tourism gentrification", "retirement" or "amenity migration", and "multilocalisation" in describing and explaining these novel and contradictory urban-rural amalgamations. In doing so, we consequently embed the German case in international scholarly debates on comparable cases.

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Creating New Connections Between Urban and Rural Spaces: Practices and Networks in the Italian Small-farming Context

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In recent years, the debate on production and consumption within the Alternative Food Networks (Goodman 2012) has intensified. Literature has highlighted many aspects: the relationships established between producers and consumers and the new contacts that arise between the countryside and the city. The literature on prosumers has shown new meanings produced by consumers, especially when purchasing choices are covered by ethical, political and identity issues. Meanwhile, there has been less talk about cultural production by producers' side, and their contribution in creating new links between urban and rural spaces. The overlapping of production and consumption, in fact, has always characterized the model of management of the peasant economy. However, at nowadays this model seems to change its meaning, considering both the production and the country lifestyle choices related to environmental and cultural issues. In this sense the back-to-the-land phenomenon appears particularly relevant, concerning people withcount an agricultural background, often coming from a urban experience, who choose to live and work in countryside (Wilbour 2014; Dematteis et al. 2014; Nigh and González Cabañas 2015).

The paper therefore questions the ways in which the back-to-the-land phenomenon creates new links between urban space and rural space.

The research uses 17 interviews with farmers from Piemonte, Northern Italy, and 5 interviews with farmers from Basilicata, Southern Italy, participating in the WWOOF Italia network (World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms, since '70s, internationally promotes organic farming and sustainable lifestyles through the work-hospitality exchange).

Deforestation of a Sweetgum Forest and Ecosocial Crisis under the Capitalist Ruins: The Case of Koycegiz-Dalyan Region in Turkey

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In this study, we discuss the deforestation of an endemic oriental sweetgum (liquidambar orientalis) forests in Koycegiz-Dalyan region in Turkey. Here we consider the sweetgum forest as a non-human social actor and place it to the heart of the transformation of rural-urban and urban-rural continuum. This transformation process lies at the center of the multilayered changes caused by neoliberal, transnational and conservative transformation in the region. Historically the deforestation had experienced two steps so far.

In the first step, for the plantation of citrus and pomegranate trees as an agricultural commodity, the sweetgum trees were begun to be cut in the first half of the 20th century. Then the region developed further with the entry of commodified agricultural products and mass tourism. With the 1990's, in the now-ongoing second step, the neoliberal transformation begun; the collapse of agriculture started; the peasants impoverished rapidly and proceeded to migrate to the urban areas for paid work. In that process, lifestyle migration to the region developed. Since construction sector is seen as a savior in the current neoliberal economy politics in Turkey, more sweetgum trees were cut day by day for the construction of villas of newcomers.

Based on the findings of two-year extended qualitative fieldwork, following Anna Tsing's feminist perspective (2004; 2015), we argue that, this deforestation causes an ecosocial crisis in the region. This crisis leads to the dissolution of rural relations, the impoverishment of peasants and destruction of forest ecosystem. The destruction of the forest leaves a capitalist ruin where the globalized and the local, the urban and the rural, the transnational corporations and impoverishing peasants clash with each other.

1501

Peasant Resistance And Authoritarianism In Turkey: The Agency Of The Peasant Movement Çiftçi-Sen

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Since the verge of the 21st century and after 18 years of extractivist neoliberal policies in the Turkish countryside by the governing AKP (Justice and Development Party), the country faces growing de-ruralization and increasing insecurity for small farmers. Considering a new agrarian question, framed not just on the dispossession of peasants and rural poverty but on agroecology and food sovereignty, the flagship struggles of the transnational peasant movement La Vía Campesina, the research focuses on Çiftçiler Sendikası (Farmers' Union) – the first Turkish peasant movement and a member of La Vía Campesina.

The qualitative research methodology has been operationalized with fieldwork in two historical sectors of Turkey, namely grapes and olives, on the rural Aegean towns of Alaşehir and Ayvalık, respectively, where Çifti-Sen is actively involved.

The results and analysis focus on how to position the Turkish peasantry within the global agrarian question and the new peasantry debates. While we interrogate how Çiftçi-Sen represents the peasantry and mobilizes resistance, defining peasant agency, we also devote our attention on who constitutes that agency among the issues of food sovereignty and gender (in)equality. Preliminary findings point out to hardships and failures for continuous and organized peasant mobilization since 2004, when Çiftçi-Sen was officially formed. They are related with the historically weak class consciousness among the peasantry in Turkey, which undermines collective action. But more contemporarily with the pro-poor social assistance that constitutes the populist rural roots of the AKP and with its competitive authoritarianism that denies any form of resistance by repressive coercion.

Educational Pathways and Urban Mobility Expectations of Rural Youth.

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The communication presents the preliminary results of the research project "Educational pathways, development and rural sustainability", which explores the expectations of rootedness or migration of rural students enrolled in the final years of high school and vocational training in Andalusia, Spain. The work attempts to establish the relationship between the pathway followed and such expectations, addressing the differences in gender and social class. In this sense, the pathways and the strategies of rural-urban mobility planned by students and conditioned by characteristics and social representations of the territory, represent a core element in the analysis.

The investigation is based on a general diagnosis of the different scenarios for rural youth in Andalusia. The research integrates, from a territorial approach, quantitative and qualitative perspectives conducting a survey in a sample of secondary schools and carrying on in-depth interviews with students, teachers and local economic agents involved in the training system. It proposes a reflection on the impact of the educational system, through its different modalities - with special attention to "dual vocational training system"- on the local development processes and, eventually, on the demographic and social sustainability of rural areas. Accordingly, it responds to public concern about the process of rural depopulation of many rural areas of Spain.

Keywords: Rural youth, post-compulsory education, academic expectations and aspirations, urban rural mobility, rural development, Andalusia.

1502

Changing Place Identities in post-Soviet Armenian Rural Communities

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Reform directed to the development of self-government system in the post-Soviet Armenia, the social programs meaning to overcome the social issues of the Armenian rural communities formed a new situation simultaneously tremendously changing local realities of rurality. The changes resulted in social problems linked to land use, family welfare, migration, place attachment and attraction with urban lifestyles. Place attachment of the rural population and identity issues have become more actual nowadays not only due to external factors, but in the context of rural local processes creating the need for observations of transformative risks and structural influences of subjective and non-formal aspects of the problem being reflexive factors to place planning and management. In this context the main research question is how do the place identities and place attachment features change within the Armenian rural communities? At the background of this research is a working hypothesis that the transformations of economic relations and cultural forms in Armenian villages in the post-Soviet period are shaping new rural lifestyles and dispositions, disrupting the local identity of the villagers and the quality of place attachment. This situation can be diagnosed as a crisis of rurality. As contemporary discourse of crisis of rurality is more demonstrated in the context of refusal to perform agricultural activity, the empirical study is formed of 16 biographical narrative interviews with villagers living in the village but having stopped farming. Based on findings from narrative interviews life stories explicating villagers' experience are subjected to narrative semiotic analysis. The problem here is to show how the current discourse on rurality is conditioned and where its crisis manifests itself.

The Living Environment of Rural Settlements in the Process of Interaction with Large Cities, on the Example of a Study of the Rural Population of Russia 1994-2019

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Based on the analysis of the official statistical data of Rosstat, the secondary mathematical analysis of the data from the Russian Monitoring of the Economic Situation and Health of the Population of the Higher School of Economics (RLMS-HSE) for the period 1994-2019, the author draws a number of conclusions about changes in the living environment of Russian rural settlements.

Because of the background of the growth of large cities this period in Russia is characterized by the problem of depopulation (complete extinction of remote small villages and a decrease in the number of inhabitants of rural settlements of all types).

In 1998, the availability of work for residents in rural areas reaches the lowest level. From 2000 to 2019, there has been a significant reduction in the practice of breeding livestock, poultry, fish and other beasts, as well as the cultivation in your site for sale or exchange by residents of rural areas.

In the period 1994-2019, there is a trend towards an increase in the assessment of their material status by residents of rural areas. Tracing the dynamics from 2000 to 2019, there is also an emerging trend towards an increase in the level of satisfaction from their material wealth. From 1994 to 2019, there has been a steady trend towards an increase in the assessment of their legal status by residents of rural areas.

The study of the peculiarities of the interaction of urban and rural settlements, the processes of migration and return migration in Russia made it possible to identify a number of systemic signs and to record the quantitative and qualitative changes in rural areas.

1503

Changing the »Rural-Urban-Game«. Creativity on the Run in Peripheral Areas?

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Creativity is an urban phenomenon. At least, when we have a look at the debate in urban / regional studies since Florida (2002) and Landry/Bianchini (1995) launched their insights to establish a new look at cities and their dwellers. What was regarded as deindustrialized ruins of the past turned to laboratories of the future. Cities are now regarded as the motors of modernisation, due to their unusual and experimental life- and work-styles. A new avant-garde is fuelling creativity, innovation and social change and also policies refer to that potential (sometimes rather instrumental). So cities became the ground for nearly all debates about aspects of modernizing societies in crisis (smart cities, post-growth cities, just cities etc.).

What if when we have to change perspectives and find creativity also in rural areas? What if when we can identify certain ‚non-urban' ways to deal with innovation and cooperation? What if when there's a distinct, even more creative style of networking and fostering innovation in peripheral regions? Our contribution wants to shed light on such aspects which we call ‚rural creativity' by giving examples from the former industrialized, highly subsidized and peripheral region of the Fichtel Mountains in Northern Bavaria. Once being home of more than one worldwide reknown producers of table and industrial porcelain (Rosenthal, Hutschenreuther, Winterling and others) the downfall of the iron curtain brought the region a deep depression. But recent initiatives like artists' networks, cultural freelance workers, tourism start ups or online fashion businesses are the agents of change and promise new developments. In our project Fichtel-LAB we do research on this process by investigating the grounds, styles and reasons for these new ‚creative' collaborations.

Care Farms as a Stimulante to Strength Social and Economic Rural-urban Connections

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Social farming is a form of farming appreciated in Western Europe, which combines agricultural and social activities. Social farms offer support to those at risk of social exclusion. Part of social farming is care farming, which focuses more on functions related to care for those in need. The primary justification of the care farming concept is the necessity to provide social and care services that would satisfy the expectations of the elderly in light of the growing demand due to population aging.

It is worth underlying the significance of care farming as a very important tool to strength rural-urban connection through the use of human and social capital (rural), and economic capital (urban).

The paper basis on the collected empirical material under the project "Care farms in rural development in the face of demographic challenges" (ID 381773, co-financed by the National Center for Research and Development in Poland). The key stimulant for the establishment of new care farms is the need for new social and care services that would be an alternative solution for daycare centers or nursing homes that are hard to come by and expensive in Poland. The goal of care farming is to promote the patient's independence as long as possible. The need for new services grows with the number of potential patients due to population aging. The benefits of care services for potential service providers include diversification of income, which is particularly valuable for small farms with fragile economies.

1504

Rethinking Rural-urban Relations from Social Innovation Initiatives: the Utopia of Urban Gardens

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In recent years, the classic rural-urban dichotomy has been questioned. Among the many situations that can exemplify this questioning, we are analysing the experience of urban gardens.

Urban gardens represent an activity and a space with a long tradition in our cities. However, we can say that they are currently helping to rethink rural-urban connections. For instance, the growing presence of nature and agricultural lands; new food supply chain systems based on a proximity model.

And likewise, they introduce a fundamental reflection on the modalities for management and use of urban spaces (community dynamics that deepen the logics of social cohesion and are based on an articulation of cooperation between social groups, neighbourhood collectives and local institutions).

In this case, we analyse the experience of urban gardens in Pamplona-Iruña as a kind of concrete utopia, where in 2016 a work dynamic is begun that in part connects with the urban garden tradition that existed in the city and its metropolitan area, but at the same time offers novel elements that must be studied.

This paper presents the preliminary results based on material collected in the context of the research project "Social innovation initiatives in urban governance practices. An analysis of the participatory processes and spaces within the framework of the urban policies of Pamplona-Iruña" that received funding from Public University of Navarra (PJUPNA1920).

Rural Entrepreneurship in Superfoods: Forging Urban-Rural Connections in South Turkey's Avocado-Producing Region

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Drawing on ethnographic research in south Turkey's avocado-producing region, I analyze the making of a market for "superfood" avocados in Turkey through a lens of rural-entrepreneurship. I find that avocados were made into a local tree and fruit during a period of four-decades roughly between 1960s and early 2000s in south Turkey. I identify that key local actors later emerged to build a market by forging connections between urban and rural conceptions of avocados as "superfood". I chronicle key processes for the making of a national avocado market in Turkey, and describe those actors involved in the process as "rural entrepreneurs". I also argue that these rural entrepreneurs were relying on a remarkably inspired incubation period of avocados in the region's peasant communities, which later allowed them to appropriate the labels of "localness" and "traditional use" of avocados, in addition to the globally circulating "nutritionist" rhetoric. I chronicle how, by tying the knot between urban and rural perceptions of the fruit and by adding globally flowing discourses into the picture, these rural entrepreneurs serve as market-makers. While existing accounts on contemporary food trends tend to emphasize urban consumption and cultural practices at the expense of agricultural producers, I argue that for accurately understanding these seemingly urban-elite food trends (such as superfoods), new cultural studies must take agricultural producers on equal footing to urban consumers for contributing to cultural production processes. In this case, it was first the country's peasants, and later its urbanites, developing an interest in superfood avocados

1505